PLEASE RETURN TO US AFTER FILMING. THANK YOU.

THIS IS THE ONLY COPY WE HAVE LEFT

NORTHERN POPULATION BIBLIOGRAPHY - CANADA

BIBLIOGRAPHIE SUR LES POPULATIONS NORDIQUES CANADIENNES

The Arctic Institute of North America

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Copyright 1978
The Arctic Institute of North America
University Library Tower
2920-24th Avenue N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4

The production of the bibliography was made possible through the financial support of the Northern Social Research Division, of the Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

NORTHERN POPULATION BIBLIOGRAPHY-CANADA
BIBLIOGRAPHIE SUR LES POPULATIONS NORDIQUES CANADIENNES

Prepared Under Auspices of/Préparé avec l'appui du

COMMITTEE ON NORTHERN POPULATION RESEARCH
COMITE DE RECHERCHE SUR LES POPULATIONS NORDIQUES

Département de démographie
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, Succursale A
Montréal H3C 3J7

By/Par

Kenneth de la Barre

With support of/en collaboration avec

Louise Normandeau
Département de démographie
Université de Montréal

Seth Rankin
Institute of Northern Studies
University of Saskatchewan

September/septembre 1978

FOREWORD

The need for a bibliography on the literature pertaining to the population of northern Canada has been felt for sometime. With the accelerating growth of northern Canada, critical demographic problems are surfacing. Without a doubt, these problems are having an effect on the direction and orderliness of the economic and social development of northern Canada. To a considerable degree, this bibliography will assist university, government, native organizations and industry to identify published works which deal with specific population problems.

Significantly, this bibliography stems from the efforts of the Committee on Northern Population Research. This Committee, which attempts to facilitate northern population research in Canada, has sponsored two conferences and has conducted several informal meetings. Membership in this committee consists of universities and governments (with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs providing the financial support).

At all of the meetings of this committee, the merit of a bibliography on northern population was apparent. Consequently, the Secretary of the committee organized this bibliography project. Mr. de la Barre, the Secretary, utilized the Staff of the Department of Demography of the University of Montreal and the Institute for Northern Studies of the University of Saskatchewan to compile this important reference document.

R.M. Bone
Chairman
Committee On Northern Population Research

Avant-propos

Ce n'est pas d'aujourd'hui que se fait sentir le besoin d'une bibliographie à partir des écrits concernant la population du Nord canadien. Avec le développement accéléré du Nord canadien, des problèmes démographiques inédits font surface. Sans l'ombre d'un doute, ces problèmes ont des effets sur l'orientation du développement économique et social du Nord canadien. Cette nouvelle bibliographie sera d'un apport considérable aux universitaires, aux fonctionnaires, aux membres des organisations autochtones et de l'industrie pour les aider à retracer les ouvrages publiés qui traitent des problèmes démographiques.

Comme on pouvait s'y attendre, cette bibliographie est le fruit du Comité de recherche sur les populations nordiques. Ce comité, qui a pour rôle de susciter des recherches sur les populations nordiques canadiennes, a déjà parainné deux congrès et a organisé plusieurs autres réunions. Les membres du Comité proviennent des universités et des milieux gouvernementaux, le support financier étant assuré par le Ministère des affaires indiennes et du Nord.

A chacune des réunions du comité, on vantait les mérites d'une bibliographie sur les populations nordiques. Par voie de conséquence, on demanda au secrétaire du Comité de mettre sur pied ce projet de bibliographie. Monsieur de la Barre, le secrétaire du Comité, s'assura le concours du département de démographie de l'Université de Montréal et de l'Institut d'études nordiques de l'Université de la Saskatchewan pour rassembler les entrées de cet important document de référence.

R.M. Bone
Président
Comité de recherche sur les populations nordiques

COMMITTEE ON NORTHERN POPULATION RESEARCH

Dr. Robert M. Bone, University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Sask. (Chairman)

Mr. Bryan Bennion, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario.

Mr. Kenneth de la Barre, Université de Montréal,
Montreal, Que. (Secretary)

Professor W.B. Kemp, Northern Quebec Inuit Association,
Montreal, Que.

Mme. Ginette Lachance-Brulotte, Ministère des Affaires Indiennes,
St. Foy, Québec, Qué.

Prof. Jacques Légaré, Université de Montréal,
Montreal, Que.

Mr. Douglas Munroe, Government of the Yukon Territory,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Mr. Donat Savoie, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs,
Hull, Que.

Mr. Ralph Joyce, Government of the Northwest Territories,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

INTRODUCTION

"Research in the sciences ... is fundamental to developments in technology, human relationship and welfare, even the arts. Fundamental to research is bibliography"(1)

It is a truism that most research involves first a study of the literature. In northern research there is often the further requirement of examining the international, regional and multi-disciplinary literature.

This bibliography reflects these broad research criteria and is intended to serve as a working tool for teachers, researchers, and administrators whose interests or responsibilities concern the northern populations of Canada. In addition it is hoped the bibliography may be of interest, and be useful as well, to the inhabitants of the North who wish to acquaint themselves with their own history, and the most fundamental records and accounts of their occupation of the land.

The literature covered in this bibliography, numbering over six hundred listings, spans the period from 1878 to 1978. The breakdown, by various periods is as follows:

Year	No. of listings	Year	No. of listings
Prior to 1900	5	1968	44
1900 - 1940	20	1969	20
1940 - 1950	12	1970	26
1950 - 1960	57	1971	32
1961	12	1972	34
1962	22	1973	42
1963	18	1974	42
1964	10	1975	47
1965	13	1976	45
1966	29	1977	60
1967	31	1978	7

A "space line" was drawn on a map of Canada which included both the Territories, and the northern parts of all provinces, except the Maritimes. In general, the geographic area conforms to the regional sections on Canada included in the later editions of the Arctic Bibliography.

The breakdown of listings pertaining specifically to main areas is:

Main Area	No. of listings
Alberta	26
British Columbia	17
Labrador	32
Manitoba	50
Northwest Territories	200
Ontario	19
Quebec	101
Saskatchewan	43
Yukon	152

In keeping with the purpose of the project, the subject matter contained in the bibliography covers a wide range of scientific disciplines other than demography. These included matters of social concern, and economics, and in fact any subject which was thought likely to increase the general understanding of the dynamics of Canada's northern population.

Literature covered includes material published in both official languages: approximately five per cent of the listings are in French.

The bibliography is in two sections: a register, and a subject-geographic index. The register is numbered and arranged alphabetically by main author or by institution. Over three quarters of the listings have abstracts included. The subject-geographic index is cross-referenced to the register numbers and includes the publication date as well as a few key words from the title or abstract. Initials at the end of the abstract indicate at least one library where the document was seen; where no initials are shown the publishing organization should be contacted if a copy of the publication is desired.

The indexing included multiple entries under both subject and geographic headings and, wherever possible, reference to specific communities. Each listing was indexed under an average of about five headings.

The scope of the project, and the literature available was much broader than the Committee, or the editor, envisaged when the project was first undertaken. The searching for and preparation of listings began in February, 1978 and was essentially completed by the end of June. Completion of the project in such a short period was made possible only by the help of many staff people in the organizations visited. In particular a debt of gratitude is acknowledged to Mrs. P. McKimm and Mrs. E. Wood who typed, indexed, and in many other ways helped prepare the bibliography for publication.

There is no claim made, of course, that this bibliography contains all publications dealing with northern demography.

Rather the bibliography represents probably the first effort yet undertaken to locate and describe the broad range of existing literature, and sources of information, concerned with the population of Northern Canada. Undoubtedly the present bibliography contains errors, and important omissions will have occurred. It would be appreciated if any reader will draw these to our attention.

K. de la Barre
Editor and Co-ordinator
Committee on Northern Population Research
Department of Demography
University of Montreal

(1) Tremaine, Marie, "Bibliography of Arctic Research", Arctic I, (Autumn 1948), 84.

LIBRARIES CITED

BINS and INS	Boreal Institute of Northern Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.
CaMAI or AINA	Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta.
CEN	Centre D'études Nordiques, Université Laval, Québec, Qué.
DINA, DIAND	Library, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa, Ont.
DLC	Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
NPRC	Northern Population Research Committee, University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.
PRL	Population Research Laboratory, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.
YA	Yukon Archives, Whitehorse, Y.T.

SOURCES

Listings for the bibliography were obtained by surveying published bibliographies, library catalogues and similar sources during visits to the following libraries and documentation centers:

Arctic Institute of North America, University of Calgary.

Boreal Institute of Northern Studies, Edmonton, Alta.

Centre D'études Nordique, Université Laval, Quebec.

Indian and Northern Affairs, Library, Ottawa.

Indian and Northern Affairs, Research Information and Documentation Service, Northern Social Research Division, Ottawa.

Institute for Northern Studies, Saskatoon, Sask.

Northern Population Research Committee, Département de démographie, Université de Montréal.

McGill University, Centre for Northern Studies and Research, Montreal.

Population Research Laboratory, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

A great deal of useful material was found in published regional bibliographies such as the ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY, and the YUKON BIBLIOGRAPHY, library accessions lists,or the periodic listings issued by the above mentioned northern centers. Other bibliographic entries(primarily those without abstracts), were obtained from references in publications known to have resulted from northern population research.

Few listings were found in the major scientific or popular northern journals such as Arctic, Musk-Ox or Beaver, or in specialized discipline journals such as Population Studies and Population Index. Several potentially good sources such as Canadiana, or the list of thesis published by the National Library of Canada, did not have subject indexes; consequently they were too time consuming to use within the time constraints of the project. The single attempt to obtain information from an automated information service, i.e., the Social Science Citation Index of the National Library, was not productive.

S. Rankin concentrated on locating and abstracting material covering the northern parts of the Western Provinces, specialized discipline oriented indexes, and bibliographies. L. Normandeau concentrated on material published in French, or located in universities, libraries, and research centers located in Quebec City and Montreal.

REGISTER

A

1 ABLER, THOMAS S. and WEAVER, SALLY M. A Canadian Indian Bibliography 1960–1970. University of Toronto Press, 1974.

AINA

2 ABRAHAMSON, G. The Copper Eskimos: An Area Economic Survey 1963. Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Industrial Division. Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada. 1964. 194p. ill.

3 AGRANAT, GRIGORII ABRAMOVICH. Sovremennyi Labrador. (Problemy Severa, 1958, vyp. 1, p. 244–56, map.) 12 refs. Text in Russian. *Title tr.:* The Labrador of today.

Outlines recent economic development of the northern Quebec-Labrador peninsula: discovery of abundant iron ore deposits and their exploitation; discovery and utilization of titanium ores; plan for a hydroelectric plant on the Hamilton River at Grand Falls; impact on the economy expected from the St. Lawrence Seaway; fisheries, hunting and trapping; vegetable growing and stock raising; growth of population. Rise of new branches of the economy and decline of old ones (fisheries and hunting) are stressed; a slow growth rate is noted in the population generally and a decrease in the native population. This paper is based chiefly on Canadian publications.

Copy seen: DLC.

4 AGRANAT, G. A., *and others.* Naselenie i resursy Amerikanskogo Severa. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR 1963. 230 p. tables, maps. Approx. 200 refs. In Russian. *Other authors:* A. B. Kuprianov *and* V. F. Puzanova. *Title tr.:* The population and resources of the American North. In sequence to No. 69508 and 69511.

Informative sketch of Alaska and northern Canada, ecology, geology, natural resources, actual and potential industrial development, etc. based mainly on American and Canadian literature to 1962. Vital statistics are given on the immigrant (white) population; incomes, major occupations, labor problems, urban and rural development are described. Traditional aboriginal cultures and recent social and economic changes adversely affecting Eskimos and Indians are discussed, with criticism of so-called colonial treatment degrading aborigines to cheap unskilled labor. Rehabilitation policies are noted. The Canadian North, its exploration and settlement from the 17th century through the 1940's, is dealt with similarly but more briefly, p. 158–218. DLC.

5 ALBERTA. Northern Development Group. Demographic trends and characteristics in census divisions 12-15, 1961-1971. v, 85p. Edmonton 1974. BINS

6 ALBERTA. Northern Development Group. Economy of Northern Alberta: a Bibliography. Compiled by P.S. Ross and Partners and Schick/Swanson Library and Information Consultants. Edmonton, iii, 71p. 1975. BINS

7 ALBERTA. Population Projections, Alberta. 1972–1985. Bureau of Statistics, Alberta Treasury, Edmonton, Alta. 1975.

The projections in this series were produced by the Alberta Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with a committee comprised of representatives from several Alberta Government departments and the University of Alberta.

Indicates fertility data for northern Alberta.

PRL

8 ALBRECHT, E.C. Observations on Arctic and Subarctic Health. (Arctic, Vol. 18, No. 3, 1966, pp. 151–157).

Considers health hazards of poor sanitation in most northern areas due to permafrost. Includes data on tuberculosis and other health problems indicating remedial steps. BINS

9 ALBRECHT, C.E. Circumpolar health-related problems. (Arctic 1968. v.21, no.1, p.3-5)

Reports on the 1967 Symposium on Circumpolar Health-Related Problems, Univ of Alaska, 23-28 July, sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America under a grant from

the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Speakers from Canada and the USA were joined by representatives from Denmark, Greenland, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the USSR. The papers presented related to pulmonary and virus diseases, zoonoses, environmental stresses on human behavior, physiology, anthropology, nutrition and hazardous contamination of the environment. CaMAI, DLC.

10 ALTER, AMOS J. Health and Sanitation Problems in the Arctic. In: Henry P. Hansen, Editor, Arctic Biology (second edition). Oregon State University Press, p. 227-42, Corvallis. AINA

11 ANDERS, G. Northern Foxe Basin: An Area Economic Survey. Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Industrial Division. Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada. 1965. 139p. ill.

12 ANDERS, G. Social and Economic Change and the Eskimo Community. (Paper presented at annual meeting of Southern Ontario Division, Canadian Association of Geographers, York University, 24 February 1968).

13 ANDERS, GERHARD, On the Economic Development of Canada's Northwest Territories. Graduate College of Texas A. & M. University. 1972.

The Canadian government has in recent years spent up to $80 million annually to develop the Northwest Territories, an area of about one and a quarter million square miles.

Firstly, the problem of widespread native unemployment is considered. The study traces the way in which the high level of attenuation of private property rights prevailing in traditional native society affects the slope of indifference curves between income and leisure. It is shown to result in a negatively sloped labour supply curve. The effect of selected welfare measures among groups characterized by differently sloped indifference curves is shown to explain the behaviour of natives in the labour market.

Secondly, the influence of different basic world views - immanentism and transcendentalism - upon the way in which development models are constructed and in which policy constraints are determined is discussed. A table is set forth which provides an overview of the way in which the two basic world views are related to questions of the methodology used in development economics, the justification of development policy and the determination of policy constraints. Some of the major development theories are then discussed in the light of these considerations.

Thirdly, an appendix provides, basic geographic, geological, meteorological, demographic, and economic data bearing upon problems of northern development as far as such data are presently available. This is supplemented by three original maps. BINS

14 ANDERSEN, K.L., A. BOLSTAD, Y. LOYNING and L. IRVING. (Applied Physiology, Vol. 15, July 1960, pp. 645-648).

Reports on physiological tests on Indians of the Old Crow area and concludes the male Indian occupies an intermediate fitness position when compared to champion athletes and men of a sedentary society.

15 ANDERSON, JAMES. Census of the Population of Mackenzie's River District, June 1, 1858. From the report of James Anderson, Chief Factor. In: Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula, Vol. 2, Appendix No. V, Longman, Green Longman, Roberts and Green, London, 1863. 260-261. BINS

16 ANDREE, RICHARD. Wanderungen der Eskimos. (Globus, 1878. Bd. 33, p. 327) *Title tr.:* Wanderings of the Eskimos.

Origin and migration of Eskimos, their houses and boats, theories of Sir Clements R. Markham and Dr. John Rae are considered. *Copy seen:* DLC.

17 ARBESS, S.E. Social change and the Eskimo co-operative at George River, Quebec. Ottawa 1966. 79 p. illus. Refs. (Canada. Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre. NCRC 66-1)

Describes the process of rapid and intensive social change in this community beginning in 1959, and analyzes the factors which have led to relatively smooth adaptation to new conditions. The village was created in 1962 to nucleate scattered nomadic Eskimos for administrative efficiency, for the commercial production of arctic char, furs and the exploitation of timber. Changes in Eskimo leadership roles, the nature of organization and the social impact of economic changes are examined. The beginning of a power struggle between Eskimo and white government officials is indicated. The continuing role of kinship, the traditional basis of organization, is discussed; patrilineal bonds

appear to have been strengthened. A transition from personalized to bureaucratic-type Eskimo leadership is postulated. Three elements produce a high degree of cohesion: the cooperative, the conceptualization of the settlement as an administrative entity, and the entirely native-run church (Anglican). Motivation to change is considered the most important factor in smooth, cultural change. CaMAI.

18 THE ARCTIC CIRCULAR. The 1951 Census in The Northwest Territories. Vol. VI. No. 4. Ottawa. 1953.

The first official census in Canada was taken by Jean Talon, Intendant of New France, in 1666, and records a total of 3,215 persons. Subsequent censuses were taken at fairly frequent intervals, and the present decennial censuses date back to the passing of the British North America Act, which provided for the First Census of Canada to be taken in 1871. By this year the population had grown to 3,689,257 persons and in 1951 it had reached 14,009,429.

Figures for the population of the Northwest Territories, or, simply, "The Territories" as they were at first called, are given in all the decennial censuses, and a special census of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories was taken in 1886 ("Sixth Census of Canada, 1921", Vol. 1, p.ix. At that time the population figures for the more northerly areas were estimates only, and until 1912 the area of the Northwest Territories was considerably larger than it is today, at different periods including Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon, as well as parts of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba.

It was not until 1901 that the first enumeration of "the unorganized Territories of Keewatin, Athabaska, Mackenzie and Yukon was undertaken...". The "Report on the Fourth Census of Canada, 1901", records that "For this service 110 enumerators were employed, with packers and canoemen to help in traversing the country, and wherever people were found - in mining camps, on fishing grounds, at trading posts or mission stations - a record of them by name was made in the usual way. But for greater convenience a special schedule with a limited number of inquiries was used for those Territories. The task was arduous and frequently perilous for the men who were engaged in it, but it is very gratifying to record that neither in those remote regions or elsewhere in the wide Dominion has the taking of the Census been attended with the loss of one life." (Vol. 1, Population, p. xiii).

The first figures for the Eskimo population was given in the Census of 1921. Previous to this time both Eskimo and Indians were classed as Indian. In 1921, 3,269 Eskimo were recorded, though a considerable proportion of the population must have been omitted.

The taking of decennial censuses involves a great deal of preparatory work, even in the settled parts of the provinces. In the Northwest Territories and in northern Quebec, the task is much more difficult because of the sparsity of the population, the distances to be covered, and the poor communications. In the District of Mackenzie, the arrangements for the 1951 Census were made by a Census Commissioner appointed at Yellowknife. He in turn appointed enumerators for each area. In other districts the Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department of Resources and Development cooperated with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in appointing enumerators, in sending in the necessary supplies, and in collecting the completed returns. In many cases forms had to be sent in and all preparatory arrangements made a year in advance. The task of documenting a population with a density of only 0.01 per square mile spread over an area of 1¼ million square miles is extremely difficult. Yet all returns were completed and sent in to the Bureau of Statistics for tabulation by the autumn of 1951. The official 1951 figures for the population in the Northwest Territories are given at the end of this note, and the totals for the Yukon Territory are also included.

The accuracy of the Eskimo census has improved with each decade. In 1941 - 7,178 Eskimo were recorded, exclusive of Newfoundland-Labrador, which was not part of the Dominion at that time. In 1951 the total Eskimo population, if Newfoundland-Labrador is excluded, was 8,646. This increase of 1,468 in the population should probably be reduced by about 500, as a few isolated groups were known to have been omitted in 1941. With improved means of communication and the fullest cooperation from all organizations in the field, the 1951 figure is believed to be a very accurate record.

Comparisons between the 1941 and 1951 figures for the Eskimo population in the Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, and Pond Inlet districts are complicated by changes in the registration districts, made to agree

with changes in the R.C.M.P. patrols. Since 1941 the Spence Bay district has been formed from areas previously included in the Cambridge Bay and Pond Inlet districts. In 1941 Bathurst Inlet was included in the Cambridge Bay figures, in 1951 in the Coppermine, but since 1951 it has been returned to the Cambridge Bay district. The map shows the registration districts at the time of the 1951 Census.

The present Eskimo population is surprisingly youthful. Of the total of 9,493 in 1951, 2,018 were children 5 years of age and under, 1,141 were between 6 and 19 years of age, 1,163 were between 11 and 15, and 1,037 between 16 and 21 years of age. Less than 44 per cent of the total population was over 21 years old, as compared with a figure of 60 per cent for the whole of Canada. Only 483 Eskimo were over 55 years old.

It is reasonable to assume that, with greater security against want and steadily improving medical care, the increase in the Eskimo population will be maintained or accelerated in the next few decades.

BINS

19 *ARCTIC CIRCULAR.* Eskimo identification discs. (Arctic circular, Nov. 1953. v. 6, nb. 5, p. 61)

Contains note on numbered discs first issued to all Eskimos in the Canadian Arctic at the 1941 census. In 1946 new discs showing registration district as well as number were issued; thus information on movements of the population can be obtained.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

20 *ARCTIC CIRCULAR.* The 1961 census in the North. (*Its:* v. 16, 1963–64 pub. 1966. no. 4, p. 47–60, tables, maps.) Refs.

Presents population statistics for Yukon and Northwest Territories for 1951, 1956 and 1961. Figures of total population are given for census districts, major settlements and health districts. The Eskimo and the total population for each settlement within specified arctic islands is tabulated, as is the 1961 total, Eskimo, Indian, white, and other for New Quebec. The distribution by province and territory of Canada's 11,335 Eskimos in 1961, together with basic demographic data, is given. The rate of natural increase of the Eskimos is 33/1000, more than twice the Canadian average. Adjustments were necessary to the 1951 and 1961 raw census figures, mainly because of ambiguities in data for DEW Line personnel, and these are explained in an introductory section. In the 10 yr intercensal period the population of the Yukon increased by 61% to 14,628 and Northwest Territories by 44% to 22,998. A dot map of population distribution in the NWT is included.

Jo. CaMAI.

21 ARCTIC INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA. The Arctic Basin. Washington, D.C., Arctic Institute of North America 1963. 319 p. maps, illus. Approx. 600 refs.

Comprehensive survey of knowledge achieved and needed research, coordinated by John E. Sater from contributions of some eighty consultants. The region considered is roughly that north of the tree line. In four parts, the survey first reviews definitions of the region, its exploration, sovereignty, and organizations active in research there; its last part lists approx. 600 publications, mostly of the 1940's—1960's and in English, and grouped by subject.

Pt. 2, p. 27–222, deals with the status of environmental knowledge: oceanography, and sea ice, its physics, distribution, behavior; the land masses, their geology, geodesy and seismology, geomorphology, glaciology, permafrost, limnology; biological research is reviewed and needs appraised, that involving both plant and animal life, and each, in turn; the atmospheric sciences: meteorology, micrometeorology, and climatology, ionospheric physics, geomagnetism and telluric currents are treated in some detail, as to scope, achievement and gaps in knowledge of their polar-area phenomena. Man in the Arctic is briefly reviewed, his prehistory, adjustment to the environment, present populations, research needs in the social sciences; work in the medical sciences, psychiatric problems.

Pt. 3, p. 225–87, outlines operational knowledge achieved in transportation, communications, construction, and living in the arctic region. Main sea routes (three), types of vessels, with special attention to the Northern Sea Route, icebreakers, submarines, their use, and navigation; overland and over-ice vehicles; aircraft types, use, navigation, planning and supply of a polar operation are discussed; as are radio telecommunications systems, modes of propagation, use of artificial earth satellites, etc. Main construction problems are stated: site selection, permafrost, foundation design, etc. for buildings, airfields, ports. Finally research and requirements are noted for shelter, clothing, acclimatization, hygiene, and selection of personnel. Numerous graphs, sections, photos, and other illustrative matter, polar station data etc. augment the text.

DLC.

22 ARCTIC INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA. Catalogue of the Library. Boston, G.K. Hall. Montreal, 1968. 4 vols. (Supp. 1st, 1971).

The book catalogue of a collection on Arctic and cold weather conditions as reflected through applied and basic research in the physical, biological, and social sciences as well as technology. Author and subject entries represent works in many languages. Articles from non-polar journals have been analyzed while articles from polar journals are indexed in Arctic Bibliography.

23 ARROWSMITH, W.A. Northern Saskatchewan and the Fur Trade. M.A. Thesis, Department of Economics and Political Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1964. 144p. tables, illus. bibliography.

A study of the fur industry with a concentration on the activities in northern Saskatchewan. Chapter 5 presents a description of northern Saskatchewan with an emphasis on a discussion of the population characteristics and some of the changes that have occurred, especially for the period 1921-1961.

INS

24 ASKILDEEN, T. Indianerne ved Peel River. Norsk Polarinstitutt, Arbok, 1960. 75-85 pp. Text in Norwegian, summary in English. 1962.

Reports observations made in 1961 among Loucheux Indians some four hundred in number in this N.W. Mackenzie District area with Fort McPherson the regional center. Fishing, trapping and hunting are their main livelihood (mink, martin, caribou). Their equipment, methods, and seasonal routines are described, as are the housing, means of transportation, and social organ...various problems are touched upon, alcoholism, unemployment as population rises, especially more young people with little schooling but out of contact with the old way of life, tensions between whites and natives.

AINA

25 ATCHESON, J.W. Community-Centered Regions in Northern Saskatchewan. M.A. Thesis, Department of Economics, University of Saskatchewan, Regina. 1972. 244p., bibliography.

Develops a functional hierarchy for communities in Northern Saskatchewan based on Christaller's Central Place Theory. Begins with a discussion of economic theory, Central Place Theory, and certain physical, economic, and cultural characteristics of northern Saskatchewan. The classification framework is developed and then a discussion of the functions in each class is undertaken. Note is made of the lack of data in general and also the lack of data in terms of small statistical units. Discusses the problems associated with trying to develop a classification system based on this framework without modification. Concludes with a section on the benefits of such a functional, regional classification system for private and public planning.

INS

26 AUERBACH, L. and A. GERBER. Perceptions 2: Implications of the Changing Age Structure of the Canadian Population. Study on Population and Technology. Science Council of Canada. Ottawa, 1976.

This report discusses the major issues related to current demographic trends, the increase in the percentage of the population over 65 and the effects of the postwar babyboom and subsequent decline in birthrate. Canada is now facing the difficulties of providing services to an expanding elderly population and absorbing unprecedented numbers of young workers and consumers. We see a surplus of educational and other facilities built for a larger young population and a dearth of social services for the elderly accompanied by heavier burdens for these costs on the remaining work force. It is evident that our policy and planning structures will have to be revised as we assess the implications of the changing age structure of Canadian society.

27 BALDWIN, M.S. Population Dynamics of the Canadian Eskimo: The Causes and Consequences of Rapid Population Growth, The Albertan Geographer, No. 12, 1976.

The intention of this paper is to examine the current problem of high growth rates among Canada's Eskimo (or Inuit) population. The current high rates of Eskimo population growth are discussed from several aspects: a) the costs of this rapid growth to Canada as a whole - especially in terms of various welfare expenditures; b) the costs of growth in terms of the Eskimos' present and future way of life; c) the environmental and cultural factors which, both historically and recently, have influenced the primary components involved -- i.e., the fertility rates and death rates; and d) the government's present reactions and policies, in the face of continued growth.

28 BALIKCI, ASEN. Basic Socio-economic Groups in two Eskimo Communities. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Colombia, 1962, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1963, 202p.

29 BALIKCI, A. Les Esquimaux de la péninsule du Labrador: études ethnographiques. (Canada. National Museum. Bulletin 1964. no. 194, p. 262-80.) 42 refs. In French. English summary. *Title tr.:* Eskimos of the Labrador Peninsula: ethnographic studies.

Outlines socio-economic changes emplemented by the Hudson's Bay Co, the Anglican, Catholic, and Moravian missions, and various government units. Studies since the late 19th century are reviewed and acculturative factors are indicated. Intercultural contacts have affected the residence pattern, housing, clothing, transportation devices, hunting techniques, sources of subsistence, religious affiliation, and other social traits. Inter-ethnic relations remain a problem however, as do also the cultural implications of diminishing ecological pressures, new social stratification resulting from introduced trades and wage employment, changes in marriage practices, parental authority, and status of women.

CaMAI, DSI.

30 BARCLAY, H.B. An Arab community in the Canadian Northwest: a preliminary discussion of the Lebanese community in Lac La Biche, Alberta. (Anthropologica 1968. v.10, no.2, p.143-56)

Discusses the social and economic characteristics of this Lebanese Muslim community and its general adaptation and acculturation, using 1967 data from interviews with 20 male heads of household. Immigration figures, marriage customs and family patterns, and main occupations are considered. This group has found general acceptance and is distinguished by economic enterprise, freedom from crime and from dependence on welfare, and relative stability.

CaMAI, DLC.

31 BARRADOS, MARIA and MARTHA BURD VAN DINE. Groupings of Communities in the Northwest Territories. Northern Social Research Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1977, 81p.

This study was undertaken to bring together available data on N.W.T. communities in order to develop statistical profiles of groups of similar communities. Because of the size of the Northwest Territories and its pattern of economic development there is tremendous diversity in the characteristics of communities. By examining the significant dimensions of community variation and developing a scheme for grouping similar communities, this study provides the basis for the development of a sampling frame for future research in the N.W.T.

32 BARRADOS, MARIA, and MARTHA BURD VAN DINE. Multilingualism in the Mackenzie District: An Analysis of Data from the Northern Manpower Survey Program, Northern Social Research Division, Department of Indian and Northern Development, 1977, 42p.

Through an examination of multilingualism and language use, this report investigates the pattern of native language retention

in the Mackenzie District. The data source for this study is the Northern Manpower Survey Program conducted between 1969 and 1971. Significant differences in the penetration of English in the different language groups of the Mackenzie District were found. Factors such as the age and education of group members and the concentration of the language group in the linguistic area account for some of these differences.

33 BARRETTE, PHILIPPE, JACQUES DESBIENS, ROBERT LANGLAIS and ARNAITUK TARKIRK. Saglouc: Community Center Study. Man In The North Project, Task Force on Community Centers. Arctic Institute of North America, Montreal, ii, 134p, figs, tables. 1972.

A report of the Task Force on community centers, sponsored by the Man in the North Project, a three-year research project of The Arctic Institute of North America. It describes an approach to assure, in the planning of a community center, for a northern native community, the full participation of the people concerned in identifying their needs, their aspirations, and their objectives. BINS

34 BEALS, C.S. Science, History and Hudson Bay. Queen's Printer. Ottawa. 1968. 1057p. 2 vols.

35 BERGER, THOMAS R. Northern Frontier - Northern Homeland. Report of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, Vol. 1. Minister of Supply and Services, Canada, 1977. p. 212.

Volume one of a two volume report. Deals with broad social, economic and environmental impacts that a gas pipeline and an energy corridor would have in the Mackenzie Valley and the Western Arctic. Certain basic recommendations are made. DINA

36 BERGER, THOMAS R. Northern Frontier, Northern Homeland. The Report of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. Terms and Conditions, Vol. 2. Minister of Supply and Services, Ottawa, 1977.

This is Volume Two of a two-volume report. Volume One deals with the broad social, economic and environmental impacts that a gas pipeline and an energy corridor would have in the Mackenzie Valley and the Western Arctic. In it certain basic recommendations are made. This second Volume sets out the terms and conditions that should be imposed if, in the future, a pipeline is built and an energy corridor is established in the Mackenzie Valley.

37 BERRY, JOHN W. Psychological Research in the North. In: Anthropologica, N.S, 13, p. 141-152, 1971.

Psychological research started in the North a decade ago - that was for two reasons

1. To know the variation of behaviour on the level of ecological and cultural function.
2. Help to repair the griefs done by other scientists and technicians who typically have minimal regards for the human resource of the North.

The Eskimo differs very little from the southern norms on tests involving perceptual skills and conventional intelligence test.

38 BERTON, PIERRE. The Mysterious North. MacLean's Magazine, vol. 67, No. 22, 11-19, 62, 64, 66-68, 70-80. 1954.

Popular general description of the Canadian Arctic, including Aklavik and Arctic Red River, its scenery, settlements, native and white population, climate, economy, problems, reindeer herds, mining, agriculture, etc. BINS

39 BERZINA, M.YA. Etnicheskiy sostav naseleniya Kanady, etno-statisticheskoye issledovaniye. (Sovetskaya etnografiya 1968. no.1, p.71-84, tables) 12 refs. In Russian. English summary. *Title tr.:* Ethnic composition of the population of Canada, a statistical study.

Includes some data of the 1961 census on aborigines: 208 thousand Indians and 12 thousand Eskimos; 166 thousand or 0.9% of the total population of Canada gave their mother tongue as Indian or Eskimo. DLC.

40 BETHUNE, WILLIAM CLARK, 1896- . Canada's Eastern Arctic; its history, resources, population and administration. Assembled by W. C. Bethune for the Northwest Territories Council. Ottawa, Kings Printer, 1934. 166 p. incl. illus., port., tables, maps (1 fold.)

A collection of papers giving a general description of "that portion of northern Canada patrolled annually by the Eastern Arctic Expedition together with those areas not visited annually which could normally be reached more readily from the east than . . . the west"—the mainland, islands and waters westward to McClintock Channel-Melville Sound-McClure Strait.

Contents: History, location and extent.

Macdonald, C. S. The compass in the eastern Arctic.
Middleton, W. E. K. Climate and weather.
Government and administration. Population (Eskimos). Missions, schools and hospitals. Industries (fur and fur trade, whaling, mining).
Elton, C. Fluctuations in wild life.
Anderson, R. M. Mammals. Eskimo dogs.
Taverner, P. A. Birds. Fish.
Anderson, R. M. Arctic flora.
Weeks, L. J. Geology.
Soper, J. D. Zoological collecting and research in arctic regions.
Brief notes respecting places on accompanying map. Bibliographical notes throughout. *Copy seen:* DLC.

41 BEVERIDGE, J. Northern Saskatchewan Information System: Status Report. Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. 1974.

42 BEVERIDGE, JOHN, co-ordinator. Northern Saskatchewan Information System, Vols. I - V. Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1975.

The purpose of this report is to provide a reasonably complete basis for any future efforts directed at meeting the complex and diverse information requirements of northern Saskatchewan planners and decision makers. The report consists of five volumes and contains a specific section for each of the following information areas:

1. Population - Vol. 2, Section 1.
2. Labor Force and Income - Vol. 2, Section 2.
3. Academic Education - Vol. 3, Section 1.
4. Continuing Education - Vol. 3, Section 2.
5. Health - Vol. 4, Section 1.
6. Social Services - Vol. 4, Section 2.
7. Forestry - Vol. 5, Section 1.
8. Trapping - Volume 5, Section 2.
9. Mining - Vol. 5, Section 3.
10. Fisheries - Vol. 5, Section 4.

Normally each of these sections contains the following:

1. Specification of stated and anticipated information requirements (Part 1).
2. Listing and documentation of existing data sources - contents, quantity, quality and suitability, recommendations for use, suggested modifications (Part II).
3. Comparisen of available to required information (Part III).
4. Plan for database development - suggested organization and file structure, maintenance and update procedures required, system requirements (Part IV).

43 BEVERIDGE, JOHN. Can We Make Better Use of Existing Data? A Northern Saskatchewan Experiment. (in Proceedings Northern Population Workshops I, The Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta. 1977. p. 86-113).

It is widely recognized that one of the major problems, if not the major problem, in conducting quality demographic research in northern areas today, is the inadequacy of the existing database. The pre-aggregated statistics generally known and available (e.g. census tabulations) have serious shortcomings for comprehensive demographic research, and these shortcomings are generally more severe in northern areas. It is not the intention in this paper to discourage further use of census data for demographic research, or to discourage efforts to improve the quality of census data in the north. However, it is suggested that alternative data sources presently exist which, if effectively utilized, are not only more reliable and useful for some kinds of demographic research, but may enable much research of an extremely valuable nature to be carried out which has previously been impractical or impossible. This paper describes one fairly large-scale effort undertaken in northern Saskatchewan to effectively utilize these alternative data sources - the Northern Saskatchewan Information System Project. The Project confirmed the tremendous potential of government records for applied research and other applications. It also demonstrated the extensive amount of "dirty work" required with each data series before it could be effectively utilized. Finally, it demonstrated the importance of a simple yet flexible information retrieval and analysis system employing stringent confidentiality safeguards.

44 BEVERIDGE, L.B. Projects and People; Ontario Indian Research and Related Projects. Ontario Economic Council, Toronto. 1970. PRL

45 BIAYS, PIERRE. Le dépeuplement du Labrador septentrional et les migrations récentes des populations esquimaudes. (Norois, Apr.-June 1961. année 8, no.30, p.226-29, map.) Text in French. Title tr.: The depopulation of northern Labrador and the recent migrations of the Eskimo population.
Notes: and maps the progressive southward retreat of the Labrador Eskimos, culminating in the evacuation of Hebron in 1959. Nain at 56° 33'N., south of the tree line, is now the northernmost settlement. Better living conditions where wood is available, modern conveniences and amenities of the central Labrador settlements are main factors in the migration. It is facilitated by government aid and the availability of work at the Goose Bay military base. (DGS.)

46 BINNEY, *Sir* GEORGE, 1900– . Hudson Bay in 1928. (Geographical journal, July 1929. v. 74, p. 1-27, 4 plates, sketch map)

Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, Feb. 1929, giving description (in brief) of the ice conditions, harbors, and coastlines of Hudson Strait and Bay and James Bay; and (in greater detail) the present condition and customs of the Eskimos and Indians inhabiting the country around Hudson and James Bays. Discussion, p. 25-27. *Copy seen:* DLC.

47 BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ, 1893– . A geographic study of the early history of the Algonquian Indians. (Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie, 1918. Bd. 24, no. 5-6, p. 174-222)

Contains a study on the wide diffusion of the Algonkian Indians who occupy a large area from Labrador to North Carolina, and represent three culture stages. Those living in Labrador and around the Hudson Bay belong to the stage of elk and reindeer hunters. Description is given of natural conditions in these regions: climate, vegetation and wildlife; population (distribution of tribes); sketch of their civilization: hunting in winter and summer, also fishing, use of the tent, snowshoe, toboggan, canoe; influence of nature upon their life habit, their relations with Eskimos; the forest, rivers, etc. (p. 176-86). Then follow accounts of the tillage stage and bison-hunting stage. The author finds five types of Algonkian culture, his classification is based on the hunting and fishing techniques, three of which are used by the reindeer and elk hunters. Accordingly three of his types are found in the arctic or sub-arctic zone (p. 213). *Copy seen*: DLC.

48 BISSETT, DON. Socio-Economic Implications of Eskimo Employment in the Baffinland Iron Mines Project. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Economic Staff Group, Northern Development Branch. 1970. 72p.

Sufficient Eskimo Manpower Resources exist in the Baffin Region and the Central Arctic to meet the anticipated Eskimo labour force requirements of the Baffinland Iron Project.

Recruiting Zones can be established on the basis of current Eskimo employment ratios in the settlements, economic need and relative proximity to the Baffinland Iron Project. In Zone 1, there is insufficient employment for the available labour force. One hundred and twenty-five Eskimos (20-44) are employed less than 9 months in this Zone.

The Baffin Region Manpower Survey, 1970, indicates that the Eskimo prime labour force has achieved a relatively high degree of bilingualism (eskimo and English). In Zone 1, 165 Eskimos in the 20-44 year age group are reported to be bilingual.

The Baffinland Iron Project managers should be encouraged to recruit Eskimos from the existing prime labour force (20-44) for both the pre-production and production years. Government participation would involve on-the-job training programs and assistance in relocation.

Younger Eskimos (10-20 years) should be encouraged to take vocational training programs which would prepare them for mine employment. The pre-production phase (4 years) would permit the completion of training programs. An agreement should be negotiated between Baffinland Iron Project managers and the government to accept younger Eskimos with advanced training during the production phase; this would be beneficial to all concerned.

An extensive orientation program in respect to mine employment opportunities will be required for eskimos and government staffs (both at the settlement level and in vocational schools).

Housing requirements for Eskimo labour will be extensive due to family size and will exceed the 50 units estimated in the Surveyer, Nenninger and Chenevert report. Use of the government low cost housing program would appear reasonable in reducing housing costs to both the mine and Eskimo employees. The three bedroom unit would be most suited to the age group of the prime labour force.

There is ample evidence to indicate that the Eskimos are willing to move considerable distances to take advantage of employment opportunities. They will also accept severe isolation providing housing is good. BINS

49 BLACK, WILLIAM A. Population distribution of the Labrador coast, Newfoundland. (Canada. Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys. Geographical Branch. Geographical bulletin, 1956. no. 9, p. 53-74, 6 text maps, 8 tables.) 7 refs.

Report based on field work carried out summer 1950 and autumn 1952, on Newfoundland (1911-1945) and Canada (1951) census data, etc. Population growth and distribution have depended upon the fisheries since 1785, when there were 153 permanent residents along the coast. Establishment of mission and hospital centers, growth of fur-trapping communities in the Lake Melville area, and of settlements of summer and winter

fishers, also establishment of Goose Bay air terminal have contributed to population growth and its concentration into fewer centers. Migration, especially among the Eskimo and Indians, continues despite government efforts to reduce it. Seasonal fishing and dwelling are likely to persist. *Copy seen:* DLC.

50 BLADEN, V.W. Canadian Population and Northern Colonization. Royal Society of Canada, Toronto, 1962.

The second part of the book turns to those largely unsettled areas stretching away in Canada's north and considers the potentialities of these areas as a more permanent habitat for man. With an introduction by René Pomerleau, various problems of settlement are brought forward. W. Keith Buck and D.J.F. Henderson discuss economic aspects of mineral development in the north; E.W. Humphrys, the possible use of atomic energy as a way of coping with fuel supply and fuel costs; M.J. Dunbar, the prospects of support for a new population in the use of natural resources contributed by the land and the sea; G. Malcolm Brown, problems of man's acclimatization to life in a colder climate; Trevor Lloyd, the kind of settlement in the Far North which is desirable and possible given its special conditions of subsistence and transportation and economic activity. All these authors stress that any planning for a northern future "must be based on a broad, systematic and thorough scientific appraisal." DINA

51 BLAKESLEE, C.D. Health Status and Health Services Relevant to Native Peoples in Northern Manitoba, 1975, p. 50.

Survey of health services in northern Manitoba summary suggests:

1. Demographic knowledge about Northern Manitoba is extremely shaky and unsophisticated.
2. Epidemiological knowledge about Northern Manitoba is appalling because many fallacious notions about life and services in the North have been assumed.
3. Medical services and other health delivery systems in the North are disjointed and often grossly inappropriate to the conditions.
4. There are approximately 50,000 Natives receiving approximately $1000. per capita per annum in health service much of which is delivered in institutions outside Northern Manitoba.
5. The main epidemiological problems in Northern Manitoba are violence and accidents, upper respiratory ailments, parasitic diseases, gastro-intestinal pathologies, endocrinological disorders, dietary deficiencies and a welter of infant morbidity and mortality.
6. The rates of disease for Northern Natives are typically ten to twenty times greater than comparable rates for middle class suburban Winnipegers.

NPRC

52 BLAKESLEE, C.D. The Target Population - Four Strategies For Analysis. Planning Secretariat of Cabinet, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1975.

Whether or not to move into the city, the potential value of exercising the stay option, the critical and demographic impact of the coming decade, are all vital and critical to native people. Native Canadians should be in a position to make informed decisions regarding alternatives open to them - such an analysis would provide them with the necessary knowledge.

It will be impossible for government officials, policy makers or native people to make informed decisions without seeing the long term as well as the short term trends. Hence, the emphasis on a longitudinal analysis. Snapshots are misleading simply because they present a physically frozen picture. Rather, we need a movie scenario so that the incredibly rapid changes of this generation can be understood and anticipated. Only through a longitudinal analysis can we deal with trends - most especially those trends coming during the next decade.

53 BLISHEN, BERNARD R. Canadian Society: Sociological Perspectives. Macmillan. Toronto, Ontario. 1961. 622p.

54 BOAS, FRANZ, 1858-1942. Die Wohnsitze und Wanderungen der Baffinland-Eskimos. (Deutsche geographische Blätter, 1885. Bd. 8, Heft 1, p. 31-38, fold. map on plate 2) Text in German. *Title tr.:* The settlements and migrations of the Baffin Island Eskimos.

During the writer's sojourn on Baffin Island in 1883-1884, he found seven different Eskimo tribes along the Hudson Strait, Cumberland Sound and Davis Strait coasts. Their names and localities are indicated (cf. map). Their summer and winter migrations, reasons for it, their travel by kayak and sledge, routes along the coast and to the off-shore islands, also the Eskimos' excellent geographic orientation, etc., are discussed. Trade is considered to be the basic motive in migration. *Copy seen:* DLC.

55 BOAS, FRANZ, 1858-1942. First general report on the Indians of British Columbia. (British Association for the Advancement of Science. Reports, 1889, *pub.* 1890. v. 59, p. 801-900, illus, tables, plates x-xv) 11 refs.

Contains report of the general results of a reconnaissance made by the writer in the summer of 1888, under the auspices of the Committee of the British Association (noted below), supplemented by his observations from a previous trip in the winter 1886-87. The Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, and Kutonaqa (Kootenay) Indians are dealt with, also the Tlingits of southern Alaska. The report includes some population statistics of these peoples, their physical characteristics (with measurements of crania); brief account of their senses and mental characteristics; food, hunting and fishing, clothing, implements, and houses; more detailed information on their social organization, government and law, customs regarding birth, marriage, and death; religion of the Tlingits (Eskimo influence is noted) and Tsimshians; shamanism and secret societies. Grammatical material is given on Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian languages. Boas' report together with the introductory remarks of Horatio Hale (p. 797-801) form the Fifth report of the [B. A. A. S.] Committee . . . appointed for the purpose of investigating and publishing reports on the physical characters, languages, and industrial and social condition of the North-Western tribes of the Dominion of Canada.

56 BOILY, J. Démographie du Nouveau-Québec. In; Annuaire du Québec, 1964-65, Bureau de la Statistique. Québec. 1965. p. 168-177.

La démographie du Nouveau-Québec a été presqu'exclusivement composée d'Esquimaux et d'Indiens. Il n'y a pas eu d'établissements de blancs et on comptait 300 blancs en 1956 dans le Nouveau-Québec. Les chiffres avant 1941 ne sont pas certains. En 1900 on estimait la population Néo-Québécoise (Blancs, Indiens et Esquimaux réunis) à 1800 personnes; 1958 habitants en 1921 et pas plus de 3,000 en 1941.

Depuis 1950 la population ne cesse d'augmenter. En 1961, la population avait presque doublé (8,121 habitants). L'accroissement y était de 43%. Ceci est dû à l'immigration des Blancs et à un taux d'accroissement des indigènes de 27%. En 1961 s'étaient établis à Schefferville près de 3,200 personnes. La population Esquimaux reste la majorité de la population au Nouveau-Québec. On comptait en 1964: 1,583 hommes et 1,581 femmes esquimaux.

La répartition par groupe d'âges montre que 31.2% de la population a moins de 10 ans, 15.5% d'adultes entre 20 et 29 ans. l'âge moyen était de 23 ans ½ en 1969. Les renseignements fournis au Ministère du Nord Québec montre que le taux de natalité de population esquimaude était de 62% en 1963. Une autre enquête/sondage donne le chiffre de 55%. Le taux de mortalité était également élevé à 23% en 1963 et 20% par l'enquête. L'accroissement fut de 35% en 1963 et on estimait qu'à cette allure la population esquimaude aura doublé en 1980.

57 BOLLINGER, I. Northern development: people, resources, ecology and transportation in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. A bibliography of government publications with selected annotations. Monticello, Council of Planning Librarians, 1974. 13 p. (Exchange Bibliography No. 643)

An alphabetical listing of recent government publications dealing specifically with these topics. 63 refs.

BINS

58 BONE, ROBERT M. The Canadian Northland: A Study of its Economic Development with Observations on the Comparative Development of the Siberian Northland. Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. 1962. 442p.

A study of the economic development of northern Canada including observations on the comparative development of a geographically similar part of Soviet Siberia. Described and analyzed were the natural environments, economic

activities, populations, and scientific and military activities of the two areas.

The main differences in the economic development of the two northlands is largely due to differences in the two economic systems. The Siberian Northland has undergone a more balanced economic development with manufacturing, metallurgical, and renewable resource activities as well as extractive activities while the Canadian North has had economic development mainly in the area of mineral extraction.

The indigenous people of the Soviet North also seem to be making greater use of the available renewable resources in their commercial economy than have the Canadians.

INS

59 BONE, ROBERT M. The Population of Northern Canada. In: The North: Studies in Canadian Geography, editor W. Wonders. University of Toronto Press, 1972, pp. 91-116. Maps, tables, references.

A brief, concise study of the population geography of the Canadian north. Topics considered are past population patterns; population patterns in the twentieth century; the development of settlements; native and non-native change, movement, and economic situation; ethnic and regional patterns; and the situation and problems of urban centres. A conclusion summarizes the population and socio-economic situation in northern Canada and calls for a national strategy for northern development.

INS

60 BONE, ROBERT M. The Number of Eskimos: An Arctic Enigma. (Polar Record, Vol. 16, No. 103, 1973, pp. 553-557).

This note attempts to indicate the number of Eskimos inhabiting the Arctic at present and at various times in the past. There is a definite pattern to the changes in their numbers, but in the four Arctic regions inhabited by Eskimos (Canada, Denmark, USSR, and Alaska), these changes have occurred at different times. For the most part, such differences in progression have represented varying tempos of social and economic developments within these northern regions.

INS

61 BONE, ROBERT, EARL SHANNON, STEWART RABY. The Chipewyan of the Stony Rapids Region Mawdsley Memoir I, Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. 1973. 96p., maps, tables, bibliography.

A study of the relationship between the Stony Rapids Chipewyan Indians and the caribou, their traditional livelihood. Includes sections on the physical setting, historical background, population characteristics, resource base, economic development, and social changes. The section on population includes discussion on historical population development (i.e., 20th century), ethnic composition of the region, patterns and components of growth, age/sex structure, movement, settlement development, and the Chipewyans within the context of the Demographic Transition.

INS

62 BONE, ROBERT M. Northern Population Series, Report 1 - An Assessment of Census Division Level. Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, 1976, 98p.

This report is the first of a series of studies concerned with Canada's northern population. This paper is directed to the question of the availability and quality of existing population statistics. The chief goals of this report are to assess the suitability of Statistics Canada data for analyzing population change in northern Canada from 1941 to 1971 by census divisions and to report on the prospects of separating the native population from the white one in such analysis. Secondary goals are to establish a set of census divisions to represent the area called the North, to identify other sources of data, and to report on the need for a special statistical publication on northern Canada's population.

63 BONE, ROBERT and T. FOSTER. An Assessment of Census and Other Data at the Census Division Level. Northern Population Series Report No. 1, Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1976. 93p., maps, tables, bibliography.

This report is concerned with population statistics for northern Canada at the Census Division level. Most attention is paid to the decennial censuses. Limitations of these and other statistics are discussed. Recommendations to correct these limitations are made. INS

64 BOWLES, K. Characteristics of Mackenzie Delta Natives and Their Relationship to Employment Policies. Employment Liaison and Training (Public Sector), Territorial and Social Development Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1974, 38p.

This paper attempts to relate background, lifestyle and interests of the native people of the delta to the guidelines on employment, education and training of the Northern Development Policy 1971-81. The material is drawn from a research study by Dr. D.G. Smith, carried out in the Mackenzie Delta during the period 1965 to 1970. Since that period, economic activity has increased considerably by the changes in the situation portrayed are in degree only.

65 BOWLES, K. Training for Employment the Native People and the Federal Public Service. Employment Liaison and Training (Public Sector), Territorial and Social Development Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1974, 38p.

This paper considers the northern native people and their characteristics as they apply to the development of training programs designed to meet occupational skills. Since the primary purpose of training is to achieve satisfactory occupational performance, work characteristics are examined as well as learning characteristics.

66 BOWMAN, ISAIAH. Limits of Land Settlement: A Report on Present-Day Possibilities. Council on Foreign Relations. New York, 1937. 380p. ill.

67 BRACHER, MICHAEL, Estimates of the Vital Rates of the N.W.T. Inuit, Population Research Laboratory, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. 1975, p.16.

Study presents a demographic picture of the Eskimo population of the N.W.T. Report shows how incomplete data can be put to use to provide estimates of vital rates of a population about which little information is available.

68 BRACK, D. M., *and* D. McINTOSH. Keewatin mainland area economic survey and regional appraisal. Ottawa, Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Industrial Div. 1963. 157 p. maps, tables, graphs, illus. 13 refs.

Reports on a summer 1962 survey of renewable resources south of 65° N. and east of 100° W. and considers economic and social prospects of this region and the Southampton Island–Repulse Bay area surveyed in 1961, cf. No. 70360. The physical geography, recent Eskimo population movements from camps to settlement and interior to coast, and the depressed economy are described. The availability and utilization of foxes, caribou, fish, whales, seals, and walrus are examined, and the settlements of Eskimo Point, Whale Cove, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, and Rankin Inlet described: Eskimo and white populations, housing and community facilities, wildlife, sources of cash, and immediate prospects. From estimates of potential wildlife yields and their food values, theoretical populations are determined for the seven regional settlements, and Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet found overpopulated by 300 and 330 respectively, but Chesterfield Inlet able to support 150 more, and Repulse Bay and Coral Harbour 50 each; a relocation program is outlined. Tourism and handicrafts are discussed as sources of income; natives' over-dependence on relief, lack of business enterprise and capital noted, and a subsidized industry e.g. woodworking suggested. Concentration in settlements creates problems, but redispersal to camps would impede the Eskimos' acculturation; their need for adult education is stressed. Resource exploitation, more efficient harvesting and processing, development of sealing, whaling, handicraft and other projects, also cooperatives are recommended. Relocation of some Eskimos to southern Canada should be considered. CaMAI.

69 BREWIS, T.N. and T.K. RYMES. Regional Economic Policies in Canada. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, 1968.

Wide differences in income and in employment opportunity between the wealthier and the poorer regions of Canada are of long standing and have given rise over the years to frequent complaints and to ameliorative measures of various kinds. But, latterly, the federal government has been showing greater concern with these differences, and their reduction

has become an important aspect of public policy. Numerous programs have been introduced to assist the economic development of the poorer regions, and a new department of regional affairs has been established to co-ordinate the federal effort. Expenditures on various regional policies are rising rapidly at both the federal and the provincial level and will soon surpass one billion dollars.

In this pioneering study of the subject, Professor Brewis examines the complex problems of regional development and the policies to which they have given rise. Many of these policies require substantial revision but of paramount importance in the author's view is the need to achieve closer agreement between the provincial and federal governments, not only on the objectives themselves, but also on the respective roles that individual governments should play in their pursuit. Without such agreement, the task of reducing regional disparities is likely to prove an impossible one.

The text is supplemented by numerous tables and charts, and the book also includes a statistical appendix on regional input-output accounts, specially prepared by Professor T.K. Rymes of the Department of Economics at Carleton University, Ottawa.

A section is included on the population and labour force of the North, natural resources and manpower and educational policies. BINS

70 BRITISH COLUMBIA. Department of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce. The Cariboo-Chilcotin Region: A British Columbia Regional Economic Study. Queen's Printer. Government of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C. 1969. 118p. ill.

71 BROCHU, MICHEL. Les cercles administratifs et les postes du Nouveau-Québec et leur organisation. In: Vie française, 16, 9-10 (mai-juin 1962): 289-305.

L'auteur donne pour chaque poste du Nouveau-Québec la date de fondation, la population esquimaude, la population blanche, les installations en école et hôpital et donne un aperçu des besoins urgents en terme de personnel.

72 BROCHU, M. Présentation et commentaires de cartes sur le Nouveau-Québec. (Actualité économique 1965. v. 40, no. 4, p. 691-759, maps, tables.) Refs. In French. *Title tr.:* Presentation and commentary on maps of New Quebec.

Presents 16 maps with discussion and statistics of various aspects and potentials of this region north of 50° N. Hydrology, administration, judicial organization and police posts, geology and mines, coastlines and tides, vegetation and soils are treated. Economic activities, trading posts and co-operatives, airline service and telecommunications are dealt with. The population and its movements, schools, medical services, religion are reviewed; research stations and public utilities noted. Sources of income from hunting, fishing, and handicraft work are indicated for Eskimo and Indian settlements; 1963-64 hunting statistics are given. DLC.

73 BROCHU, MICHEL. Etude comparative de l'évolution de la vie économique et sociale du Nouveau-Québec esquimau et indien. In: Actualité Economique 42, 2 (juillet-septembre 1966) pp. 184-323. p. 805-834 (4 janvier-mars 1967).

Cette étude est portée sur l'évolution de la vie économique et sociale au Nouveau-Québec esquimau (Poste de Maricourt) et du N.Q. Indien (Poste cris de la Baie-James, dans les domaines suivants:)

Modifications apportées à la chasse: grâce aux armes à feu et les pièges en métal apportés par les Blancs, la conception que les Esquimaux et les Indiens avaient de la chasse se trouve modifiés. La chasse n'est plus pour subvenir à ses besoins mais est spécialement orientés vers la vente de fourrures.

Les vêtements: c'est le domaine le plus marqué par l'influence des blancs. Les Indiens qui étaient intégralement vêtus de peaux vendent leur fourrures et achètent des vêtements confectionnés par les Blancs. La coupe demeure indienne. Les Esquimaux se réservent encore les peaux de renard roux. Seuls les moufles et les mocassins et les bottes restent confectionnés par les Indiens. Cette évolution est moins avancée chez les esquimaux..

Les moyens de transport. La raquette, le traîneau à chiens et le canot étaient les moyens traditionnels de déplacement. Les traîneaux indiens et esquimaux ont une légère différence alors que le canot n'en comporte pas. L'avion occupe de plus en plus une grande place. Le canot à moteur, les traîneaux mécaniques apparaissent mais ne semblent pas concurrencer les moyens traditionnels. Les nouveaux moyens de transport sont beaucoup plus nombreux chez les Indiens que chez les Esquimaux.

L'alimentation. Les indiens jusqu'à l'arrivée des Blancs, mangeaient du poisson et du gibier à poil ou à plume. Ils ont appris au contact des blancs à manger des légumes et à cultiver (pomme de terre). Les Esquimaux jusqu'à présent ne mangent pas de légumes mais ont adopté les mêmes produits importés que les Indiens: thé, sucre, farine, saindoux, levure et le lait chez les Esquimaux.

L'habitation elle aussi a varié: Indiens et Esquimaux habitent maintenant des maisons en bois. Les esquimaux n'habitent plus leur igloo qu'en voyage de chasse 1 semaine à 10 jours alors que les indiens habitent leur hutte traditionnelle 8 à 9 mois par an. Les Indiens restent toujours nomades.

Notion du temps: 98 p.c. des Esquimaux et 99 p.c. des Indiens ayant adopté la religion chrétienne ont pris la notion du temps de celle-ci. Le respect du repos de dimanche est observé. Il reste difficile à certains employés de se plier aux horaires.

74 BROOKE, LORRAINE. Some Considerations of Population and Self-Sufficiency: Northern Quebec. (in Proceedings Northern Population Workshops I, The Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta. 1977. p.173-184).

75 BROWNLEE, W.T. The influence of certain factors on the occupational and educational aspirations and expectations of high school students in the Yukon. M.Ed. thesis, University of Manitoba, Dept. of Educational Administration, 1972. xix,194p., illus., map, tables.

Reports results of a questionnaire on the educational and occupational aspirations and expectation levels and various family, personal and community factors for over 600 high school students from the Yukon. 56 refs. YA.

76 BRUEMMER, F. Samson Kocenagnak: an Eskimo of the Barren Land. (Canadian geographical journal 1967. v.74, no.3, p.84-91, map, illus)

Describes the life of a typical Barren Lands Eskimo, and discusses the almost total depopulation of this region due to the critical dwindling of the caribou herds from three million to less than a tenth of this number. Kocenagnak and his family were the only humans inhabiting a 25,000 mi² area west of Baker Lake, Canada in 1967.

CaMAI, DLC.

77 BRUEMMER, F. Eskimos in Grise Fiord. (Canadian geographical journal 1968. v.77, no.2, p.64-71, map, illus)

Describes this northernmost Eskimo settlement in Canada, on the south coast of Ellesmere Island. When established it was the first permanent human settlement on this island since the 17th c. Loss of the marine mammal resource due to climatic deterioration is suggested as the reason for the original depopulation, and subsequent exploration of the uninhabited island is recounted. The resettlement of the island was by Eskimos from Port Harrison, PQ, and Pond Inlet, Baffin Island. 1967 population of Grise Fiord was 91. The village depends almost entirely upon hunting, trapping and handicrafts. The area is rich in game. Problems due to boycotting of sealskins and quotas on furs which adversely affect their cash income are discussed. The development of local community government is also reviewed.

CaMAI, DLC.

78 BRUET, EDMOND. Le Labrador et le Nouveau-Québec; géographie, exploration, géologie, minéralogie, faune, flore, peuplement, ressources naturelles. Paris, Payot, 1949. 346 p. illus., 8 plates, 28 sketch maps. (Bibliothèque géographique). *Title tr.:* Labrador and New Quebec; geography, exploration, geology, mineralogy, fauna, flora, population and natural resources.

A comprehensive survey of the "Labrador Peninsula", the region as a whole between Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, and Labrador Sea on the east; based on the author's eight years' study and field work (from 1934) under auspices of the Natural History Museum, Paris. Chapters on the physical geography (in detail: the coasts, adjacent waters and islands, the Labrador plateau, mountains, glaciation, river systems, tides and currents, climate, etc.); the history of exploration; geology; life zones (in brief); the fauna; native peoples, Eskimo and Indian tribes, their history, way of life, migrations; white man's exploration and exploitation of the region; the flora (in brief); natural resources (fur-bearing animals and the fur trade in detail, fishes and fisheries, minerals and the mining developments, transportation, communication, etc.) Includes throughout the author's impressions of regions visited, and frequent citation of other explorers' and scientists' work. Bibliography (about 300 items). *Copy seen:* DLC.

79 BRYANS, A.M. *and others.* Northern venture. (Canadian Medical Assoc. Journal 1966. v.94, no.15, p.791-94, maps) 17 refs. French summary. *Other authors:* D.J. Delahaye, M.W. Partington, J.H. Read *and* J.H. Wiebe.

The Faculty of Medicine, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, in collaboration with the Directorate of Indian and Northern Health Services of Canada, has, since 1964,

supplied pediatric services to the James Bay zone with headquarters at the Moose Factory Indian Hospital. Brief comments on the health problems and the program are included. Infant mortality accounts for 57% of all Eskimo and 37% of all Indian deaths.
DNLM.

80 BUCKLEY, H. et al. The Indians and Metis of Northern Saskatchewan: A Report on Economic and Social Development. Center for Community Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1963. Maps, tables.

With a limited resource base and a rapidly increasing population, the whole northland raises spectres which have no place in a country as wealthy as Canada. The urgent need for new approaches is firmly established by what has gone before: the condition of the northern people today (Chapter 2), the limitations of existing programs (Chapter 3) and the failure to find solutions in such enterprises as pulpmills and new mines (Chapter 4). This chapter presents the outlines of a plan for future development programs in northern Saskatchewan. It is followed in Part II by specific recommendations (Chapter 6, 7 and 8).

The development of the North and its Metis-Indian residents centres around at least three objectives:

1. Higher levels of living.
2. More choice and opportunity in all areas of life, including occupation, education, kind and place of residence, use of leisure time, and the like.
3. Greater participation in the northern and the larger Canadian society - from home and school committees, fur councils, and ratepayers' association to the management of business and local government.

INS

81 BUCKSAR, R.G. Bibliography of Socio-Economic Development of Northern Ontario, 1968, 1969, 1972. The Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, Ottawa.

This bibliography is a project which was initiated by the Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology.

Prior to the project little had been done in accumulating the written resources of northern Ontario. Exceptions were: The Sudbury Basin, A Guide to the Local Collection (Sudbury Public Library, 1967); Bibliography of Resource Material (Fort William Public Library, 1961); and Les Marges de l'ockoumène dans l'est du Canada (Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Pierre Biays). In selectively viewing the above resources many items were utilized for the present bibliography.

AINA

82 BURGESSE, J. ALLAN. Esquimaux in the Saguenay. In: Primitive Man, Vol. 22, 1-2, 1949. p. 23-32.

The author tries to explain the presence of Esquimaux in the Saguenay which is in a country occupied by people of Algonkian culture.

Father de Crespieul from 1671 to 1703 tells that Esquimaux attended one of his missions at Tadoussac - we must conclude that the Esquimaux arrived during these thirty years, for the area was a Montagnais country. Anyhow, these Esquimaux bear Algonkian names which indicates a cordial relationship between the Esquimaux and their neighbours. The Esquimaux of Saguenay despite some customs akin to the Esquimaux had enough in common with the Montagnais which helped them to penetrate into their country without opposition.

83 BUSSIERES, PAUL. La Population De La Cote-Nord, Cahiers de géographie de Québec, Vol. VIII, No. 14 - 15; 1963-64.

The history of the settlement of the North Shore region of the Gulf of St. Lawrence can be divided into five stages: the periodical visits of Basque and Breton fishermen from the XIVth to the XVIIth century; the repeated concessions from 1653 to about 1820 of coast sectors to companies, such as the Hudson Bay Co., and merchants of Québec who hold exclusive rights of occupation and exploitation; the foundation of most of the existing agglomerations between 1836 and 1865 when settlers gather around sawmills between Tadoussac and Baie Trinité and fishermen from the south shore of the Gulf, the Magdalen Islands, Newfoundland and the Channel Islands, sometimes after a long association with the exploitation of the coastal fisheries, establish some 20 hamlets and villages between Sept-Iles and Blanc-Sablon; the consolidation of the population, parallel to the growth of the pulp and paper industry up to the advent of the second world war; the mass immigration brought about by the mining developments in the 1950s.

Various conditions have influenced the distribution of the population and given rise to different types of settlement. These conditions have been: the hold of the wood and pulp companies on the land and the labour force, the absence of industrial diversification in any one sector of the region or, in other words, the over-specialization of the economic activities, the proper requirements of those activities, the particular conditions of the land tenure and of the lot structure and, to a lesser extent, the social background of the immigrants.

The settlement outlook is thus as follows: From Tadoussac to Natashquan, the habitat is differenciated: the largest communities have grown at the points of transhipment where man and merchandise journey to and fro, that is near deep sheltered bays; the villages depending on the export of pulpwood are all sited at the mouth of the rivers and show small but dense concentrations of population; when agriculture dominates, the rang system of rural settlement is prevalent; below Sept-Iles, the population concerned with fishing has settled in small nuclei at short distance from its fisheries. From Kegashka to Blanc-Sablon, the inhabitants are individualistic, dwell on Crown Lands - often as squatters - and keep jealously to their self-appropriated fishing spots, whence their dispersion.

In the backcountry, the mining towns of Schefferville, Wabush, Labrador and Gagnon bear witness of the conceptions that presided to their elaboration.

DINA

84 BYRNE, L.J. Priorities for Demographic Policy Research. Institute for Research on Public Policy, reprinted from Plan Canada, 1976, pp. 83-88.

This paper attempts to identify research priorities with respect to demographic policy. It outlines an approach to this identification for a particular group of demographic topics, namely those issues which could develop in the 1980s due to a) growth in size; and b) change in age, sex and marital composition of the Canadian population.

INS

C

85 CAMERON, T.W.M. Causes and Consequences of the Population Increase. (in: Canadian Population and Northern Colonization, V.W. Bladen, ed., Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1962, p.3-13).

86 CANADA. *Advisory Committee on Northern Development.* Government activities in the North 1966. Ottawa 1967. 255 p. tables.

In sequence to No 86044, with the same general format and scope as No 57217, reporting the operations and plans of 67 Canadian federal agencies and branches of agencies working wholly or partly in the North. Among the activities and changes occurring during 1966 are the following:

Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Vital statistics tabulation is expected to be computerized by 1968.

Geographical Branch, Dept of Energy, Mines and Resources. Reports plans to establish a long-period base camp on Baffin Island for detailed study of physical geography, also expansion of glaciological studies.

Geological Survey. 90% of the North had been mapped by end of 1966 on scales 1:500,000 or greater. New remote-sensing techniques are being increasingly employed. Interest continues to center on oil-gas provinces in the North.

Mines Branch. Research to improve yield and purity of concentrates at Canada's only tungsten mine in NWT is reported. Low temperature effects on steels are being studied. The continuing Polar Continental Shelf Project is reviewed, incl glacial, periglacial, hydrographic, marine geologic, sea ice and other phases of the study. Topographic mapping of the Arctic and Hudson Bay islands at 1:250,000 (27 sheets) was completed.

Fisheries Research Board. Reports studies of fish in Great Bear Lake and Cambridge Bay. Both indicate low fisheries potential. Research into seal and whale resources is reviewed.

Canadian Wildlife Service. An intensive study of reindeer management and ecology was begun in 1966.

Resource and Economic Development Group. Data on mineral production show an increase in NWT in 1966 and a decrease in the Yukon, but New Imperial Mines Ltd report plans to commence production and export via Skagway in 1967.

National Museum of Canada, Natural History Branch. Bones of toothed Cretaceous birds (*Hesperornis*) were recovered in unprecedented abundance from Horton River, Mackenzie Dist.

Dept of Transport. Substantial improvements to northern airports are reported.

In addition, various changes and developments in administration, government and social welfare are reviewed, with emphasis on greater autonomy for the northern territories. CaMAI.

87 CANADA. Advisory Committee on Northern Development. Guidelines for Scientific Activities in Northern Canada. Minister of Supply and Services Canada. 1976.

This pamphlet contains Guidelines for Scientific Activities in Northern Canada. These Guidelines were developed by the concerned Federal agencies in the Advisory Committee on Northern Development as a follow-up to a review of federally sponsored northern research conducted in the early 1970s. The need for such guidelines arose from the Government's objectives for northern Canada and the recognized need for a concerted approach in directing research and scientific effort towards acquiring scientific knowledge in support of northern plans and programs. These guidelines receive support of, and are adhered to by, Federal departments and agencies responsible for northern research; they are thus helping to ensure that Canada's limited professional and financial resources are used effectively in support of northern objectives. Moreover, implementation of the Guidelines enhances Canadian participation in international scientific activities in the North. AINA

88 CANADA. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. 1976-77 Government Activities in the North. Information Services. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Ottawa. 1977.

Report reviews the activities of the Territorial Governments and each Federal department, agency and crown corporation, together with their responsibilities and plans for the 1977-78 period.

Contains statistics related to public health, employment and education and economic and research activities.

89 CANADA. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Native Housing Report. Native Housing Committee. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Ottawa. 1972. PRL

90 CANADA. DEPT. OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION. The Indians of Canada. (In: Canada year book 1951, the official annual of [illegible] sources, history, institutions, [illegible] economic conditions of Canada, *pub.* Ottawa, 1951, p. 1125-33)

Contains outline of history and administration of Indian affairs: education, welfare, population data in 1944. (Northwest Territories: 3816; Yukon: 1531), etc. *Copy seen:* DIAC.

91 CANADA. DEPT. OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION. *Indian Affairs Branch.* Census of Indians in Canada, 1959. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1961. 45 p. Text in English and French.

Lists, under agency and geographic area, the bands and their population on Dec. 31, 1959, also religion, age groups, and residence: on reserves, off reserves, on Crown land. Of the 179,126 Indians in Canada, 1,868 were living in Yukon Territory, 4,598 in Northwest Territories, and several bands are established in the northern parts of several of the provinces. The majority (1,331) in Yukon Territory were Anglicans, and in Northwest Territories (3,553) were Roman Catholics. Most Indians in the Territories are located on Crown lands. *Copy seen:* CaOG.

92 CANADA. Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Indian Affairs Branch. Indians of Ontario: An Historical Review. Ottawa: Department of Citizenship and Immigration. 44 pp. 1962.

Iroquoian and Algonkian groups are discussed in this introduction to the cultures and history of the Indians of Ontario. Also examined are the fur trade; British colonization; and mission activities of the Roman Catholic, Methodist and Moravian churches as well as the Church of England. For the post-Confederation era, attention is given to Indian administration, legislation, treaties, 20th century social and economic conditions, education, and population. AINA

93 CANADA. Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Indian Affairs Branch. Administration Division. 1964. Facts and Figures. Ottawa. Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 49 p.

Statistical information on Indians was published in 1964. Data was given for bands and reserves, population, enfranchisement, branch expenditures, staff, band councils, by-laws, band fund administration, bands in the Ontario Welfare Assistance Act, Liquor privileges, construction, housing, public assistance, homemakers' clubs, leadership training, handicraft production, agriculture, land registry, survey of reserves, estates, individual land holdings, trust funds, revolving fund loans, leases and permits, Veterans Land Act, and education. AINA

94 CANADA. Environment Canada. Ethical Principles for the Conduct of Research in the North. Environment Canada. Ottawa. 1977. 21p.

95 CANADA. *Dept. of External Affairs.* The Eskimos of Canada. Ottawa 1962. 5 p. Mimeo.

Outlines their history since first white contact (whalers) in the 19th century; their trapping economy since 1909 extension of the Hudson's Bay Co. into Eskimo territory; administration by Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources; living conditions in settlements or nomadic camps; health services and the decrease of tuberculosis and infant mortality. Canadian Eskimos number approx. 11,000. Employment in wage labor and cooperatives is described, as is the education program for future changes in their way of life. CaONA.

96 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Settlements of the Northwest Territories. Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories. Ottawa. 1966.

The descriptions of settlements of the Northwest Territories were compiled as a working paper for the Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories. The descriptions were conceived as the most convenient way of providing the members of the Commission with a record of conditions as they existed in 1965 and early 1966 when the Commission visited the settlements described.

A total of 51 descriptions were prepared from material on file in the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources or available from their library.

For easier reference, the descriptions have been arranged in alphabetical order rather than in the order in which the settlements were visited by the Commission. Within each description the topics discussed follow the sequence given below: Name of settlement, Location, Geology and Physiography, Access, Population, Educational Facilities, Medical Facilities, History and remarks, Economic Activities, Photographs, Maps, etc.

Although the above order is followed throughout the compilation for each settlement, some chapters may be greatly extended in one description or omitted in another where no information was readily available.

AINA

97 CANADA. *Dept of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.* People of light and dark, edited by M. van Steensel. Foreword by H.R.H. Prince Philip. Ottawa Queen's Printer 1966. xx, 156 p. maps, illus. 100 refs.

Collection of thirty popular essays, originally written for the Northern Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp and produced under the title *The changing North.*

An introduction by R.G. Robertson, p xv-xix, *considers* major developments in the Canadian North since the 1940's.

... and then came Man, by W.E. Taylor, *Jr,* p 1-5: *Traces* 5000 yr of Eskimo archeology from the proto-Eskimo Denbigh Flint complex of northwest Alaska and its pre-Dorset descendants in the Canadian Arctic to the Newfoundland Dorset and, finally, the Thule culture, extinct since the mid-19th c.

From the Orkney Islands to the shores of the Hudson Bay, by R. Glover, p 6-9: *Reconstructs* the annual work cycle of a Hudson's Bay Co fur trader in the late 17-19th c.

Influence of European man on the Eskimos, by J. W. VanStone, p. 10-13: *Sketches* the pre-contact life pattern, socio-economic change induced by the fur trade and missionaries, and current rehabilitation effort of the government.

Influence of the missionary, by C.D. Ellis, p 14-19: *Shows* his positive effect on social behavior, family life, education, etc.

Since the days of barter, by P. Nichols, p. 20-24: *Looks at* changes in trading post operations from a vantage point of 30 yr experience among Eskimos of arctic Canada. Regular air service and mail-order buying have put an end to dependence on the trading post. The credit and debt pattern inherent in fur barter has given way to cash transactions based on wage income; store supplies reflect awakened taste for western merchandise. New jobs are created and hiring policies changed to meet growing employment demand. 55% of the arctic staff of the Hudson's Bay Co are Eskimos; Eskimo-operated co-op stores are sponsored by the Canadian government, etc.

[illegible] Blackcoats Bible.

Milady's fur... the trapper, by D. Gimmer, p 25-28: *Examines* the effect of acculturation on the Indian and Eskimo fur hunter: formal education provides no trapline training, comforts of settled life discourage prolonged absences, etc. Air travel is costly and economically unrewarding as fur prices have not kept up with rising cost of living: thus, distant areas remain unharvested, while country close to settlements is over-hunted. Trapper training and assistance programs are essential to rehabilitate aboriginal fur trade.

... of whales and whalers, by D.C. Foote, p 29-33: *Reviews* Eskimo bowhead and white whale hunting in the pre-contact era, over-kill by commercial whalers in the 18- early 20th c, and present small-scale hunting by Canadian and Alaskan Eskimos. Careful conservation programs are needed to restore the arctic whale population.

About our untold resources, by W.M. Gilchrist, p 34-37: *Surveys* major mining developments noting high cost of operation and rising demand for trained technologists. Engineering problems and ways to attract business and labor to hardship areas are discussed. Soviet recruiting programs are compared with similar incentives offered by the Canadian government and industrial concerns.

Boom towns... Must they bust? by J. Fried, p 38-42: *Contrasts* the uncontrolled urban developments and planned short-life settlements, both based on temporary exploitation, with stable communities arising from long-range projects; development of local resources for self-support in times of economic recession is considered essential for added security. The divergent fates of mining towns like Yellowknife and Ranklin Inlet, fur towns like Aklavik, military bases e.g. Fort Churchill, and new administrative centers such as Inuvik and Frobisher Bay are used as examples.

The co-operative movement in the North, by F.G.Vallee, p 43-48. *Considers* the co-op an effective tool for the emancipation and rehabilitation of Indians and Eskimos. In addition to its economic advantages, the co-op has an important social and educational value by providing training and experience in management, labor, and craftsmanship, etc. Operation and management of single-commodity co-ops and multi-purpose establishments such as the Povungnituk Co-operative Society in arctic Quebec are discussed.

From shaman's flight to satellite, by H.J. Williamson, p 49-53. *Deals* with the expansion of the radio and telephone communication systems since the 1920's bolstered in the post-war years by the conversion of military installations to civilian use. Services provided by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, the Hudson's Bay post, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and National Telecommunication, the Bell Telephone Co, the Joint Arctic Weather and Air Traffic Control stations, etc are reviewed.

... and how to get from point to point, by W.E.Brown, p 54-58. *Describes* traditional and motorized land and water craft now in use: dog-team buffs, Eskimo *komatik* sleds, toboggans, ski-doos, tractor-trains, canoes and outboard motors, etc. The solution to the arctic transportation problem is seen in air traffic made increasingly safe by weather stations, DEW line radar installations, etc.

The Canadian Arctic Water Basin, by O.S.C. Robertson, p 59-63. *Discusses* shipping conditions, more favorable in the eastern than the western part of the North American Arctic Basin: both more adverse than the Russian Arctic waters. Shipping seasons, routes and ice conditions, draft limits, wharfage and port installations, use of icebreakers and ice-breaking cargo ships, etc are surveyed. Unlike USSR ports used mainly for export, American arctic ports are built to receive cargo, except for Churchill which handles both. Efficiency of nuclear submarines as commercial freighters is evaluated.

The Russian Arctic Water Basin, by O.S.C. Robertson, p 64-67. *Outlines* the development of the Northern Sea Route with data on ships, tonnage, cargo capacity, weather and icebreaker stations, etc. Sea ports, located mainly near major straits and at the mouths of rivers, are geared primarily to export; river ports serve as trans-shipment points for in and out-going cargo.

The North as a laboratory, by J. Lotz, p 68-71. *Considers* studies of pingo formation, clothing insulation, air bubbling effect on water freezing, plant and animal survival in hostile environment, etc.

On understanding another people, by J.J. Honigmann, p 72-75. *Stresses* the importance of recognizing cultural relativity, i.e. differing standards of the other man's culture, in assessing his behavior pattern and customs. Examples of interracial understanding through acceptance of cultural relativity are cited from personal contacts with Eskimos and Indians.

Greenland, by N.O. Christensen, p 77-80. *Ranks* the increase in population with inherent housing and education needs and the language barrier as prime problems. 45% of all Greenlanders are 15 yr old or younger; 14,000 are expected to attend school in 1967. Outpost schools are taught by Greenlanders unversed in Danish, while Danes speaking no Greenlandic teach in high-schools. A new school law on bilingualism, if passed, will remove the language obstacle from education and, indirectly benefit the economy and social conditions by bridging the communication gap between Eskimo labor and Danish management.

Russia, by T. E. Armstrong, p. 81-84. *Analyzes* the efficiency of Soviet exploration and development of the North by forced labor in the 1930-1940's and economic incentive in recent years. Natural resources, supply problems, local food production, river and railroad transportation, air traffic, etc are dealt with. Major mining and industrial complexes such as Noril'sk are contrasted with lesser projects in Canada, and operational differences of the Soviet system versus free private enterprise discussed.

Alaska, by W. Irving, p 85-89. *Ascribes* rapid acculturation under American administration to historical processes in settlement, mainly that Alaskan aborigines were not displaced by white farmers. Current economic development, federal projects and the growing role of private industry are reviewed. Major unresolved problems are education, vocational training, and rehabilitation of remote communities dependent on subsistence hunting and fishing or a single industry whose extinction would threaten survival.

The law through Eskimo eyes, by G. van den Steenhoven, p 90-94. *Presents* an uncritical analysis of social control in a traditionally leaderless society without institutionalized authority, as observed among Eskimos of the Keewatin District. There is no abstract concept of justice nor punishment *per se*, asocial behavior endangering the community is disciplined by social isolation or ridicule. Murder is disapproved of, though justifiable motivation or the murderer's usefulness as a good hunter are acceptable excuses. Conflicts between individuals are left to the involved parties or their families: killing and blood-feuds may ensue, with persuasion the only form of community control.

The law through our eyes, by M.M. de Weerdt, p 95-99. *Explains* the structure of the territorial constitution of the Northwest Territories and Yukon based mainly on British, later Canadian civil law. Its flexible interpretation by the territorial law courts makes allowance for aboriginal traditions. Further checks to the rise of unrealistic laws is seen in Eskimo and Indian education toward full participation in government: federal franchise was granted to aborigines in 1962 and the first elections in the eastern Arctic held in Sept 1966.

Indian living... old style, by R. Slobodin, p 100-105. *Uses* the Kutchin, one of the last Canadian Indian groups to become involved in fur trade, to recreate pre-contact social organization in the subarctic inland. Family structure, hunting groups, dwellings and transportation, division of labor in a subsistence economy based on caribou hunting, social taboos, band leadership, shamanism, etc are dealt with in turn.

Changes in Indian communities, by J. Helm, p 106-109. *Sketches* life in a modern North Athapaskan bush village, the last stronghold of a vanishing social order. A bush village is a loosely knit community of four to eight households related by blood or marriage. Informal sanctions by exhortation and ridicule maintain basic obligations to the community in this highly individualistic society: crime, psychosis, broken homes are rare. Survival of the bush community is threatened, however, by the economic opportunities offered to Indians in larger settlements.

The forgotten people, by V. Valentine, p 110-14. *Notes* the plight of the half-breeds or Metis. Their social isolation, ambiguous legal standing, discriminatory treatment under the provisions of the Indian Act, etc are discussed.

Eskimo communities then and now, by D. Damas, p 115-19. *Compares* the social and economic structure of the Central Eskimos during three historic phases: aboriginal lasting to the early 20th century; the somewhat overlapping contact-traditional ushered in by fur traders and missionaries; and the present-day centralized phase. The aboriginal pattern was based on wide kinship and partnership associations formed and dissolved according to the needs of the seasonal hunting cycle. The trapping and hunting camp dependent on the trading post typifies the contact-traditional phase: extended kinship ties and voluntary partnerships disappear; supervision of economic, religious and legal life is taken over by the trader, missionary, and police. The last phase is the centralization of Eskimos in large heterogeneous white-controlled settlements offering wage labor, schools, government aid programs, etc.

Mixed communities, by N. Graburn, p 120-27. *Studies* social problems in multi-ethnic communities based on 1963-64 field work in the eastern Arctic. Hostilities between Indians and Eskimos tend to disappear in a common opposition to the dominant whites. Behavior problems arising from the unequal degree of Euro-Canadian prejudice toward different minorities, social and cultural differences between Eskimos and Indians, growth of polarized divisions between the white and aboriginal population segments, etc are discussed. Only education and speedy acculturation can prevent a further downgrading of Eskimos and Indians to the lowest socio-economic caste.

Local schools versus hostels, by C.Hobart, p 128-31. *Compares* the small community school with the large residential school. Experiences in residential school education of Eskimos in Greenland, Alaska, and Canada are discussed from the point of view of children, parents, teachers, and education *per se*. While acculturation and level of scholastic attainment are higher in residential than community day schools, hostel education increases the gap between traditional and western way of life and creates problems of semi-acculturation: youngsters who cannot adapt to urban conditions yet are not equipped to life on the land.

The modern medicine man, by P. Moore, p 132-36. *Reports* on the progress of preventive and curative medical services in the Northwest Territories to control epidemics among aborigines lacking acquired immunity. Successful operations by the Health Service and the Eastern Arctic Patrol, X-ray and vaccination campaigns, training programs for native health workers, etc are reviewed and plans for further improvement noted.

Mental health in the North, by T.Boag, p 137-40. *Recognizes* Eskimo and Indian susceptibility to hysteria and other forms of psychosis aggravated, in recent years, by acculturation stress. Mental health problems of whites, caused by isolation and other environmental factors, will probably decline to the Canadian average through technological development of the North, while the problems of the aborigine will depend on the degree and stability of his integration. The risks of partial integration are marginal existence with concomitant social deprivation, behavior problems, and poor mental health.

Conclusion, by E.A. Cote, p 141-44. *Recapitulates* statistical data on human and natural resources of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories: 40% of the Canadian land mass inhabited by 40 thousand people. 85% school age children receive schooling; 1500 new homes for Eskimos and Indians will be provided in the next five years; a $10 million annual road building program is planned over the coming ten years. Oil and gas bearing sedimentary rocks are estimated at one million cubic miles; large iron deposits have been located; lead, zinc, asbestos, and tungsten mines are being developed, etc.

DLC.

98 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Indians of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces: an historical review. Ottawa, 1967, 36p. ill. maps.

99 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Indian Affairs Branch. Indian Affairs Facts and Figures: Latest Figures to Dec. 31, 1968. Ottawa: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Figures are given for Indian population, number of bands and reserves, acreage, residence pattern, and enfranchisement. Other topics include the health services budget, staff of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs programs, historical background of the Indians, community planning, Indian and Eskimo economic development, education, vital statistics. AINA

100 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Yukon Today: A Reference Paper. Queen's Printer, Ottawa. 1968. 76p. ill.

101 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS. Economic Staff Group. Report on the Keewatin Manpower Survey, June 1969, 84p.

A manpower survey was carried out in the Keewatin Region of the Northwest Territories by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in January 1969. This survey was part of the Department's northern manpower inventory program. This report gives a picture of the survey from the preparation of the questionnaire to the processing of the results and makes recommendations on survey methods.

102 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Registered Canadian Indians. Female Life Table (0-34 years) (Based on Mortality in 1965-68). Departmental Statistics Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Medical Services, 1969. NPRC.

103 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Registered Canadian Indians. Male Life Table (0-34 years) (Based on Mortality in 1965-68). Departmental Statistics Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Medical Services, 1969. NPRC.

104 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Canada's North 1970-1980. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Ottawa. 40p. (Statement of the Government of Canada).1970.

105 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Indian Affairs - Facts and Figures. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1970, 49 p.
Statistics covering all aspects of Indian,Life, finances, education, local improvements, etc. BINS

106 CANADA. DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Background information on the Yukon Territory. Ottawa, 1972. 8p., tables.
Provides general information, much of it in statistical tables. Includes tables on: areas and population, population growth 1931-1971, distribution of population by ethnic groups, estimated expenditures and revenues 1971-1972, and mineral production chart 1966-1970. In English and French. BINS

107 CANADA. DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Yukon Territory manpower survey. Statistical tabulations. Ottawa, 1972. unpaged, tables.
Results of a 3 month manpower survey of the Territory's Indian and Metis population. Basic demographic data and information on education, work history and income were obtained. The reference year was Oct. 1, 1970 to Sept. 30, 1971. Data compiled in a computer printout format. BINS

108 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Settlement Council Labour Pools. A feasibility study for the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Volumes II and III, Appendix I and II. Gemini North, Yellowknife, N.W.T. 1972.
Work Arctic is a non-profit unincorporated organization established in 1972 to train and employ the local labour force, particularly natives, in useful and productive work. The aim of the program is to organize and train a section of the work force that is not filling the jobs now available in Hay River primarily because they lack certain skills or work habits. The obstacles to employment may be language barriers, different concepts of responsibilities, lack of understanding, lack of training and or lack of opportunities. In a way Work Arctic is a stage where people who are not normally part of the labour force can be systematically trained and where employers can see the result.
The results of the program are impressive. Between eighty five and one hundred pay cheques are processed weekly. About 75 per cent of the work force is native. The men working in crews have accomplished a phenomenal amount of work, mainly clearing fire breaks and future sub-divisions and other slash programs. A list of projects is attached. The record of absenteeism has been good, social welfare in Hay River is down, grocery sales are reportedly up, and there is a notable lack of excessive drinking which often accompanies increases in northern payrolls.
Statistics provided on labour force, participation rates and population for settlements in Mackenzie River Valley and Delta. BINS

109 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Regional Impact of a Northern Gas Pipeline, Volume 7, Appendix 1: Pipeline Impact on Labour Force Utilization in the Northwest Territories. Environmental Social Program, Northern Pipelines, 1973.
This Appendix is composed of the statistical analysis of population, labour force, and pipeline occupational demand and supply. It includes an analysis of the

source data and basic relevant demographic estimates for 1970, projections of population and male labour force to 1985 as well as estimates of potential pipeline job demand on the Northwest Territories.

110 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, Special Staff Group on Northern Employment and Economic Opportunities. Development Agencies for the Northwest Territories. Ottawa, 1973.

111 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Bibliographie par Village. Population Esquimaude du Nouveau Québec. 1973.

The purpose of this bibliography by village is to serve as a working tool for all those interested in undertaking research on Arctic Quebec's Eskimo population. This research tool is designed to meet special needs in that it presents the bibliography material by village rather than by theme or study area.

112 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. North of 60, The Eskimos/Inuit of Canada, Information, Canada, Ottawa 1974, p.8.

113 CANADA. DEPT. OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS. Northern development and territorial governments: an overview. Ottawa, 1974. 37p. + appendices, tables.

Outlines the background to governmental policy development, and the social and economic factors upon which it is based, in relation to human and natural resource development objectives. Appendices contain economic and demographic statistics. YA

114 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS. Data Management Section, Assessment of Northern Native Male Labour Force Potential in the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Corridor, May 1974, 11p.

This paper contains an assessment of the Northern native labour force potential in the Mackenzie Valley pipeline corridor in 1981. The assessment is based on a review of existing data sources, most of which are contained within studies on the probable impact of the construction of a large diameter gas pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley.

115 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS. Data Management Section. Assessment of Northern Native Male Labour Force Potential in the Rest of the Mackenzie. July, 1974, 12p.

This paper contains an assessment of the northern native male labour potential in 1981 in that area of the Mackenzie District outside the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Corridor. Designated as the Rest of the Mackenzie, the study area excludes all those communities contained within the Pipeline Corridor and the Arctic Coast communities of Holman Island, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay and Pelly Bay.

116 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS. Environmental Social Program, Mackenzie Valley, Northern Yukon Pipelines, June 1974, 197p.

This report is concerned with the people, the natural environment and resource use in the Mackenzie Valley and the Northern Yukon, and how these aspects might be affected if pipelines were built to move natural gas or oil to Southern markets. It includes a description of the present demographic aspects of the population: statistics on birth rate, death rate, rate of natural increase, sex distribution and trends in school enrolment, vocational training and labour force. The estimated labour supply and demand related to pipeline construction and operation is also examined.

117 CANADA. THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Assessment: Environmental and Socio-Economic Effects of the Proposed Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline on the Northwest Territories and Yukon. Preliminary Issue. Pipeline Application Assessment Group, Ottawa, 1974. 412 p.

This report is intended to identify and assess the environmental and regional socio-economic effects that will or may arise in the N.W.T. and Yukon as a direct or indirect result of the proposed Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline project.

The assessment relates entirely to the applicant's formal application, together with the volumes designated as exhibits. The various biological and socio-economic reports issued by the applicant have been considered as back-up reference material.

BINS

118 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Regional Impact of a Northern Gas Pipeline, Volume 6: Impact of Pipelines on Territorial Population, Labour Force, Employment and Income. Economic Staff Group, Policy and Planning, ACND Division, Northern Program Planning Branch, 1974, 324p.

This study contains information on the population, with emphasis on the native population of the Mackenzie Impact Corridor, and projects to what extent the native population can and will participate directly or indirectly in pipeline related activities. The population is studied in terms of its demographic characteristics, economic activities and income sources. The labour force components, particularly the native population, is also given close attention and is analyzed in terms of skill levels, occupations, employment and associated aspects.

119 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. A catalogue of data in the Statistical Information Centre, Ottawa, 1974. VI, 45p. (Cat. No. 7). Statistics on social services, community development, agriculture, population, business, employment, mineral resources, welfare, etc.

120 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS. Task Force, Northern Business Preference. Briefs submitted to the Task Force, Northern Business Preference S.l., 1975, lv.

This publication contains the briefs submitted to the Task Force by northern businessmen. Topics covered include employment, transportation, training programs, facilities, and Federal and Territorial Government contracts to northern companies.

YA

121 CANADA. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Lists of Government Reports and Studies Related to Matters Before the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Ottawa. 1975. Supplement I.

Lists, Reports and studies prepared by, or on behalf of, federal and territorial government departments and their agencies. Efforts have been made to provide a complete list of studies directly related to the subject matter of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. As well, the lists identify some reports and studies which are related only indirectly to the matters before the Inquiry. The lists have been compiled from information provided by the responsible departments and agencies .

This listing does not include reports and studies prepared by or on behalf of bodies such as the National Energy Board, the Canadian Transport Commission, and the Northern Transportation Company Limited.

AINA

122 CANADA, DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Registered Indian Population, 1965-1973. Departmental Statistics Division, 1975, 75p.

Since 1965, information contained in the Indian Register has been stored on tape for computer application. One such application has provided an annual statistical report showing the total population figures by band, within districts and regions, for Canada, beginning with 1965. This report compiles these yearly figures as a series in order to identify the variation in population size and annual growth rates between 1965 and 1973 for each band, district and region, and for Canada as a whole.

123 CANADA. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Lists of Government Reports and Studies Related to Matters Before the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Ottawa. 1976. Supplement II.

AINA

124 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Registered Indian Population by Sex and Year for Canada and Provinces, 1975-1976. Indian Registry, Program Statistics Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1976.

NPRC

125 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Eskimo Population by Age Group and Sex for Selected Settlements in Arctic Quebec, December 31, 1974. Northern Data & Liaison Division, 1976.

NPRC

126 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Summary of Statistics Canada's Feasibility Report - A Labour Force Survey in the Yukon Territory. Statistics Canada, 1976, p.7.

127 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Employment and Population Projections For the Mackenzie Delta Region 1975-1985. 1976, p.21.

Draft report prepared as part of the Mackenzie Delta Regional Planning Project. Projections based on existing population structure and current demographic trends as well as a number of alternative scenarios for oil and gas development.

NPRC

128 CANADA. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project, Volumes 1 - 3. Milton Freeman Research Limited. Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa. 1976.

In February 1973 Inuit Tapirisat of Canada proposed to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs that research be undertaken to produce a comprehensive and verifiable record of Inuit land use and occupancy in the Northwest Territories of Canada.

The record so obtained would delimit the present and past use and occupation of the land and marine environment and would categorize the uses which any particular area served. In view of the continuing role which land plays in defining the cultural and ecologic circumstances of Inuit society, the research was also to provide an explicit statement - by the Inuit - of their perception of the man-land relationship. The results of this research are published in three volumes.

The main determinant of the final report, has necessarily been consideration of balance in trying to describe accurately the voluminous documentation now available describing the different Inuit groups occupying and using the approximately 1.5 million square miles of northern Canada that constitute their domain. An important requirement of the study was to present, in explicit and unambiguous fashion, information in support of the fact that Inuit have used and occupied this vast northern land since time immemorial and that they still use and occupy it to this day.

Includes historical and geographical description of all regions and settlements of the N.W.T. Population data, in summary form, are provided, sometimes by ethnic breakdown, and descriptions are provided of community location and services.

AINA

129 CANADA. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Registered Indian Population as of Decembet 31st, 1924-1976. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Departmental Statistics Division. 1976.

NPRC

130 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Eskimo Population by Province as of June 1, 1971. Departmental Statistics Division, 1976.

NPRC

131 CANADA, Department of Indian and Eskimo Affairs. Inmate Population of Federal Penitentiaries by Ethnic Origin for All Canada as of December 1, 1976. Program Statistics Division, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. 1977.

NPRC

132 CANADA. Department des Affaires Indiennes et Esquimaudes. Taux de Mortalité Brut et Normalisé selon les causes de décès chez les Indiens inscrits, 1974. Normalisation effectuée d'après la population totale du Canada. Division de la Statistique du Programme, Programme des Affaires Indiennes et Esquimaudes. 1977.

NPRC

133 CANADA. Department of Indian and Eskimo Affairs. Infant Deaths Reported in 1976 by Year of Birth and by Province. Program Statistics Division, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. 1977.

NPRC

134 CANADA. Department of Indian and Eskimo Affairs. Registered Indian Population and Annual Growth Rate for Canada and Regions, for Selected Years, 1949-1975. Program Statistics Division, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, 1977.

NPRC

135 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Treaty Indian Population for Canada and the Regions, 1973-1975. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Historical Research Centre. 1977.

NPRC

136 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Treaty Indian Population by Band, District, Region, and Treaty, 1973-1975. Program Statistics Division, Management Co-ordination Branch, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. 1977.

NPRC

137 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Registered Indian Population by Type of Residence for Provinces, Territories and Canada, December 31, 1976. Program Statistics Division, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, September 1977.

NPRC

138 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence, 1976. Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, 1977.

This annual statistical report provides data on registered Indian population by sex and residence (on reserve, on crown land, or off reserve), for bands, districts, regions, and Canada as a whole, for the year of 1976. Previous reports provide similar data for the years 1974 and 1975.

139 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Socio-Economic Baseline Data Inventory of the Yukon Territory. Data Management Division, Northern Economic Planning Branch, 1977, 258p.

As part of the program of research to assist in the evaluation of proposals for Yukon pipelines, the Data Management Division compiled this inventory which contains data on the following subjects:

1. Human Society
1.1 Population Characteristics
1.2 Employment
1.3 Income
2. Community Services and Infrastructure
2.1 Housing
2.2 Services
2.3 Community Infrastructure
2.4 Regional Infrastructure
3. Economic Activities
3.1 Commercial Activity
3.2 Expenditure and Prices
3.3 Mining

A large number of statistical tables in each area are included, totalling some 125 pages of tables. In addition, for the convenience of users, indices to Volume 2 of the "Yukon Economy, Its Potential for Growth and Continuity," "Statistical Appendix to the Annual Report of the Commissioner, 1970-71," and "Statistical Review, Yukon Territorial Government 1970-74" are also included.

140 CANADA, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Northwest Territories Statistical Abstract 1977. Data Management Division, Northern Affairs Program.

The Northwest Territories Statistical Abstract has been produced annually, since 1973 (except for 1976) by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Each issue, to date, has amplified on and updated the contents of earlier issues and therefore replaces them in their entirety.

The primary objective of this work is the compilation of an extensive and wide variety of statistical information relating to the Northwest Territories in a compact and comprehensive form, thus providing basic data series for subsequent analysis and interpretation. The material is expected to be useful for formulating plans and policies for northern development and as input data for research projects.

This abstract contains 103 statistical tables grouped under 18 subject matter sections.

BINS

141 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, Summaries of Proceedings, Vol. 6, 1977, p.150.

Provides in summary form, the highlights of the lengthy transcripts of the formal public hearings in Yellowknife and the community hearings in Mackenzie Valley and Delta communities as well as in Whitehorse, Old Crow, Yukon and southern Canadian centres.

142 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Native Employment: Alaska Highway Pipeline Project (draft for Discussion Purposes). Data Management Division, Northern Economic Planning Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1977.

This report prepared in draft form only, but available for general distribution, is a quantitative analysis of the available native labour in the Yukon Territory, using data from the 1971 Census, Registry of Indians covered by the Indian Act, and the Yukon Manpower Survey carried out by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in 1970-71. The report is in three parts as follows:

1. Population profile of the Yukon Territory,
2. The supply of labour,
3. The demand for labour.

A number of preliminary conclusions and hypotheses are set out as a result of the quantitative analysis. The report includes three appendices dealing with the following topics:

A. The size of the Yukon Native population,
B. Disposition of available labour time,
C. An approach to the evaluation of self-subsistence activities.

143 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. A Catalogue of Data in the Statistical Information Centre. Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. 1977, 24p.

This catalogue provides a listing of the data available in the Statistical Information Centre. This material is updated on a continuing basis and covers aspects of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. These data deal primarily with Indian and Eskimo statistics for Canada as a whole. However, many tables are broken down to provide data by province, region or administrative districts. In these cases, data specific to the Yukon and Northwest Territories are provided.

The following is a listing of the demographic data available in the Statistical Information Centre:

EDUCATION - CANADA BY REGIONS

a) Adult Education - Indian Students
- basic education and social education programs and participants by sex, 1968-1969 to 1975-1976, for Canada by regions

b) Attainment of Indian Students
- graduates, promotions, failures and withdrawals, grades 9 to 13, for years 1965-1966 to 1972-1973, by regions
- summary of achievement and destination of Indian students, for years 1974-1975 and 1975-1976, by region

c) Enrolment in Federal and Non-Federal Elementary and Secondary Schools
- analysis of enrolment of Indian students, 1964-1965 to 1975-1976, by province
- summary of Indian enrolmant by grade, 1949-1950 to 1975-1976, by province
- Indian student enrolment by grade, 1974-1975 and 1975-1976, by region

d) Enrolment in Federal Schools
- Indian student enrolment by grade, 1949-1950 to 1975-1976, by province

e) Enrolment in Non-Federal Schools
- Indian student enrolment by grade, 1949-1950 to 1975-1976, by province

f) Post Secondary Courses for Indian Students
- program summary, 1968-1969 to 1975-1976, by regions

g) Residences for Indian Students
- classified by number, enrolment and denominational auspices, 1955-1956 to 1970-1971, by province
- students in residences categorized by admission requirements, 1971-1972 to 1975-1976, by regions

h) Retention Rates - Indian Students
- registered Indians in Grade 1 and percentages of continuing students in subsequent grades, 1949-1950 to 1975-1976, by province

i) Scholarships Awarded to Indian Students
- distribution by type: University, Nurses' Training, Teachers' Training, Vocational Training, Cultural Education, 1957-1958 to 1975-1976, by province

j) Schools, Elementary and Secondary
- number of Federal schools operating and attended by Indian students, 1960-1961 and 1965-1966 to 1975-1976, by province
- number of classrooms in Federal schools, 1959-1961, by province, 1963 to 1975-1976 by province or region
- number of non-Federal schools attended by Indian students, 1964-1965 to 1975-1976, by province

k) Teachers in Federal Schools
- number of teachers employed in Federal schools 1959-1972, by province
- teachers of Indian status, 1962 to 1972, by province
- teachers employed by salary level, status, language ability and inter-culture courses, 1973-1974 to 1975-1976, by region

l) Elementary and Secondary Education
- summary of schools, classrooms, teachers and students by status and grade, 1958-1959 to 1975-1976, Arctic Quebec

EMPLOYMENT

a) Economic Activity Survey
- summary of Indian employment and income in resource activities on reserves, 1971-1972 to 1974-1975, by administrative areas

b) Relocation and Employment of Indian People
- enrolments in-service and on-the-job training: regular and term employment program summary 1968-1969 to 1975-1976, by regions

POPULATION

a) Registered Indian Population
- registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, 1965, by band, 1966 to 1975, by province, administrative areas and bands
- registered Indian population, distribution by type of residence, 1966 to 1975, by province
- summary of total Indian population by year, 1924 to 1975, by province
- summary of Indian population by sex and year, 1960 to 1975, by province
- summary of total Indian population by residence, 1968 to 1975, by region
- summary of Indian population and yearly percentage increase, selected years 1949 to 1964 and annually 1965 to 1975, by region

b) Treaty Indian Population
- summary, 1973 to 1975, by region
- summary by district and band, 1973 to 1975, by regions, districts and bands
- number of bands and registered Indian membership by type of residence, 1969 to 1975, by provinces and regions
- number of Indian bands by region and quarter, December 31, 1976 to December 31, 1977, by region
- registered Indian membership by band and residence, 1969 to 1973, by bands and administrative areas
- registered Indian population by sex and residence, 1974 and 1975, by bands and administrative areas
- registered Indian membership by band and location, 1975, by regions and administrative areas
- registered Indian population projections:
  1) by type of residence, 1973 to 1985, by regions
  2) on reserves and crown land, 1970 to 1980, by regions

c) Marital Status
- registered Indian population by marital status, age groups and sex, 1969 to 1971, 1974 and 1975, by province
- native Indian band and non-band population by five-year age groups and sex, 1961, by province
- native Indian band and non-band population by selected type of residence, 1961 and 1971, by province
- percentage distribution of native Indian band and non-band population by selected type of residence, 1961 and 1971, by province

POPULATION CHANGE

a) Annual and Vital Events in the Registered Indian Population (births, deaths, marriages, enfranchisements, adoptions), 1965 to 1975, by province: 1968 to 1975, by bands

b) Annual and Vital Events in Registered Indian Population by Year of Occurrence and Year of Reporting (births, deaths, marriages, enfranchisements, adoptions), 1972 to 1975, by province

c) Registered Indian Births
- by age of mother, sex and residence, 1968 to 1975, by province
- late reported births by legitimacy, sex, residence and single years of age of mother, 1974 and 1975, by province
- births reported by sex and age in reporting year, 1966 to 1975, by province

d) Mortality
- by single years, sex and residence, 1966 to 1975, by province
- by single years of age and sex, 1963 to 1965, by province
- deaths reported by age at death and by year of death, 1973 to 1975, by province
- Indian deaths by five-year age groups, sex and marital status, 1965 to 1968, by province
- by marital status, 1968, by bands

e) Infant Mortality
- infant Indian deaths reported by year of birth, 1973 to 1975, by province
- number and rate of Indian infant deaths, 1974, by province

f) Mortality by Cause
- comparison of Indian to National rates, 1967 and 1968, by province
- selected suicide data for the total population, 1950 to 1971, by province

g) Enfranchisements - Indian People
- men, women and children, 1962-1963 to 1975-1976, by province
- total Indian women married to non-Indian men and children enfranchised, 1951-1960 and 1960-1970, by province

h) Adoptions - Indian Children
- by Indians and non-Indians, 1961-1962 to 1970-1971 and 1972-1973 to 1975-1976, by province

INUIT POPULATION OF QUEBEC

a) Inuit Population by Settlement, 1941, 1951, 1961 to 1973, by administrative areas, Quebec

b) Inuit Population by Five-Year Age Groups, Sex and Settlement, 1941, 1951, 1961 to 1973, by administrative areas, Quebec.

In addition to these data on population the Program Statistics Division also provides statistics concerning agriculture, arts and crafts, community development, expenditures, fisheries, housing, judicial statistics, lands, linguistics, loans, manpower, mineral and petroleum resources, utilities, welfare and social assistance. Many of these data are broken down by province or region, thereby providing information specific to the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

144 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. A Catalogue of Statistics in the Data Management Division, Northern Affairs Program, July 1977, Northern Economic Planning Branch, 1977, 13p.

This is the first issue of a catalogue of statistics that are available from the Data Management Division of the Northern Affairs Program. Material covers a broad spectrum of northern data. Most of this data is being held on separate documents, enabling specific items to be photocopied and provided to users.

The following is a list of the population data held in the Data Management Division:

EDUCATION - NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND ARCTIC QUEBEC

a) Apprentice Training
- trademan's qualification report - type of course, number of trainees and level, 1969-1970, N.W.T.
- apprentices in training outside Northwest Territories, 1968-1969 and 1970, N.W.T.
- apprentices obtaining theory certificates, 1968-1969 and 1970, N.W.T.
- apprentice training, tradesmen qualifications and occupational certificate programs, 1970 and 1972, N.W.T.

b) Elementary and Secondary Education
- schools (number operating); number of students (Eskimos, Indians and others); number of teachers; 1958-1959 to 1971-1972, Arctic Quebec
- schools by type; enrolment of students by grade and ethnic origin; 1949-1950 to 1957-1958, Mackenzie District
- schools; enrolment; number of teachers; and classrooms; 1958-1959 to 1969-1970; Arctic Districts
- summary of pupil enrolment, 1967-1968 to 1970-1971; Northwest Territories
- enrolment growth (graph), 1957-1958 to 1969-1970, Northwest Territories
- Indian student enrolment, 1970-1971; Northwest Territories
- enrolment by school, 1962 to 1969 and 1972, Northwest Territories

c) High School Students
- junior and senior enrolment by grade, 1956 to 1961, 1963, 1965, 1966, Mackenzie and Arctic Districts; 1969-1970, Mackenzie District

d) Post Secondary Education
- university students in receipt of grants or bursaries (Indians, Eskimos and others), 1969-1970, Northwest Territories
- summary of university students, 1967-1968 to 1972-1973, Northwest Territories

e) Student Residences
- enrolment of students in residence (Indians, Eskimos and others), 1959-1969, Mackenzie and Arctic Districts
- enrolment of students in residences, 1970, Northwest Territories

f) Vocational Training
- trainees (Indian, Eskimo and other); summary for courses in and out of Northwest Territories, 1953-1954 to 1968-1969, 1970, 1972, Northwest Territories
- type of course in and outside Northwest Territories, 1962-1963 to 1966-1967, Northwest Territories
- vocational trainees per year, 1958-1959 to 1969-1970, Northwest Territories

EDUCATION - YUKON TERRITORY

a) Elementary and Secondary
- name and number of schools, enrolments; 1969, 1970 and 1971-1972 to 1972-1973, Yukon Territories
- kindergarten, grade and school enrolment, 1970, Yukon Territory
- Indian student and total enrolment, 1959 to 1971, Yukon Territory
- public schools, classrooms, teachers, pupils; selected years for 1935 to 1972, Yukon Territory

b) Vocational Education
- number of courses, enrolment and place of training, 1968-1969, Yukon Territory

FISHERIES
- number of persons engaged in primary operations, 1967-1970, Yukon Territory

HEALTH

a) Diseases - Contagious
- type of disease and number of cases, 1966 to 1970, Health Districts, Northwest Territories

b) Diseases - Tuberculosis
- new and reactivated cases by ethnic origin, 1969 and 1970, by Health Districts, Northwest Territories
- graph - new active cases, 1961 to 1970, Northwest Territories
- new and reactivated cases; ethnic group summary, 1965 to 1970, Northwest Territories
- age groups and sex, 1970, Northwest Territories
- new active cases and rate, 1955 to 1969, Yukon Territory

c) Morbidity - Incidence and Rate
- by zone and ethnic group, 1973, Northwest Territories
- by community and ethnic group, 1973, Northwest Territories

d) Hunting and Trapping
- hunting licences issued classified by ethnic group, 1952-1953, Northwest Territories
- number of hunting licences issued classified by resident, non-resident category, 1959-1960 to 1973-1974, Yukon Territory

NORTHERN POPULATION

a) Northwest Territories and Arctic Quebec
- Eskimo population, by settlement or camp, 1941, 1951, 1961 to 1970, N.W.T. and Arctic Quebec, 1968 to 1970, by Administrative Areas
- summary of Eskimo population, 1970, 1971, by province and territory
- summary of Eskimo population by sex, 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961, by province and territory
- Eskimo by five year age groups and sex, 1962 to 1970, Northwest Territories
- Eskimos by settlement, 1961 to 1970, Inuvik region and Arctic Quebec
- Eskimos by age groups and sex for selected settlements, 1973, Arctic Quebec

- Indians and Eskimos, 1941, 1951, 1961 and 1966, health districts, N.W.T. and Arctic Quebec
- by age, 1963, N.W.T. and health districts
- by sex, 1961, N.W.T. and health districts
- Population summary, 1901 to 1966, N.W.T.
- Indians, Eskimos and others by settlement (estimates), 1961, 1966 to 1971, Northwest Territories
- estimates by settlement, 1970 and 1971, Northwest Territories
- estimates, ages 14 years and over, by settlement, 1968, Northwest Territories
- population growth census years, 1931 to 1971, Northwest Territories
- census population by ethnic group, sex and age group by settlement, 1971, Northwest Territories

- Registered Indian Population by type of residence, 1974, 1975, for provinces and territories
- number of Bands and Registered Indians on reserve, Crown land, 1969-1973, by regions
- registered Indian population by age group and sex, 1967 and 1970 by province, 1964-1969, for the Mackenzie District

b) Yukon Territory
- age distribution, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1970, Yukon Territory
- population by age group, ethnic group and sex, 1961, Yukon Territory
- registered Indian population, 1966 and 1967, Yukon Territory
- total population, age groups and sex, 1966, Yukon Territory
- total population by age, 1961, Yukon Territory
- White population by age group, 1961, Yukon Territory
- census population by ethnic group, sex, and age group, 1971, Old Crow, Yukon Territory
- Indians, Eskimos and others, 1961, Health Districts, Yukon Territory
- population by area and sex - selected years, 1901 to 1970, Yukon Territory
- Indians and others in principal settlements (estimated) 1968, Yukon Territory
- Indian population in selected centres, 1966 and 1969, Yukon Territory
- summary by ethnic group, 1961 and 1969, Yukon Territory

- ethnic origin in communities 50 persons and over, 1961, Yukon Territory
- population by settlements and preliminary population count, 1966 and 1971, Yukon Territory

NORTHERN POPULATION CHANGE

a) Births, Deaths, Rates - Northwest Territories
- births, deaths and natural increases, 1956 to 1970, Northwest Territories
- births, deaths and increases excluding infant deaths 1956 to 1970, Northwest Territories
- births, deaths and rates by ethnic origin, 1966 to 1970, Northwest Territories
- births, deaths and rates, 1966 to 1970, health zones and areas, Northwest Territories
- births by age of mother and ethnic group, 1961, Yukon and Northwest Territories
- live births by age of mother, 1966 and 1967, Northwest Territories

b) Births, Deaths, Rates - Yukon Territory
- births by age of mother and ethnic group, 1961 to 1963, Yukon Territory
- births, deaths and natural increases, 1951 to 1970, Canada and the Yukon
- births, death rates, and increases excluding infant deaths, 1956 to 1970, Yukon Territory
- deaths by age, sex, ethnic group, 1961 to 1963, Yukon Territory
- death rate by age, 1968, Yukon Territory

- life tables Canadian Eskimos, 1963 to 1966, Canada

c) Mortality Rates
- age - specific death rates, 1964, Northwest Territories
- deaths by age group and ethnic origin, 1966 to 1970, Northwest Territories
- infant deaths (graph) 1955 to 1970, Northwest Territories
- infant death rates, 1956 to 1969, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory

d) Major Causes of Death
- by age and ethnic group, 1966 to 1970, Northwest Territories

e) Migration
- Quarterly Interprovincial Migration Estimates, January 1971 to December 1976, by province and territory

In addition to these data on population the Data Management Division also provides statistics concerning, agriculture, government expenditures, fire, fisheries, forestry, health services, hunting and trapping, land use, manpower, mineral and petroleum resources, transportation tourism and welfare.

145 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Social Research Division. Working Papers for Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry. 1977. p. 212.
Series of working papers prepared for AHP Inquiry staff covering population, resource harvesting, migration, employment and training for native peoples, education, housing, social and legal affairs. DINA

146 CANADA. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Information Gathered and Summarized Concerning Fifteen Communities in the Yukon Territory. 1977. Unpaged.
General information on fifteen communities compiled for a study of settlement patterns and land use related to the Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry. DINA

147 CANADA. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Northern Related Economic and Social Studies Summary. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Ottawa. 1977.

148 CANADA. Department of Indian and Eskimo Affairs. Registered Indian Population Projections by Age and Sex for Canada, 1975, 1980 and 1985. Program Statistics Division, Management Coordination Branch, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. 1977. NPRC

149 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Index to Data from Socio-Economic Administrative Systems in the Yukon Territorial Government, 1977. Data Management Division. Northern Economic Planning Branch, 1978.
As a companion piece of research to the compilation of the "Socio-Economic Baseline Data Inventory: Yukon Territory", the Data Management Division documented and prepared summary descriptions of a large number of administrative systems operated within the Yukon Territorial Government and which may, on request, be used to generate socio-economic data. The data held in each system and limitations that may be imposed on its retrieval by confidentiality or other constraints are discussed in one page summaries pertaining to each system. All Departments of the Yukon Territorial Government were surveyed for this purpose.

150 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT. Northwest Territories Statistical Abstract, 1977. Northern Economic Planning Branch, 1978.
The primary objective of this work is the compilation of an extensive and wide variety of statistical information relating to the Northwest Territories in a compact and comprehensive form, thus providing the basic data series for subsequent analysis and interpretation. The material is expected to be useful for formulating plans and policies for northern development. The first volume of the Northwest Territories Statistical Abstract, the 1973 issue, was compiled by the Policy and Planning, ACND Division. Subsequently the Departmental Statistics Division undertook the responsibility of revising and updating

this annual Statistical Abstract and prepared the 1974 and 1975 editions.

The following is a listing of the population data available in the 1977 volume:

POPULATION

- population by sex, Northwest Territories, census years, 1901-1971
- age distribution of population, Northwest Territories, census years, 1951-1971
- distribution of population by ethnic group, age group, and sex, Northwest Territories, 1971
- age distribution of registered Indian population, Northwest Territories, 1968 to 1976
- age distribution of Eskimo population, Northwest Territories, 1961, 1963, 1966 and 1971
- population, selected communities, census years, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, Northwest Territories
- live births by sex and rates, 1951 to 1974, Northwest Territories
- age specific fertility rates, 1956 to 1974, Northwest Territories
- deaths and rates by sex, 1950 to 1974, Northwest Territories
- natural increase of population, 1950 to 1974, Northwest Territories
- components of population change, selected periods, 1941-1951 and 1966-1976
- marriage and rates, 1950 to 1974, Northwest Territories
- average age at marriage, 1950 to 1974, Northwest Territories
- marriages by age of bride and groom, 1973 and 1974, Northwest Territories
- divorce rates, 1960 to 1974, Northwest Territories

MANPOWER

- labour force by occupation, ethnic group and sex, 1971, Northwest Territories
- labour force by Industry, ethnic group and sex, 1971, Northwest Territories

INCOME

- total personal income of native persons, by region, 1969-1970, Northwest Territories

HUNTING AND TRAPPING

- hunting licences issued by ethnic group, 1952-1953 to 1976-1977, Northwest Territories

HEALTH

- health facilities and population by settlement, 1961-1971, Northwest Territories

EDUCATION

- growth of pupil enrolment by ethnic group, 1959-1960 to 1975-1976, Northwest Territories
- number of students by selected communities, 1966-1967 to 1973-1974, Northwest Territories
- adult vocational centres - full time enrolment and number of successful completions by census, 1973-1974, Northwest Territories

This statistical abstract also contains data on welfare and social security, housing, income, mineral resources, tourism, forestry, hunting and trapping, fisheries, manufacturing, electrical power, retail and service trades, prices and indexes of retail prices, government revenues and expenditures, and transportation.

151 CANADA. Department of Indian and Eskimo Affairs. Native Indian Population for Canada and Provinces, 1971. Statistics Canada. Statistics Section, Finance and Management Branch, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. 1978.

NPRC

152 CANADA. INFORMATION CANADA. Science and the North. 1973, p. 287.

Background material, statements and other relevant material originating from the 1972 Mont Gabriel seminar on guidelines for scientific activities in northern Canada.

Contains specific recommendations for research in formal and social demography, as well as related social and economic matters.

153 CANADA. Department of the Interior. The Great Mackenzie Basin. Reports of the select committees of the Senate, sessions 1887 and 1888. A summary of the reports of the Schultz Committees of the Senate 1877-88 and of the evidence heard before said Committees bearing upon the natural resources of that portion of the Canadian Northwest which still remains unexplored. E.J. Chambers, editor, King's Printer, Ottawa, 1908.

A digest of evidence on the area north of the Saskatchewan watershed and lying between the Rocky Mountains and Hudson Bay: agriculture, forestry, fisheries, game and furs, minerals, climate, settlements, and communications. BINS

154 CANADA. Department of the Interior, Mining Lands and Yukon Branch. The Yukon Territory: Its History and Resources. King's Printer, Ottawa. 1916. 233p. ill.

155 CANADA. Department of Manpower and Immigration. Supply-Demand, Northern Manitoba. Department of Manpower and Immigration. Ottawa. 1972. PRI.

156 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION. Manpower Bulletin: Employment Conditions in the Northwest Territories. Regional Economic Services Branch, Department of Manpower and Immigration, April 1977.

This bulletin is an overview of the existing employment situation in the Northwest Territories and is intended to complement the data presented at the last meeting of the Advisory Committee on Northern Development on the Employment of Native Northerners. This report includes the following data:

- number of trainees (CMTP), Northwest Territories, by type of program and by month, 1976, 1977.
- Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program, selected data by month, N.W.T., 1976, 1977.

157 CANADA. Department of Mines and Resources. The Northwest Territories: Administration, Resources, Development. Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs. Ottawa, 1944. 59p. map.

158 CANADA. DEPT. OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS. *Geographical Branch*. Canadian urban geography. Ottawa, May 1957. 100 p. (*Its:* Bibliographical series, no. 13, rev. ed.)

Replaces No. 33867, with added references to most of the northern communities and inclusion of new settlements, e.g. Schefferville, Thompson, etc.

Copy seen: DLC.

159 CANADA. Minister of State for Urban Affairs. Human Settlement in Canada. Canada. 1976.

This report on the status of human settlement in Canada is published on the occasion of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Vancouver 1976). The objective is to provide a factual account of human settlement in Canada today, together with an analysis of how this has come about, concentrating principally on the decade 1965-75. Emphasis is placed on the role of governments though it is recognized that individual enterprise has traditionally provided the cutting edge of human settlement development in this country. The text includes a substantial amount of statistical data to facilitate future assessment. The orientation is thoroughly domestic; there is no analysis of international issues in human settlement nor are there extensive comparisons between Canada and other nations. The intended audience includes professionals and officials in the settlement field from other countries and a somewhat broader audience in Canada, including those in the general public who may wish to deepen their knowledge of certain subjects that are regularly treated in the popular media - e.g. housing policy, local government finance, land use.

Includes information on native communities and resource based and single-industry communities.

160 CANADA. National Energy Board. Reasons for Decision: Northern Pipelines, Vol. 1. Supply and Services, Ottawa. 1977.

Background of Northern Pipeline Projects. Reasons for National Energy Board decisions. Includes descriptions of socio-economic issues and impacts of proposed pipelines on employment, social conditions and populations affected by the projects.

AINA

161 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE. Hospital Care in Canada, - Recent Trends and Developments. Ottawa, Health Care Series Memorandum 12, 1960, 102 p.

Included the Territories in some of the statistics, and these reflect the high incidence of tuberculosis among Eskimos and Indians.

162 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE. Health Services For Small Population Groups in Outlying Areas of Northern Canada. Ottawa, Northern Health Service Report, 1963, 10 p.

Deals with population density and distribution, noting communities of over a thousand with local hospitals. The nursing stations, their activities, cost and limitations due to distances are described. Map locates existing, planned and future hospitals, stations, etc.

163 CANADA. *Dept. of National Health and Welfare.* Report on health conditions in the Northwest Territories 1963–1966. Ottawa 1964–1967. 4 v. of 20–30 p. each tables, graphs, map, illus. Northern Health Service report.

Contains information and specific tabulated data for each year on size (6274 Indians, 9702 Eskimos, 10799 other in 1966), ethnic composition, and annual increase (4.17% 1965, 3.8% 1966) of population; vital statistics, incl infant mortality, chief causes of death (pneumonia, injuries and violence, cardiovascular diseases); incidence of insured hospitalization and disease causing it (1966 hospital admissions up 1.7%, insured patients days up 15.2%); epidemics (none serious), influenza widespread, measles vaccination, tuberculosis (drop of 50% in 1964), gonorrhea (doubled most years but static in 1966), effects of fallout through caribou meat consumption, etc. Nursing stations' work is tabulated. Reorganization of the Northern Health Service and recommendations of the Royal Commission on Health Services (qv) are outlined in the 1964 report. Housing needs and standards are stated. Mental health work is reported and research program proposed. Financial problems, status of personnel, and new facilities are noted each year. CaMAI.

164 CANADA. DEPT. OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, MEDICAL SERVICES BRANCH, YUKON REGION. Report on health conditions in the Yukon Territory. s.l., 1974. 55p., maps, tables.

Reviews programs, trends and statistics on health conditions and service. YA

165 CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, Health Data Book, Canada. 1975.

This report is composed of a series of tables and figures which provide statistics concerning the health of Canada's native population. Statistics include birth, death and infant mortality rates 1960–1975; infant mortality by cause, Indians/Eskimos 1974–75; and tuberculosis, cases and rates, Indians/Eskimos, 1966, 1973, 1974, 1975.

166 CANADA. DEPT. OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, MEDICAL SERVICES BRANCH, YUKON REGION. Yukon zone annual report. Whitehorse.

Statistical records on health and medical care in the Yukon. Issued annually. YA

167 CANADA. National Health and Welfare, The Registered Indian Population of Saskatchewan - Vital Statistics. National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, Saskatchewan Region, Regina, published annually.

A range of vital statistics and demographic data compiled for the total Registered Indian population of the Province of Saskatchewan and presented in tabular form. Much of the data is presented for both Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development districts and Medical Services Zones and includes Registered Indian people living on reserves, off reserves and on crown lands. INS

168 CANADA. DEPT. OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES. Annual report, fiscal year 1954-1955, 1955-1956. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1956, 1957. 2 v.: 115 p., 111 p. illus., fold. map, tables.

Second and third annual reports of this Department similar in scope to the first, (No. 39129) and including much information on activities in the Arctic and sub-Arctic. Appendices present statistics, and detailed reports on special projects; publications issued 1954–1956 are listed; Commissioners for Northwest Territories and Yukon report on legislation, economic activity, civil service, workmen's compensation, health, education, welfare, liquor, game conservation and fur export, municipal and local improvement districts, finances and taxation, road, bridge, and building maintenance and construction. Human problems in the Canadian North are treated in a special article in the Dept. report for 1954–1955 (p. 9–20), particularly those of the Eskimos and Indians: effects of contact with white civilization, health, economy, employment on defense projects, administration,

education. Report for 1955-1956 has an account of water resources and Canada's hydrometric survey (p. 9-16) with some references to northern areas.

Copy seen: DLC.

169 . CANADA. DEPT. OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES. Eskimo mortality and housing. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1960, 1961. 81 p. illus., tables, diagrs., fold. map.

Presents typical, i.e. obsolete, dwellings and experimental prototypes in 112 photographs taken over the past five years. Inadequate shelter and heating, and poor sanitary conditions are considered the main factors in the high infant mortality, which is almost half of all deaths among Eskimos. Infant mortality data of 1953–1958 are compared for the Eskimo and all-Canada population. Weaknesses of the initial Eskimo low-cost housing projects and advantages of experiments at Cape Dorset in 1956, Frobisher Bay 1957, and Povungnituk 1958, are discussed. Construction methods for the igloo-type dwelling, also the frame, and the tent types, are described; and the materials are indicated; styrofoam blocks, "Styroloc," mastic glue. plywood, nylon fabrics, etc.; insulation by "aerocor" fiberglas, ventilation, heating, and sanitation facilities are discussed. Information on dimensions, construction costs, monthly installment rates, etc. are given. Pertinent memoranda and reports from 1956–1959 are appended. The stone house of the Catholic mission at Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island is described.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

170 CANADA. DEPT. OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES. *Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre.* The population of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon 1951–1961. Ottawa, Jan. 1, 1962. 5 p.

Contains figures assembled for working purposes of the Centre, from Bureau of Statistics data of 1951, 1956, and 1961 preliminary. Population is shown for districts and major settlements, also for 28 health districts; figures for Eskimos, Indians, and whites are indicated; distribution of Eskimos (11,835) is given for 1961. Northwest Territories population increased from 16,004 to 22,998, Yukon Territory, 9,096 to 14,628, in 1951–1961. (CaMAI.)

171 CANADA. *Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources.* The Northwest Territories today; a reference paper for the Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories. Ottawa, Queen's Printer 1965. 136 p. graphs, maps, tables, illus.

Assesses the economy, resources, industry, social problems and present government of NWT, with a projected course of development over the next five years. The assimilation of the rapidly expanding indigenous populations (Indian, Metis and Eskimo) into the economic structure of the white population, the needs of which now dominate the administration of Government programs, both social and economic, is discussed. Production of minerals, petroleum and gas in the Mackenzie River valley continues to be the main bulwark of the economy. Statistical data is appended. DLC.

172 . CANADA. NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON SERVICES. The Northwest Territories, administration-resources-development. Ottawa, 1948. 67 p. incl. plate and double face map. illus. on both sides of both covers. Other editions with slightly different arrangement of the material were published in 1922, 1930, 1933, 1937, 1941, 1943, 1944, 1946.

Contains a summary of general information on government and administration, social services, settlements and trading posts, transportation, communications, climate, aborigines, flora, fauna, geology, mining industry, waterpower resources and development, fur industry, reindeer industry, agriculture, general notes on employment and business opportunities, also information concerning the administration of crown lands, timber, grazing and hay.

Appendices: summaries of (1) quartz mining regulations, (2) game regulations, (3) fishing (angling) regulations. Bibliography (72 items).

Copy seen: CaMAI.

173 CANADA. Department of Regional and Economic Expansion. Summary Description - Isolation Criteria Program - Newfoundland and Labrador Unincorporated Communities. DREE. Ottawa, 1970. Maps, tables, app.

In meetings of the Federal and Provincial Advisory Committee in Newfoundland, it was obvious that there was a very definite lack of information in detail as to the nature, magnitude and complexity of the Resettlement problem in Newfoundland.

Even between senior officials, there was little or no agreement as to the actual number of communities in comparative isolation, with estimates varying between 700 and 1,200 communities. There was a definite reason for such divergence of opinions.

All information had been previously based on census data, which in turn, was based on enumerated areas which might include a dozen or twenty communities on any one section of the coastline.

There was no precedence or guidelines for formulating the Isolation Index and therefore, the whole concept had to be developed from the very beginning. Consequently, in 1968 a research project was commissioned by the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry and supported by over 20 Federal and Provincial departments and agencies having the following terms of reference:

1. To provide basic socio-economic information and analysis on the scope, scale and nature of the Newfoundland Resettlement Program.

2. To develop guideline criteria on Newfoundland unincorporated communities in major isolation.
3. To implement data base and retrieval systems for the Newfoundland program analysis and evaluation.

The criteria as developed is a conceptual indicator derived from weighted elements of three essential variables - education, medical and communication facilities.

A numerical scale form 0-10 is utilized for the component elements with maximum number of points (10) allocated to non-existent or most inadequate facilities. These components comprise considerations such as minimum requirement size (number of classrooms, teachers, pupils) as well as a distance factor for education facilities; distance factor and relative importance of various medical facilities (hospital, doctor, nursing station); quantity and frequency of services and coverage (postal, telephone and telegraph, T.V., ferry and highway) as well as the equivalent distance factor for communication facilities.

The scale form used in the principal variable elements which is expressed in the weighted consolidated average is then subdivided into three categories of criteria; index 7-10 is considered major isolation, 4-6 intermediate and 0-3 minor isolation.

INS

174 CANADA. Department of Regional & Economic Expansion. A Review of Selected Indian and Metis Communities in Manitoba. Department of Regional & Economic Expansion. Ottawa. 1971. PRL

175 CANADA. DEPT. OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT. Administration of the Eskimos. (*In:* Canada year book 1951, the official statistical annual of the resources, history, institutions, social and economic conditions of Canada, pub. Ottawa, 1951, p. 1134-35)

Contains estimate of population (8,437 as of Jan. 1950, excluding Labrador) and brief characterization of areal; with précis of the government's economic, social, educational program for Eskimos. See also p. 233-34 of this 1951 volume, also data on Eskimo in *Canada year book 19??*. *Copy seen:* DLC.

176 CANADA. DEPT. OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT. NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH. Settlements and trading posts of the Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec, February 1953. Ottawa, 1953. 8 p.

Contains alphabetical list of most of the settlements and trading posts in the Northwest Territories, and those in [illegible] as revised by the Eastern Arctic Patrol, 91 in all. For each is noted location, [illegible] buildings and equipment, transportation and communication facilities, date of establishment and recent visits, mission, etc. *Copy seen:* CaMAI.

177 CANADA. ROYAL COMMISSION ON HEALTH SERVICES. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1964-65, Vol. 1, pp. 261-287, Vol. II, pp. 220-225

Reviews the health problems in the North due to sparse populations, harsh climate, poor housing, etc. Indicates needed health services and the Commissions' recommendations. Volume II includes a summary of northern health problems.

178 CANADA, Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, various years.

A variety of population data is available from the numerous published bulletins and also from the unpublished tabular data available in microform, print-outs, or on computer tape. The process of random rounding introduced with the 1971 census results in an error factor that can be significant, especially when dealing with small statistical areas or sub-groups. However, even with the problem of data accuracy, the census may be one of the best sources of population data available in many instances, especially in terms of range of data collected, statistical categories, and historic availability. INS

179 CANADA. Statistics Canada. Quarterly Interprovincial Migration Estimates, Ottawa. (From 1961 to 1977, using family allowances data).

180 CANADIAN ARCTIC GAS PIPELINE LIMITED. Regional Socio-Economic Impact Statement, Section 14c. Toronto, 1973.

The objective of this report is to examine and assess the regional socio-economic impacts of the proposed gas pipeline and, to the extent possible, of the associated developments. Some of the relevant questions considered are:

(a) Will the pipeline project create the opportunity for more and better jobs and income for people resident in the North and, as a consequence, not only reduce unemployment and underemployment but also help to reduce the disparities in income and education between ethnic groups within the study region and, more broadly, between people resident in northern Canada and in southern Canada?
(b) Will the project interfere with the opportunity for individuals to pursue traditional activities on a full-time or part-time basis?
(c) Will the project contribute to improvement of the basic infrastructure in the study region, including transportation and communication systems, housing and recreational facilities?
(d) Will the project alter existing patterns of population distribution and community development with consequent changes in needs for facilities and services?
(e) Will jobs and the resulting income affect the social characteristics of the study region?

The examination and analysis deals with the period through 1985. Since pipeline operations are expected to begin in 1978, the analysis includes an assessment of the operations phase impacts over a seven-year period, as well as of the construction phase impacts.

Subsection 2 herein contains an examination of social and economic background considerations relative to the region, including some of the historical influences, current circumstances and means of accommodating to change in the study region.

Subsection 3 deals with current and projected socio-economic circumstances in the study region, in the absence of the proposed pipeline and associated developments. This provides a basis for the examination and assessment of the impact of the proposed pipeline project, which appears in Subsection 4.

Subsection 5 discusses the policies of the Applicant, within the context of the Applicant's objective of creating the maximum benefits to the people of the study region, while eliminating, or holding to a minimum, any adverse impacts.

The Appendices to this section include base data, projections, supplementary information, and details of the methodology used to develop quantitative materials.

The study region is defined and data is provided concerning demographic, ethnic composition, population projections, vital statistics, distribution of population, labour force, migration, education, housing and public health.

AINA

181 THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT. A Development Strategy for the Mid-North of Canada. Ottawa. 1976.

In early 1974, the Canadian Council on Rural Development, noting the efforts of its host Department in the western northlands, initiated its own examination of problems and opportunities in the Mid-North.

The report includes a review of governments' present and past activities in the mid-northern region of Canada and advises on the application of DREE's and the provinces' programs in the expected long-term sub-agreements for the western northlands. The policy statement's first application is meant to be north of the agricultural and more densely-settled parts of British Columbia, the Prairies, Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland-Labrador.

The review has been divided into four parts. Part A provides the background to the study and presents the major policy conclusions and recommendations. Part B gives some background information on the Mid-North as a whole. It includes a chapter describing the characteristics of the region including population characteristics and one which gives an overview of government activities in the region which are directly related to DREE's work. Part C presents an alternative approach which is described as a "locally-based development strategy". The section gives the philosophy behind the strategy and outlines the necessary policy and organizational framework to accompany it. Part D outlines the program content and indicates how those programs can be implemented.

AINA

182 CANADIAN COUNCIL ON URBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH. Urban and Regional References. Supplement 1975-1976. Toronto, 1976.

Urban and Regional References is a classified and annotated bibliography of material relating to urban affairs in Canada. Contains sections on population and social conditions. Its entries are indexed by author and geographic reference. The present volume is the sixth annual issue since the publication of the cumulative edition. Urban and Regional References, 1945-69.

The more than 1,000 listings in References 1975-76 provide evidence of increasing interest and activity in the field. The larger volume also reflects the concern of the Council for constant improvement in the bibliography's coverage. It should also be noted that the National Library of Canada is legal depository for all Canadian publications, making them readily available through an interlibrary loan service.

BINS

183 CANADIAN FORCES, NORTHERN REGION DETACHMENT. Community survey, Yukon Territory. Whitehorse, 1971. Rev. ed. iii, 44p.

Surveys 35 Yukon settlements. BINS

184 *CANADIAN MEDICAL SERVICES JOURNAL*. Health in cold climates. (Canadian Medical Services journal, Nov. 1962. v.18, no.10, p.754-58.) Editorial on the World Health Organization Conference on Medicine and Public Health in the Arctic and Antarctic. q.v.

Reviews population and its increase; Eskimo life, old and new; geography as set by climate; "myths" on the Arctic dispelled by the Conference; problems of diet; arctic psychosis, etc. (DNLM.)

185 CARD, B.Y., HIRABAYASHI, G.K. and C.L. FRENCH. The Metis in Alberta Society. University of Alberta Committee for Social Research, 1963.

PRL

186 CARPENTER, EDMUND S. The Future of the Eskimos. In: Canadian Forum, 32, June 1952, p. 54-55.

187 CARR, D. WM. and ASSOCIATES LTD. The Yukon Economy: Its Potential for Growth and Continuity, Vol. 1, Final Report, prepared for Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Government of the Yukon Territory, Ottawa, November, 1968.

188 CARR, D.W. and ASSOCIATES. Analysis of Statistics and Statistical Needs of the Yukon Territory. The Yukon Economy, Its Potential for Growth and Continuity, Vol. 2, Ottawa, 1968, 173p.

This section provides a descriptive analysis of the statistics prepared for the Yukon Economic Study. BINS

189 CARR, D.W. and ASSOCIATES. Reference Studies on Social Services and Resource Industries. The Yukon Economy, Its Potential for Growth and Continuity, Vol. 4, Ottawa, 1968, 202p.

This volume of the Carr Report concerns itself with Territorial education, health services, welfare services, housing, justice and corrections, tourist industry potential, agricultural potential and hunting, trapping and fishing, within the Yukon economy.

BINS

190 CARRIÈRE, G. L'oeuvre des Oblats de Marie-Immaculée dans le nord canadien oriental. (*In:* J.N. Malaurie. Nouveau-Québec. Paris 1964. p. 393-425, maps) 25 refs. In French. *Title tr.:* The work of the Oblates in the northern part of eastern Canada.

Traces the missionary activities of this order in the James Bay area beginning 1847, Hudson Bay since 1893, Ungava Bay 1871, and the Labrador coast 1867. The account is documented and includes data on Indian, Eskimo and white populations at various times in these northern apostolates and a location map of established missions.

CaMAI, DLC

191 CARTIER, J.R, YVES. Fort Chimo, carrefour de l'est de l'Ungava. In: Cahiers de géographie de Québec, 9, 17. (octobre 1964 - mars 1965): 61-75.

Le 24 juin 1911, 2 missionnaires du Labrador entreprirent l'exploitation de la Côte Est de la Baie d'Ungava. C'est sur la rive droite à peu près 30 milles de l'embouchure de la rivière Koksoak que fut érigé dès 1830 le poste de Fort-Chimo.

Le relief est médiocre. Le plateau peu découpé. La végétation est réduite à une mince couche de lichens ou de mousses dans l'artique. Elle est plus opulente sur les rives immédiates du Koksoak. En 1963, la population atteignait 490 esquimaux. Le taux de mortalité était très élevé et le taux de natalité moyen était de 23.9%. Economie: Fort Chimo possède une base aérienne élevée par les Américains en 1944. Ce fut le grand centre d'activité pendant longtemps. Les esquimaux requirent des emplois. Une coopérative de pêche existe depuis 1961. L'accessibilité de Fort Chimo se fait par avion ou par voie de mer.

Fort Chimo reste le noeud de communication le plus important de l'Ungava. C'est aussi le centre administratif régional. Fort Chimo est très actif mais il est difficile d'imaginer son avenir.

192 CENTER FOR SETTLEMENT STUDIES. Bibliography - Resource Frontier Communities, Vols. I, II, III. Center for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1969-1970.

A bibliography concerned primarily with studies of communities along Canada's resource frontier. Includes location and subject categories index. INS

193 CHALMERS, J.W. W.J. ECCLES, et al. Philips' Historical Atlas of Canada. Toronto: Vilas Industries, 48 pp. 1966.

Included in this historical atlas of Canada are maps of: the Riel rebellions, Indian linguistic groups (pre-conquest), Indian and Eskimo population distribution, missions, fur trade posts, fur trade routes and portages, and historic trails. AINA

194 CHANCE, NORMAN ALLEE. Developmental Change Among the Cree Indians of Quebec; Summary Report. Department of Forestry and Rural Development, Ottawa. 1968. 43p, map.

The opening of North Central Quebec for intensive exploitation and the rise of mining towns gave to the Cree an excellent opportunity to participate in the economic development of the region. The conclusion of the field work (started in 1964 to 1966) stated that economic development has an impact on the social system, cultural system and the environment. This article explains the methodology employed for this field work among the Cree Indians.

195 CHENIER, ROBERT. Affirmative Action Program - The suitability of the "Quota System" as a policy toward the integration of the Natives of Canada, North of the 60th parallel, January 1975, 53p.

In this paper the "Quota System's" definition of "Affirmative Action" is reviewed through its legal, social-psychological and demographic implications. The experience of other jurisdictions, planned economics, using such a system is given. A whole section is devoted to a critique of the system with a hypothetical application to the northern reaches of Canada, the autochthons north of the 60th parallel. DIAND

196 CHOQUETTE, JEROME. La justice au delà du 50e parallèle. Ministère de la justice. Québec. 1972. 136p. 28 env.

Cette étude concerne les 5500 Indiens Cris 3200 Esquimaux et les 500 Blancs repartis le long du littoral de la Baie-James, de la Baie d'Hudson, du Détroit d'Hudson, la Baie d'Ungava. Le gouvernement du Québec a institué la Direction Générale du Nouveau-Québec en 1963. L'autorité la plus haute chez les Esquimaux était celle du chef. Des conseils communautaires ont été créés par l'homme blanc. La Police fut installé en 1960 à Fort Chimo et ensuite au poste de la Baleine. Au nord la criminalité est toujours mineure et on ne rencontre pas les criminels endurcis comme dans le sud. Le juge est mal vu parce qu'il ne consacre pas tout son temps à l'administration de la justice pendant qu'il est au nord.

197 CHRISTENSEN, N. O., 1917- . Grønlands naboland og -folk mod vest, afsnit I. (Grønland, Apr. 1955, nr. 4, p. 121-28, illus.) Text in Danish. *Title tr.:* Greenland's neighbouring country and people in the West, part I.

Contains a description of the life, distribution and conditions of the Canadian Eskimos (barely 10,000 in number). Except around the mouth of the Mackenzie River (where easier communications make American and European influence greatest), they still live by sea mammal hunting and as part nomads. They retain their traditional mode of existence to a larger extent than do the Greenlanders, although they have access to modern aids. The Hudson's Bay Co. started trading with the Eskimos in 1909, and regular annual voyages in the Canadian Arctic began in 1912. Climatic changes have not had such a decisive influence on sea temperature and animal life in that area as in Greenland.

Copy seen: CaMAI; DLC.

198 CLAIRMONT, DONALD H.J., Deviance Among Indians and Eskimos in Aklavik, N.W.T. 1963.

This study analyzes deviant behaviour in the context of the social structure of Aklavik, using data gathered during field research in the summer of 1961. Demographic structure, family organization, ethnic relations, and mechanisms of social control are described.

199 COHEN, RONALD. An Anthropological Survey of Communities in the Mackenzie-Slave Lake Region of Canada. 119 p. 1962.

Based on field work in the summer of 1960, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope and Fort McPherson are examined in terms of geographical setting, services and

facilities, population and settlement patterns, economy, social organization, and acculturation. The larger centres of Yellowknife, Hay River, Aklavik, and Inuvik are described more briefly.

DINA

200 COHEN, RONALD. Modernism and the Hinterland: The Canadian Example. (International Journal of Comparative Sociology, Vol. 7, No. 1, March 1966, pp. 52-75).

Based on the studies of three northern communities: Snowdrift, Fort Good Hope and Fort McPherson, the author concludes that: Given the present levels of technological development in the modern industrial society, non-productive regions whose resources are not underdeveloped, but rather non-existent like that of the Arctic, must eventually become dependent regions, and that in order to raise living standards, incomes must be heavily subsidized, or the population must be moved elsewhere. BINS

201 COLLINS, F. H. The Yukon Territory. A brief presented to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, at Edmonton, Alberta, on November 22, 1955. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1955. 30 p. 2 fold. maps, 2 tables.

Mineral resources, population, and economic development in terms of agriculture, forestry, tourism, fur-trapping, and mining are assessed. Future of the mining industry, potential water power development, also problems of climate and transportation are discussed. Construction of essential "resource roads," a period of tax exemption for new mines, and water power development along the Yukon River are recommended. *Appendix* contains description of geology and mineral prospects of the Yukon, by H. S. Bostock; population statistics 1901-1951, value of mineral production 1939-1954, climatic data.

202 CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF ONTARIO. A Population Policy for Canada? The proceedings of two seminars on the need for a Canadian Population Policy and on the Impact of People on the Environment held at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 1972. Toronto. The Council. 1973. vii, 59p.

A population policy. The present situation, by G.W. Cadbury. Potentials for population growth in Canada, by A. Romaniuc. The population factor in the environment equation, by W.A. Regier, J.B. Falls and C.E. Taylor. Considerations of a population policy for Canada, by W.K. Marson and G.F. Brown. The Rockefeller Report: its implication for Canada, by B.M. Strehler and J. Lommel. Canada's position at the World Population Conference of 1974, by C.J.G. Mackenzie. PRL

203 COOKE, ALAN et FABIEN CARON. Bibliographie de la Péninsule du Québec-Labrador, Bibliography of the Quebec-Labrador Peninsula, (G.K. Hall, Boston) Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Université Laval, Quebec, 1968. 1er vol. 432p. 2e vol. 381p.

Bibliographie de 10,000 monographies, articles et manuscrits. Références en français ou en anglais selon la langue du texte colligé. Attention particulière portée aux textes inédits, spécialement les thèses et les collections privées. Aussi, tab. photo. enregistrements sonores et films.

Index bilingue à la fois thématique et régional. L'utilisateur peut donc survoler toute la littérature liée à une localité, ou celle d'un sujet en relation soit à l'ensemble de la péninsule soit à une partie de celle-ci. CEN

204 COTÉ, E.A. Remarks. (*In:* National Northern Development Conference 1967. Proceedings, p.71-73)

The Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development notes advances in education of natives in the Northwest Territories since 1953. About 85% of the school-age children attend school, but so far have only approx 8-9 yr of schooling, as the first schools were completed about 1957-58; some 850 Indians and Eskimos are getting vocational training, and by 1977, 75% of the government and crown agency jobs in the territories are to be held by northern people. Yukon Territory is farther advanced and has a complete vocational training center. Such a center may be warranted in Northwest Territories in five yr. CaEUB.

205 COTTER, JAMES L. The Eskimos of East Main. In: Beaver 260, No. 3, Dec. 1929, p. 301-306, No. 4, March 1930, p. 262-269.

206 CRASSWELLER, K. Arctic New Towns: Social Implications. University of British Columbia, 1974. Vancouver. 42p.

Based on interviews conducted in the north over a period of five weeks, this report to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development suggests the need for flexibility in planning employment and housing in new towns. In developing new towns to support

resource exploitation such as the Strathcona project, decision-makers should consider the implications of different lifestyles and social needs of native and non-native northerners.

207 CRAWFORD, M.E. A Geographic Study of the Distribution of Population Change in Alberta, 1931-1961. Master's Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1962. 121p. illus. INS

208 CROWE, KEITH J. A Cultural Geography of Northern Foxe Basin. 130 p. 1969.

Northern Foxe Basin is a shallow sea containing a large walrus herd and other sea mammals. For about 4,000 years its coasts were settled by people of successive hunting cultures. During the long history of sequent occupancy there has been a striking continuity in the cultural landscape, cultural history and cultural ecology of the region. Despite accelerating social and economic change, the general isolation of the region permitted a pattern of dispersed hunting settlement to persist until 1960. In that year the provision of government housing in two nodal communities gave the coup de grace to the ancient settlement pattern. This study attempts to build upon existing knowledge of northern Foxe Basin, examining the symbiosis of people and land throughout known history, with locations as the dependent variable. Two principal problems provided the themes of the thesis. The first is continuity in size and shape of settlement during changes in the physical and cultural environment. The second is the effects of complete social and spatial change since 1966. Major patterns of growth and distribution of the Eskimo population are analysed for the period of gradual contact and the increased contact of recent decades. Fluctuations in size and distribution of population are related to intrusion by non-Eskimo influences into the regional ecology. DINA

209 CROWE, KEITH J. A History of The Original Peoples of Northern Canada. Arctic Institute of North America, McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, 1974. AINA

210 CRUIKSHANK, J. Through the eyes of strangers: a preliminary land use history in the Yukon during the late nineteenth century. Whitehorse, 1974.1v.

A report to the Yukon Territorial Government and the Yukon Archives. Documents native land use by looking at seasonal cycles of movement, native trade networks, economic activities, and where early camps and trails were recorded, with a summary of the origins of present day settlements. 126 refs. BINS

211 CRUIKSHANK, J. Becoming a woman in Athapaskan society: changing traditions on the Upper Yukon River. (Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology, vol. 5, no. 2, 1975, pp.1-14.)

Describes female restrictions at puberty in the past and the present attitude to the absence of restrictions. BINS

D

212 DAGENAIS, BERNARD et ROGER POTHIER, Description ethnographique de la Culture contemporaine des Indiens de Mistassini, Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Université Laval, Québec. 1963. 226p.

Etude ethnographique des Indiens de Mistassini portant principalement sur les sujets suivants: la démographie, le piégeage, la chasse et la pêche, transport et moyens de communication, travail d'été, groupes et territoires de chasse, la famille nucléaire, le mariage, les règles de résidence, le cycle de vie, la bande, le gouvernement, les agents extérieurs et les idées.

CEN

213 DAILEY, ROBERT G. and LOIS A. DAILEY. The Eskimo of Rankin Inlet. 106 p. 1961.

Based on field research in 1958, this study examines social change among Eskimo miners and their families at Rankin Inlet. The history of the mine and the structure of the community are discussed, together with demographic features of the Eskimo population, Eskimo kinship, marriage patterns, living standards, and working conditions are described in detail. DINA

214 DAMAS, DAVID. The Diversity of Eskimo Societies. In: Man the Hunter, edited by R.B. Lee and Irven De Vore, Chicago, Aldine, 1969, p.111-117.

215 DAMAS, D. The Problem of the Eskimo Family. The Canadian Family. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Toronto Ontario. 1971. pp.54-78

216 DAVID, C.-E. *Rév.* Les Montagnais du Labrador et du Lac St.-Jean. (International Congress of Americanists. 15th., Quebec, 1906. Proceedings, 1907. t. 1, p. 205-211) Text in French. *Title tr.:* The Montagnais of Labrador and of Lake St. John.

Contains notes on the Montagnais language and its dialects, names and population numbers of tribes, their seasonal wanderings: winter hunting in the interior, and summer visit to the coast for trade with Whites. The activities of French Catholic missionaries (Oblats) are noted: all the Montagnais Indians are baptized, they can read and write, and many speak French. Their character, respect for the priests, care for the sick, etc., are noted.

217 DAVIDSON, C.B. et al. The Population of Manitoba: Preliminary Report. Economic Survey Board, Province of Manitoba, Jan. 1938. 185p. ill. (typescript)

218 DAVIDSON, LOIS. Letter to the Editor (Reply to Walter Gordon) Tukisiviksat, April 1974:4.

Supervisor of the Northwest Territories Home Management Programs explains programs including family planning. She states that the Department of Education will provide information in settlements but only if enough men and women request it.

BINS

219 DAVIS, A.K. et al. A Northern Dilemma: Reference Papers, Vols. I & II. Western Washington State College, Bellingham, 1967.

A detailed socio-economic study of the Indian and Metis population of the boreal forest region of Canada with an emphasis on northern Saskatchewan. Among the theses presented are: that greater integration is necessary, that culturalism and cooperative development schemes are often too narrow in scope and ineffective and, therefore, generally inappropriate, that integration must largely be accomplished by migration to southern Canada, and that integration will be along, slow process governed as much by economic factors as social

programs. Favors programs that are national rather than local in scope. (Vol. I)

A study of the Indian and Metis inhabitants of Meadow Lake, North Battleford, and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Covers a range of demographic, social, and economic characteristics. Many of the concepts proposed in Vol. I are considered in Vol. II as well. (Vol. II) INS

220 DEARING, A.G. Politics and Administration in an Eastern Arctic Settlement.M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

An attempt, using behavioural models, is made here to account for political behaviour observed in an arctic settlement (Rankin Inlet, N.W.T.) in terms of the constraints that may operate on it. These constraints are first summarized in a descriptive and analytic account of the institutional features of the community and then demonstrated in actual behaviour through narrative accounts of event sequences.

It is concluded that demographic fluctuations producing social disorganization in one of the settlement's groups, and differences in social and cultural organization of the two main groups (i.e. Whites and Eskimos), operate as constraints in a system of ethnic relations. The analysis concentrates on the political implications of these constraints in terms of the allocation of public resources to various purposes in the community.

It is further concluded that these constraints act to frustrate the full implementation of government development policies, and that this effect is the result of mutual contradictions that appear to pertain among the various constraining factors. In spite of the frustrations and contradictions of settlement living, people in Rankin Inlet are still able to lead relatively coherent lives, But this coherence is achieved only at a cost expressed as high levels of anxiety and frustration, and high rates of alcohol consumption and public drunkenness.

INS

221 DEER, A. BRIAN. Bibliography on the History of the James Bay People Relating to the Cree People. Cree-Way Project, Rupert House, Que. Rupert House Band Council. 1974.

This bibliography on the history of the James Bay region covers the area roughly bounded by the east coast of James Bay, up to Great Whale River, down to the bottom of the Bay, and southeastward by Lake Mistassini. In general, it encompasses the territories of the eastern Cree of northern Quebec. A few references on Moose Factory (Moose Fort, Moose River, etc.) however, are included. As well, a selected number of "important" references on the far north have been inserted even though they may not have a direct bearing on the history of the east side of James Bay.

In addition to other sources, the bibliography draws heavily from:
a) Bibliographie du Nouveau Quebec/Bibliography of New Quebec. (Department of Trade and Commerce, Quebec, 1955) and
b) Bibliography of the Quebec-Labrador Peninsula - Bibliographie de la peninsule du Quebec-Labrador, by Alan Cooke and Fabien Caron (Boston, G.K. Hall, 1967).
For archival references, the Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian repositories/ Catalogue collectif des manuscrits des archives canadiennes (Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, 1968) was used.

Just published is the General Inventory Manuscripts/Inventaire General Manuscrits, Volume 3: MG17-MG21. (Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, 1974). The number of entries pertaining to the James Bay region, directly or indirectly, in Manuscript Group 20 (MG20: Hudson's Bay Company Archives) is extensive - this bibliography does not list them. Instead, the user is best referred to General Inventory Manuscripts, Volume 3: MG17-MG21.

222 DEMPSEY, H.A., *ed.* The Indians of Alberta. (Alberta historical review 1967. v.15, no.1, p.1-5, maps, illus)

Outlines their history from earliest times to the present. Distribution of the tribes at the time of white contact, their movement within, into and out of the region and the languages now spoken are stated. The impact of the white man is discussed, as is the place of the Indian in society. CaMM

223 DEPREZ, P. and G. BRAUN. An Analysis of the Determinants of Labour Mobility Among the Indian and Metis of Northern Manitoba. M.A. Thesis. Center for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. 1970.

224 DEPREZ, PAUL. An Economic Evaluation of Indian and Metis Employment at Pine Point. Centre for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba. 1970. DINA

225 DEPREZ, P. A Study of Fertility Trends and Socio-Economic Factors of the Native Population of Fort Resolution, N.W.T. Centre for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba. 1971. DINA

226 DEPREZ, PAUL. Demographic Difference between Indians and Metis in Fort Resolution. Winnipeg, University of Manitoba, Center for Settlement Studies, 1975, Research Report No. 22, 151p. map. IAND

227 DESGOFFE, CLAUDE DUMONT, 1927-1955. The Belcher Islands Eskimo. [Ottawa, 1955?] 12 p. tables. Typescript.

Vital statistics (population 185, Aug. 1954) health conditions, and native economy are described, noting wildlife resources and edible berries of the islands. These Eskimos' traditional culture and new traits are considered; also their hunting and fishing techniques, trapping and trading activities. Data are given on their fur trade with the Hudson's Bay Co. 1933-1934, 1953-1954; also income prior to and for 1953-1954: Community organization, seasonal migrations, religion, education are discussed.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

228 DESGOFFE, CLAUDE DUMONT, 1927 1955. Culture contact: the case of the Belcher Islands. Eskimo. [Ottawa, 1955?] 24 p. 2 sketch maps. Typescript. 5 refs.

In summer 1954, these Eskimos, formerly more or less isolated, came in contact with several white parties in the Belchers: mining technicians drilling for iron deposits; a reorganized trading post director; and a R. C. M. P. officer sent to supervise native-white contacts; and another civil government representative organizing native soapstone carving. Cultural development of the community during years of prior contact with whites is described; effect of the white contact in summer 1954 on revenue, migration patterns, distribution of population, diet, social patterns, and principle of sharing, are analyzed in some detail.

229 DESY, PIERRETTE. Fort-George ou Tsesa-Sippi. Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Université Laval, Québec, 1968. 325p. album de photos, cartes, tab.

Recherche et explications des causes de l'évolution et de la désintégration culturelle du groupe indien de Fort George. L'auteur insère du milieu dans son travail et travail et rappelle constamment l'influence écologique sur le groupement (ici forêt subarctique). Nous avons ici une approche synchronique mais les données historiques s'inscrivent dans chaque chapitre comme une explication du présent. Le poste de Fort-George pose des problèmes intéressants, par sa localisation, sa composition ethnique (relations inter-culturelles complexes); au point de vue économique l'opposition entre toundra et côte (terre et mer), est aussi un phénomène à considérer. Après une première partie de présentation géographique et historique, la seconde partie présente, en autant de chapitres; la composition sociale, les groupements dans la communauté, les familles et habitation et la subsistance. Un album de photographies qui accompagne le volume illustre bien le texte. CEN

230 DIBB, SANDRA. Editor, Northern Saskatchewan Bibliography. Mawdsley Memoir 2, Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. 1975. 81p.

A multi-disciplinary, comprehensive bibliography divided into two parts with Part I, the Bibliography on Human Development in Northern Saskatchewan, covering the social sciences and Part II, the Annotated Bibliography on Eco-Biology of Northern Saskatchewan, concerned with the natural and environmental sciences. Part I is divided into five major discipline sub-groupings:

1) Anthropology, Geography and Sociology which includes a section on Demography;
2) Economics and Political Science;
3) Education; 4) Medicine and Health;
and 5) Psychology. All entries include subject keywords, most have a location notation, and some have a brief abstract. Covers the time period up to 1973-1974. INS

231 DICKMAN, P.I. Spatial Change and Relocation. In: Developing the Subarctic, Manitoba Geographical Studies I, editor, John Rogge. University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1973, pp. 145-174. Maps, references.

Considers the social and psychological impact of relocation to an unfamiliar environment using three examples of native relocation in northern Manitoba. Presents the thesis that the ability to adapt to changing situations is essential for the successful relocation from one life space to another. The examples illustrate this inability to adapt and the resulting problems for the natives. Important factors in the lack of successful adaptation are that often the relocation is mandatory and that the new environment (houses, community, etc.) represents cultural designs, concepts, and attitudes that are imported and non-native rather than incorporating traditional or desired characteristics, i.e., modern houses close together in a planned 'suburban' pattern instead of greater privacy and houses that suit the lifestyle and maintenance capabilities of the people.

INS

232 DORION, HENRI. La frontière Québec-Terre-Neuve. Contribution à l'étude systématique des frontières. Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Université Laval, Quebec, 1963, 316p. fig. bibl. Préface par Louis-Edmond Hamelin (Traduction anglaise, Terre-Neuve, 1969).

Le problème du Labrador ne constitue ici que la référence de base d'une étude menée dans une optique systématique ou gégérale. Seuls cependant sont développés les concepts, notions et principes directement impliqués dans la question. En introduction sont examinés quelques prérequis à l'étude générale des frontières et a celle, plus particulière, du problème du Labrador. Suit une partie qui donne un aperçu schématique des données du problème. Une autre partie traite des concepts de base impliques dans la question, dans une optique systématique. Une dernière partie résume les conclusions de l'examen principal et amène l'auteur à formuler certains éléments de solution du problème, tel qu'il se pose aujourd'hui (en 1962).

CEN

233 DRIVER, H. E. Indians of North America. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press 1961. 685 p. maps, illus. Refs.

Comprehensive comparative study of aboriginal material and spiritual culture including Eskimos and the Alaskan and north Canadian Indians. Arranged by topic, e.g.: subsistence trades, housing, transportation, social organization, family structure and kinship terminology, religion, arts and crafts. Culture areas, dominant economic pursuits, population density, clothing, house and utensil types, ownership and residence pattern, language families, etc. are mapped, including the Arctic, sub-Arctic, and Northwest Pacific areas.

DLC.

234 DRUCKER, PHILIP. Cultures of the North Pacific Coast. San Francisco: Chandler, 243 pp. 1965.

Major established findings and theories as well as over 30 years of fieldwork are represented in a comprehensive study of the Northwest Coast culture area. The material is presented under general chapter headings: habitat, economy and technology, social and political organization, religion and ritual, and population and cultural subdivisions. The Tsimshian, Nootka, Yurok, and Chinook are individually described in greater detail and the final chapter is devoted to a discussion of culture change and modernization in Alaska and British Columbia. Numerous illustrations and photographs of fishing gear and techniques as well as of objects of material culture accompany the text.

AINA

235 DUERDEN, FRANK. The Evolution And Nature of the Contemporary Settlement Pattern in a Selected Area of the Yukon Territory, Center for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. 1971.

The thesis is concerned with the study of settlements in that area of the Yukon Territory which lies south of Latitude 64°30' and west of Longitude 134° (Figure 1). This study area consists, for the most part, of a dissected plateau with an average elevation of 4,000 feet, drained by the Yukon River and its tributaries. Adverse climate, with January mean temperatures ranging from -20° F in the north to -2° F in the south combines with inhospitable terrain to make the area only marginally habitable.

The northern and eastern limits of the study area were dictated by the distribution of settlements within the territory and the limitations placed upon field work by vast travelling distances and the limited time available. Five settlement groups were identified. Four of these five, known here as the Dawson group, the Mayo group, the Yukon Valley group, and the Alaska Highway group lie within the study area. The Johnson's Crossing-Watson Lake group, lying east of Longitude 134°, is outside the study area.

The settlement groups were identified on the basis of common history, similarity of function of the individual settlements, and geographic unity. It was decided to exclude the Johnson's Crossing-Watson Lake group due to practical considerations, time available for research was limited. At the same time it was observed that this settlement group lacked the history of occupance which was to be found in the other groups, and consequently did not provide a very good model for the study of settlement evolution and adaptation to changing circumstances. The fact that many of the features found in these highway orientated settlements were also found in what has been classed as the Alaska Highway settlement group, which lies west of Whitehorse, also contributed to the decision to exclude this group of settlements from the study.

Within the study area it was decided to limit the study of Whitehorse to that necessary to explain its growth, its contemporary configuration, and its role in the development of the Territory. The reason for this is that it was felt that if full coverage were given to Whitehorse this town would dominate the thesis at the expense of the other settlements. Whitehorse has also been the subject of numerous studies, and to these the reader will be referred.

Two settlements which are allied to no specific group lie outside the study area. East of Longitude 134° lies Ross River. Once more practical considerations in respect to field work contributed towards the exclusion of this mining settlement. The settlement could not be allied to any identified group, and the only conceivable reason for including it would be the fact that this will be the site of Faro new town. However a new town within the study area is included, Clinton Creek, and as an almost completed settlement it provides adequate insight into problems of new town development in this part of northern Canada.

North of Latitude 64°30' lies the settlement of Old Crow, an Indian community. Since the concern is mainly with the impact of white settlement and its evolution it was decided to exclude Old Crow from the study.

Even with a limited study area within the territory some twelve presently active settlements were examined in depth, whilst another six were examined more superficially. In other words eighteen of the twenty-three presently active settlements in the Yukon Territory were studied. Another nine derelict, but historically significant settlements are discussed in varying degrees of detail.

It is to be noted that this work covers more ground than any previous presentation involving the human geography of the Yukon Territory. Previous studies of white settlement have involved a single settlement, (Lotz, 1963), the study of the three leading settlements, -- Dawson City, Mayo Landing, and Whitehorse (Ridge, 1953), or the study of a single group of settlements, (Griffith Taylor, 1947). Although some seven settlements were mentioned in Griffith Taylor's description of the Yukon Valley as he saw it in 1944 presentation was superficial and limited, only two settlements, Dawson and Whitehorse, being studied in depth.

A work which endeavours to study settlement patterns inevitably includes much descriptive material. History, site, plan, economy, building type, and amenities are major aspects of settlement pattern considered in this work. Although such description is used as a partial basis for the consideration of evolutionary process, and tentative conclusions are drawn, it is also justified as an end in itself, pro-

viding unique base material for future work.

An underlying theme is the study of the evolution of contemporary settlement patterns. As interpreted in this thesis the term 'pattern' is ambiguous. It refers to the internal configuration of settlements, and also the spatial distribution of, and communication between, settlements on a regional scale.

The concept of evolution in respect to Yukon settlement was first provided by Griffith Taylor. He attempted to classify settlements in the Yukon Valley according to their stage of development, based upon what he believed to be universally applicable criteria (1947).

In the concept of evolution envisaged in this paper one is concerned not with stages of evolution, but with process. The author believes that classification of stage is arbitrary, and not universally applicable. One is studying the processes at work responsible for the proliferation or contraction of settlement in the study area, and assessing the settlement pattern resulting from such processes at different points in time.

236 DUFFY, RON. Stress and Response: Demographic and Cultural Change in The Canadian Arctic. (in Proceedings Northern Population Workshops I, The Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta. 1977.p.185-194).

There has been a growing awareness of a population problem in the Canadian Arctic for at least twenty-five years. As far back as May 1952, the Department of Resources and Development of the Government of Canada organized a general meeting on Eskimo affairs at which one of the items put forward for discussion was "consideration of a long-term policy to be followed in providing for a steadily increasing Eskimo population." More recently, Milton Freeman (1971) warned us clearly about the socio-economic significance of demographic changes occurring in the Canadian eastern Arctic.

Canadians are becoming more and more concerned with the "population problem" in the North, or, more explicitly, with the problems associated with rapid population increase. However, there is evidence that the Inuit do not view these as the major difficulties facing northern development. A perusal of public statements made by Inuit leaders, and of articles published in the Inuit press, shows that the Inuit people regard the problems facing them as being caused not by an increasing population but by an incompetent administration. The problems in the North, say the Inuit, are the result of bad planning, unsound policies and bureaucratic mismanagement or procrastination.

Whatever the viewpoint, there are problems, serious problems, associated with development and cultural change in the North which have a demographic base in that they are intimately related to population numbers and distribution, fertility and mortality rates and the age-sex structure of the Inuit - perhaps it is time for northern demography to be considered in terms of people rather than of numbers fed into a computer.

The writer's concern arises out of the question: how did the problems we are aware of today arise? To answer that question is to seek answers to more particular questions. What changes occurred in the Inuit cultural system in the past? What were the consequences of these changes for the people involved? And what were the demographic consequences?

237 DUNCAN, K.J. and C.T.M. HADWEN. A Study of Migration into Northwestern Ontario Urban Centers. Paper given at the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Meetings, St. John's, Newfoundland. 1971. BINS

238 DUNNING, R.W. Social and Economic Change Among the Northern Ojibwa. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1959. 217p. illus. INS

239 DUNNING, R.W. A note on adoption among the Southampton Island Eskimo. Man 259: 163-167, 1962.

240 DUNNING, R.W. Some Problems of Reserve Indian Communities: A Case Study. (In: Anthropologica, Vol. 6, 1964. pp. 3-38). INS

241 DUNSTAN, WILLIAM. Canadian Indians Today. (Canadian Geographical Journal, Vol. 67, No. 6) December 1963. pp. 182-193. ill.

242 DUVAL, LOUISE. Outstanding Features of the Inventory (BAEQ) - Fairs Saillants de l'inventaire (BAEQ). ARDA Rapport Abrégé RA-No. 13. Queen's Printer. Ottawa. 1968. 19p.

243 DUWORS, RICHARD E., JAY BEAMAN and ALLAN OLMSTED. Studies in the Dynamics of the Residential Populations of Thirteen Canadian Cities. Phase I. Dimensions and Significance of Turnover in Community Residential Populations. Center for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. 1972.

This report is part of a major research program of the Center, titled Project Work Force, which has defined as one of its primary aims: the study of those factors which contribute to northern workers becoming a reliable and predictable part of the Canadian employment scene. Studies in this area include research into worker mobility, including vertical mobility (change in job level), horizontal mobility (change in job type) or spacial mobility (change in job location); across-the-north mobility versus north-south mobility; the existence of a permanent work core; turnover rates; voluntary cycling or return of employees to northern settlements; company transfer policies; shuttling of workers from one settlement (home town) to another (work site); temporary versus permanent employment; worker retirement; older persons staying in or moving from the north, etc.

This paper makes a valuable contribution to the efforts of Project Work Force in its investigation of worker retention, mobility and turnover. Although the report does not provide information on mobility and turnover in the Canadian North, it does offer a theoretical foundation for and a practical approach to the study of resident retention regardless of geographic focus. In addition, the study presents hitherto unavailable data on population turnover in thirteen southern Canadian cities, communities which may now serve as controls for those northern communities studied by Project Work Force.

The original problem under investigation was: How many first grade children of Saskatoon in 1963 should a researcher have in a sample in order to obtain a reasonable chance that one hundred of these same children will still be in Satkatoon in 1978? The results of a preliminary study suggested that, from a sample of 235 Saskatoon first graders in 1963, about 100 would remain in 1978. However, the significance of such a finding was not limited to the practical prediction of sample size, for the observation of such an enormous turnover in Saskatoon families also served as a stimulus for the researchers to initiate further inquiries into population mobility. The outcome is a research report (a) which reveals a deep appreciation for the complex nature of resident mobility. (b) which constructs a radically revised framework for interpreting mobility data, and (c) which provides provocative research data as a basis for future investigations in the field.

(a) The heightened awareness of the complexities involved in population turnover appears to have come from the discovery of a surprisingly high percentage of people who continually migrate into and out of, not only Saskatoon, but most major Canadian cities, and perhaps all population centres of the habitable world. As the authors express their sensitivity to the problem, "... the facts altogether lead one to ask - - How do communities maintain 'structures or functions' when 50%, or more, of a given community in a given year won't be in that city just ten years later?". (p.7)

(b) In order for an investigator to answer such a question, however, the authors recognize that a basic theoretical reorientation will be necessary. This reorientation will have to involve a change in viewpoint regarding worthwhile sources of mobility data and useful models through which community turnover can be interpreted. The researchers have something to say about each.

In the first instance, the authors suggest that hard data will be needed so that significant generalizations can be made, and they recommend a new look at old data sources. Their study clearly demonstrates both the availability and value of various forms of community records too often neglected in studies of social mobility. Among such sources of information are taxation statements, medicare records, federal and local voting lists, library cards, and other data forms providing mobility figures on automobile drivers, land owners, credit users, business operators, etc.

In the second instance, the authors suggest that a more appropriate model will be needed so the complexity of population change can be more fully understood. The old model which emphasized "net differences"

in populations over a given period of time was analogous to adding to (and subtracting from) a pile of bricks. However, as the researchers point out, "Piling up bricks is not indicated here as the correct metaphor for building up or removing this residential population. It is more nearly like the ocean tide that ebbs even as it flows forward". (p.17). Such a change in model focuses attention on the complexities and dynamics of circumstances surrounding population turnover. In fact, the researchers report no simple relationship among variables such as city size, population increase, and community dynamics. They, therefore, encourage a more intensive analysis of specific movements in community populations and provide the reader with a useful and dynamic index of "city mobility", one which compares the total amount of population turnover (mobility) to the population increase (growth) of a city for a given period of time.

(c) On the basis of several mobility studies reported by the authors, they suggest that even further complex relationships exist among population-change variables. For example, they raise a question as to the correctness of the viewpoint that growing cities are by definition "dynamic". The researchers found no simple relationship between the dynamics and the net increase/decrease of city populations. In other words, a community growing in population size needs not necessarily be more dynamic than a community declining in population size. Also, since a large number of communities reveal a small but stable "core" of residents surrounded by a large and constantly shifting "mass" of in- and out- migrants, the authors reemphasize the importance of "long residence" as a politically important variable for any community. However, even though "non-migrants" appear to become more often the city officials, the culture bearers, and the tone-setters for the life and spirit of the community, the investigators recommend that one look beyond time in order to predict population turnover. They recommend that future investigators take into consideration "social bonding", through which strong and stable community ties may be formed regardless of one's length of residence in the community. Finally, the researchers indicate that their individuality (community uniqueness) hypothesis may be apparent only in the shapes of out-mobility curves for the first five years of population "follow-ups". In other words, whether all communities are pretty much the same (as the "mass society" picture would call for), or whether each community has an entirely different "character" in terms of population structure, function, and dynamics, becomes an empirical issue.

The original thesis of the research report was that the whole conception of a community will change if researchers will analyze the magnitude of turnover among community residents. Needless to say, the authors have proven their point. In addition, they have made a valuable contribution to the study of communities by pointing out the dangers of a simplistic view of population change and by encouraging a more dynamic approach to the study of the retention and turnover of community residents.

Information and data provided on a number of mid-north urban centers in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. BINS

244 **DYKE, A.P.** Transhumance studies on the Labrador coast, Newfoundland: a preliminary report. (*In:* McGill Univ. Sub-Arctic Research Lab.. Research paper no.21, 1966. p.54-81, map, tables, illus) Refs.

Traces the growth, decline and abandonment of settlements on the Labrador coast 1891 to 1965 and presents data on the transhumance pattern of the present population. The historical, economic and geographic factors affecting this pattern are briefly discussed. The census taking procedure is explained and population data tabulated. The six main groups of people on the coast (Liviers, Eskimos, Settlers, Indians, Stationers and Floaters) are discussed in turn. Liviers and Settlers are primarily engaged in cod and salmon fishing; Eskimos, who live north of Cape Harrison, depend upon cod, char and seal fishing; while 50% of the Nascopi Indian food supply is obtained from the annual caribou hunt. Stationers and Floaters are mainly Newfoundlanders engaged in seasonal fishing along the Labrador coast, the former based on a station and the latter completely mobile. The study provides the first detailed information available on the distribution and movement of population on the Labrador coast. A bibliography of 100 entries on the field studied is appended. CaMAI.

245 **DYKE, A.P.** Population of the John Lake (Nascaupi) Reserve, Schefferville, P.Q. (McGill Univ. Sub-arctic Research Lab. Research paper 1967. no.23, p.68-74, tables)

Reports population growth, age-sex structure, birth, death, natural increase, infant mortality and illegitimacy rates based on 1957-65 Anglican Church data on the part of the tribe on this reservation which came from Fort

Chimo. These data are discussed in connection with estimates of population and school enrollments for 1966-75. A steady population increase, of 160-261, in 1957-65 is expected to level off as the people adjust to the Euro-Canadian way of life. CaMAI, DLC.

246 DYKE, A. Prince. Population Distribution and Movement in Coastal Labrador, 1950-1966. Department of Geography, McGill University, Montreal. 1968.

The population of coastal Labrador is essentially a fishing population, which throughout its recorded history has been dispersed and susceptible to seasonal migrations. These migrations, which normally occur during early summer and early autumn, are to summer settlements or fishing harbours on the outer coast, and to the more sheltered winter settlements near forestry and terrestrial wildlife resources on the inner coast, respectively. Transportation is usually by small, open fishing boats, but in some areas, where people migrate seaward before break-up occurs, dog teams and motorized snow vehicles are used. These migrations have been regulated by physical, biological, and socio-cultural factors, e.g. coastline configuration, climatic conditions, distribution of biological resources, and the dependence on both fishing and hunting for a livelihood. This pattern continued until the mid 1950s when a government implemented resettlement program, designed to centralize population, contributed a new socio-cultural factor. The problem was to examine the present (1965-66) population in order to test the validity of certain hypotheses regarding distribution and movement.

The basic hypotheses developed were; (a) that centralization of population in poorly serviced communities on the inner coast had tended to augment movement rather than stabilize population, and (b) that post 1900 technological developments in the inshore fishery had tended to reduce movement substantially, but their effects were largely counterbalanced by other developing socio-cultural influences, e.g. the role played by tradition.

The validity of the initial assumptions were examined through bibliographic and field research. It was concluded; (a) that government sponsored resettlement has tended to increase migration; (b) that technological developments in the inshore fisheries were not sufficient to reduce movement significantly; and (c) that physical, biological and technological influences still predominate, although other socio-cultural factors are also important.

AINA

247 DYKE, A. PIERRE. Community Inventory of Coastal Labrador. Ministère des Affaires de Labrador, Terre Neuve, 1969, 232p. revised 31 Déc. 1971.

Répertoire de données pour les villages de la Côte du Labrador.

Donne pour chaque communauté un bref aperçu historique suivi de données, sur la population l'occupation, l'habitation, la religion, la santé, les transports, l'agriculture, et les organisations locales.

E

248 EDWARDS, W. A. An arctic housing study. Ottawa, Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Dec. 1957. 26 l. tables. Typescript.

Describes living conditions at five Eskimo communities representing various wage economy levels: Frobisher Bay, Tuktoyaktuk, Povungnituk, Pond Inlet, and Baker Lake. Climate, housing standards, availability of construction materials, freight rates from southern Canada, etc. are noted. Costs of constructing and operating (renting) the "512" house, a small compact unit introduced by the Dept. of Northern Affairs in 1955, are summarized. Appendices include extracts from rough-draft copies on Eskimo vital statistics by W. H. Black, and a community study of Tuktoyaktuk by J. D. Ferguson, itineraries of various vessels in 1957, and tables of fuel consumption of the "512" house at Baker Lake. *Copy seen:* CaONA.

249 EVANG, K. Factors to be considered in delineating "Arctic" and "Antarctic" in terms of health problems and services. 24 p. (*In:* WHO Conference on medicine . . . 1962.) 47 refs.

Discusses size and distribution of arctic populations; delineation and character of the areas; environmental factors encountered by man: cold and acclimation, diet, animal carriers of disease, sunlight, "dilution of life," human and social factors in the settled populations and among newcomers, mental disorders. Final parts deal with medical services for the local and expeditionary populations. CaONA.

250 EVANS, JOHN W. A Program of Economic Development, East Coast of Ungava Bay. Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Northern Administration Branch Industrial Division, Ottawa, 1958, 24p.

F

251 FEIT, H.A., M.E. MACKENZIE, J. MAILHOT and C.A. MARTIJN. Bibliography: Native Peoples, James Bay Region. Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec, Vol. II, Special (1)

252 FERGUSON, J.D. The Human Ecology and Social Economic Change in the Community of Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T. 80 p. 1961.

This study examines the social organization of the Tuktoyaktuk Eskimos in relation to the resources of the area, using data gathered in the field in 1957. Population characteristics and health conditions are described, and the history of culture contact and change outlined. The author predicts little increase in the number of permanent jobs available to Eskimos in the area, and a decrease in part-time summer employment as freight-handling becomes more mechanized. At the same time, the number of employable males would increase by about five per cent yearly. The fur market was unlikely to rise because many synthetic materials were replacing natural fur. Furthermore, Tuktoyaktuk was not a good trapping area.

DINA

253 FINDLAY, M. The Eskimo Population. In: Eastern Canadian Anthropological, Series 1, p. 97-101, 1955.

254 FINDLAY, MARJORIE C. The Means of Improving the Economic Situation of the Ungava Bay Eskimos. The Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, McGill University. Montreal, 1955.

A 1954 study of the human ecology of the Eskimos of Ungava Bay, Quebec. Includes data on population, settlements, and social and economic conditions.

AINA

255 FLETCHER, R.J. Settlements of northern Canada: a gazeteer and index. Edmonton, Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, Occasional Publication No. 11, 1975. 1v., maps.

An alphabetical listing of past and present settlements in the Northwest Territories, Yukon, Labrador, Nouveau-Quebec and the Hudson Bay/James Bay coast. All general functions, facilities, and recent population are given. 28 refs. BINS

256 FOOTHILLS PIPELINES (YUKON) LTD. Public Interest, Socio-Economic Statement Vol.5A, Calgary, Alberta. 1976.

Socio-Economic statement filed by applicant to National Energy Board and Minister IAND to build a gas pipeline from Alaska to Alberta along the Alaska Highway System in the Yukon. Provides information on socio-economic environment of the Yukon and anticipated impacts of pipeline construction and operation.

257 FOSTER, T.W. Demographic Data Held by the Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife. Department of Planning and Program Evaluation. 1976.

258 FOULDS, ROSEMARY. Socio Economic Profile Studies of Thirteen Yukon Communities. Yukon Indian Futures Planning, Whitehorse, June 30, 1977 (draft).

This report provides a socio economic profile of each of the following communities: Atlin, Beaver Creek, Burwash Landing, Carcross, Carmacks, Dawson City, Destruction Bay, Haines Junction, Mayo, Pelly Crossing, Ross River, Teslin and Watson Lake. Each profile is composed of 2 sections. Section A deals with facilities available in the community, i.e., facilities for health, education, recreation, accommodation, housing, communications, transporation, police

protection and fire protection. Section B is concerned with economic activities such as business and employees, transfer payments and employment projects, revenue from the bush, and non-renewable resources.

259 FOX, R.I.and N.J. LOCKHART. Population and Labour Force Forecasts by Area, Northern Alberta, 1971-1981. Department of Manpower and Immigration, 1973. PRL

260 FRANCIS, K.E. A Survey of Mobility Among the People of Selected Arctic Villages. Department of Geography, University of Toronto, Scarborough College, West Hill. 1970. DINA

261 FREEMAN, M.M.R. An ecological study of mobility and settlement patterns among the Belcher Island Eskimo. (Arctic 1967. v. 20, no. 3, p. 154-75, maps, tables, illus) 13 refs. French and Russian summary.

Settlement composition on these islands is based on co-residence of male siblings after marriage; seasonal or annual changes are mainly a result of economic pressures. Location and mobility of settlements is controlled by availability of food, dog-food, and fuel (driftwood, lichens). Acculturated groups migrate in winter to the west where foxes are abundant, in summer to the east for wage employment. Seasonal location of traditional settlements conforms to biogeographical features, viz: coastal characteristics which influence the number and availability of seals. CaMAI, DGS.

262 FREEMAN, M.M.R. Significance of demographic changes occurring in the Canadian East Arctic. (Anthropologica 1971. v.13, no.1/2, p.215-36, tables) 35 refs.

The population explosion in this area with accelerating demands for improved education, health, communication, housing, etc. precludes remedy of current economic situation. Decreasing fertility is a pre-condition for rational development programs in regions poor in capital. With progressively declining death rates, the birth rate has become the principal dynamic force in determining those population characteristics of most relevance to the outcome of social and economic development programs. Data of recent demographic changes in the Igloolik region and of the economic status of the indigenous labor force in 20 communities are tabulated, as are the sources of earned and unearned cash income in Baker Lake and Lake Harbour. Statistics on housing and education show the present financial outlay inadequate to cope with the rate of population increase. Appendix deals with population limitation in relation to government policy and to development programs in the Northwest Territories. Active birth control programs are noted in the advanced countries of Europe and the US, a result of recognition of the relationship between poor health, large families and poverty. CaMAI, DSI.

263 FREEMAN, M.M.R. The Utterly Dismal Theorem: A Contemporary Example From The Canadian East Arctic. Family Planning in the Context of Social Development. Hamilton, Ontario. 1971.

264 FREEMAN, M.M.R. Demographic Research in the Canadian North: some preliminary observations. (in Science and the North, 1973, Information Canada, p.55-57)

Discusses need for demographic research in northern Canada - especially social demographic studies to assist with economic planning and administration.

265 FRIDERES, JAMES S. Canada's Indians Contemporary Conflicts. Prentice-Hall of Canada, Ltd. Scarborough, Ont. 1974. AINA

266 FRIED, JACOB. Editor. A Survey of The Aboriginal Populations of Quebec and Labrador Eastern Canadian Anthropological Series No. 1 McGill University, Montreal. 1955.

The materials assembled here are of a practical and empirical nature. What is offered is essentially background data of the sort that gives a general orientation.

Thus, the organization of this "Survey" falls into four parts:

Part 1 contains a comprehensive bibliography and an accompanying analysis of the published literature. The rapid survey of the literature discloses how well and how comprehensively the native populations of this region have been studied. Special attention was paid toward indicating the character and intensity of field research. It was considered important to show for each native group what kinds of data had been obtained, and also whether information had been derived from intensive field work or based on secondary sources; whether the research focused on limited or special interests (such as ethno-botany, religion, kinship or folklore) or on broader comprehensive ethnographic objectives. The very uneven quality of our present-day ethnological knowledge concerning many tribal groups will immediately become evident when the survey is examined.

Part III contains an ethnographic map and accompanying supplementary data listing the most recent and reliable statistics on the location, numbers, languages spoken and basic socio-economic facts of the Indians and Eskimos of Quebec and Labrador.

The appendix contains a comprehensive compilation of sources and personnel from whom valuable information or source material may be obtained. AINA

267 FRIED, J. Settlement Types and Community Organization in Northern Canada. (Arctic, Vol. 16, No. 2, June 1963: p.93-100.)
Description of seven types of northern settlements and a discussion of the criteria used for each type. All the settlements have emerge. since World War II as a result of the Canadian program of northern development. The article includes description of social life in these settlements and suggestions for further research. Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk and Hay River are among the settlements cited. BINS

268 FRIESEN, DAVID. The Cree Indians of Northern Saskatchewan - An Overview of the Past and Present. Unpublished paper. Department of Anthropology/Archeology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.1973.
A survey of the literature on the Cree Indians in northern Canada and a discussion of their existence in northern Saskatchewan Discussed is their past cultural aspects, changes in their lifestyle due to contact with whites, and alternatives for their future. One Appendix contains a brief history (including some population data) of some of the Cree settlements in northern Saskatchewan. INS

269 FUMOLEAU, R. No Indian Births, White Control. A Letter to the Editor, Native Press, May 31, 1972:5.
The author acknowledges the validity of Family Planning and Birth control methods in the North but does not see these methods as solutions to the problems of, for example, poor housing, segregation, high cost of living. He draws similarities between the conditions in developing countries and northern Canada, and expresses the need for a development program to precede family planning programs. He sees birth control as a way of effecting genocide. (Reply to the article "Family Planning in the North" Native Press, February 22, 1972). BINS

G

270 GABUS, JEAN. Les mouvements migratoires chez les Esquimaux-caribous. (Anthropos, Ephemeris, 1940 41. Bd. 35 40, p. 221 28. 3 maps) *Title tr.:* The migratory movement of the Caribou Eskimos.

Contains account of these migrations in the Back Grounds of Canada where the author lived for ethnographic observations 1938 39; and his conclusion that they are caused by economic, social, magical or religious, and psychological reasons. *Copy seen:* DLC; Int.

271 GAJDA, ROMAN T. The Canadian ecumene, inhabited and uninhabited areas. (Geographical bulletin, 1960, pub. 1961. no. 15, p. 5-18, maps incl. fold., table.) 9 refs. Paper presented at the 19th International Geographical Congress, Stockholm, 1960.

Maps and describes the four zones of the ecumene, here broadly defined, zones 3 and 4 largely constituting the sparsely populated and little developed North. In zone 3, some two hundred mining and other communities are growing amidst the Indian and Eskimo settlements based on a hunting economy. They range in population from about 3,500 at Yellowknife to 10-25 at weather stations or trading posts. Development probably hinges on minerals and fuels; transportation problems must be overcome. A large western arm of expansion is moving along the Mackenzie valley and the Alaska Highway, a small eastern arm along the Labrador Trough, and a central arm is found in northern Manitoba. Future expansion is likely on both sides of the western arm and eastward along the arctic coast from the Mackenzie delta. Potential development from the Eastern Arctic coast, particularly in the Ungava Bay area is also noted. Present-day pattern of settled areas in Canada is shown on folded map; northward-trending enclaves in Labrador-Quebec, Manitoba, etc., hunting and trapping grounds and patches of settlement in the North are included. *Copy seen:* DGS.

272 GARBER, C.M. Eskimo Infanticide. In: Scientific Monthly, 64, 1947, p. 99-102.

273 GEMINI NORTH LTD. Social and Economic Impact of Proposed Arctic Gas Pipeline in Northern Canada. 1974.

The study contained in the reports commissioned by Canadian Arctic Gas as a description and evaluation of the current social and economic conditions in the areas of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory which may be affected by the natural gas pipeline proposed to be built, and of the impacts anticipated during the period of the construction and operation of the pipeline.

The reports, (in seven volumes), contain information and data concerned with; political and economic development in the region to be affected by a pipeline, the historical perspective, evolution of native interest groups, population dynamics by ethnic groups, regional population projections, community descriptions, labour force analysis, income accounts, social developments and the traditional economy. AINA

274 GEMINI NORTH LTD. Alaska Native Participation in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Project: A Survey of Manpower Delivery Systems". Gemini North Ltd., Yellowknife/Vancouver, 1975, 206p.

The general purpose of this research is to provide the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development with information pertinent to policy and planning for proposed Canadian northern pipelines. One specific objective of the research is to examine the labour market associated with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Project, including native labour force, availability and other characteristics; labour requirements of the project; and institutional aspects of labour supply. Statistics concerning native Alaskan population by age and sex, employment, income, education and labour force are included. DIAND

275 GEORGE, M.V. Internal Migration In Canada: Demographic Analysis. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Ottawa, 1970.
Describes the volumes, trends and patterns of internal migration in Canada using birth residence data for the census periods 1931-61 and detailed migration data for 1956-61 period. N.W.T. and Y.T. data are combined.

276 GEORGE, P. Settlement and Population of the North. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Ottawa. 1976. 40p.

277 GEORGES, PIERRE. Population et Peuplement du Nord. Division de la Recherche Nordique, Department of Indian and Northern Development, 1975.
Rapport exploratoire sur l'état actuel de la documentation concernant le peuplement et les populations du Nord, et sur l'opportunité de recherches nouvelles permettant d'éclairer la politique sociale et la politique de l'emploi dans cette partie du Canada.

278 GERBER, LINDA. M. Minority Survival: Community Characteristics and Out-Migration from Indian Communities Across Canada. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Toronto, Toronto, 1976. INS

279 GERRAND, L. A brief history of Yukon settlements. s.l., 1975. Typescript, 57p.
Compiled for the Research Institute of Northern Canada. A point-form compilation of the origin and history of 57 Yukon settlements with sources of information. YA

280 GHERSON, JOAN. Analysis of Statistics and Statistical Needs of the Yukon Territory. The Yukon Economy: Its potential for Growth and Continuity, Vol. 2. Queen's Printer, Ottawa. 1968. 173p. ill.

281 GHERSON, JOAN. Education in the Yukon Territory. The Yukon Economy: Its potential for Growth and Continuity. Vol. 4. Queen's Printer. Ottawa. 1968. pp. 1-27.

282 GHERSON, JOAN. Housing in the Yukon Territory. The Yukon Economy: Its potential for Growth and Continuity. Vol. 4. Queen's Printer, Ottawa. 1968. pp. 86-101.

283 GHERSON, JOAN. Justice and Correction in the Yukon Territory. The Yukon Economy: Its potential for Growth and Continuity. Vol. 4. Queen's Printer. Ottawa. 1968. pp. 103-112.

284 GHERSON, JOAN. Welfare Services in the Yukon Territory. The Yukon Economy: Its potential for Growth and Continuity. Vol. 4. Queen's Printer. Ottawa, 1968. pp. 69-84.

285 GIBSON, GAYLL. Metis and Non-Status Indians: A Bibliography of Source Material. Native Council of Canada, 1973. PRL

286 GILL, DHARA S. A Bibliography of Socio-Economic Studies on Rural Alberta, Canada. Council of Planning Librarians, Exchange Bibliography. April 1977. Monticello, Ill. BINS

287 GORWING, J.M. Northern Manitoba Native Population. Department of Manpower and Immigration. 1973. PRL

288 GRABURN, NELSON H. H. Population count of the Eskimo population at Sugluk, November 1st, 1959. Ottawa, Northern Research and Co-ordination Centre, Dec. 10, 1959. 8 p. Mimeo.
Lists, by family, Eskimos residing in this northern Quebec community: for some 257 individuals, the name, identification disc number, relationship to head of family, birth date, and pertinent remarks are given. *Copy seen:* CaMAI.

289 GRABURN, N.H. General Introduction to Lake Harbour, Baffin Island. 34 p. 1963.
Based on field research in the summer of 1960, this study describes the culture, social organization, and economy of the Eskimo people of Lake Harbour. The history of contact with whites is sketched and general population characteristics described. Marriage practices, family organization, and patterns of authority and leadership are outlined. A drastic decline in Lake Harbour's population between 1956 and 1960 was brought about by large-scale emigration to Frobisher Bay, 75 miles away, by Eskimos in search of wage employment, better living conditions, greater security, and the social attractions of town life. This provoked

much concern among the remaining Eskimos about the future of their community, including fears that the local trading post and government establishments would be closed. Factors tending to reduce migration included decreasing opportunities for employment and housing at Frobisher Bay, and the desire to avoid involvement in the social problems of the town. Lake Harbour was one of the few places in the Arctic with abundant food resources, and could support a far larger population, This made the prospect of total evacuation of the area especially undesirable. The fate of the community rested not only with the local Euro-Canadian establishments but also with the native leaders, for if they decided to leave the others would leave also.

DINA

290 GRAHAM-CUMMING, G. The Influence of Canadian Indians on Canadian Vital Statistics. Department of National Health and Welfare. Ottawa, 1966.

In 1966, Canadian Indians had the effect of increasing the population by 1.1%, births by 2.3%, the National Birth Rate by 1.6%, deaths in infancy 5.4%, the National Infant Mortality Rate by 3.1% natural increase by 2.9%, the National Rate of Natural Increase by 1.7%, illegitimate births by 10.9%, the National Rate of Illegitimacy by 8.4%, deaths from all causes by 1.3%.

The national death rate was not affected as the above increase is not significantly out of proportion to the ratio of Indians in the population. Provincial death rates in Saskatchewan and British Columbia were slightly elevated by a little over 1% each but only in the Yukon did Indians seriously influence the death rate, raising it by 21.3%. In P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Quebec and Ontario Indians do not affect provincial vital statistics to any significant degree. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, B.C. and Alberta, however, Indians do affect provincial vital statistics to quite a significant degree. In the Yukon, although comprising barely one fifth of the population, Indians virtually determine the territorial vital statistics. In the North West Territories, where Indians comprise one quarter of the population, the territorial vital statistics reflect more the influence of Eskimos and the influence of the Indians is actually to reduce the various rates.

DINA

291 GRAHAM-CUMMING, G. Highlights of Indian Vital Statistics 1966. Medical Services, Department of National Health & Welfare. DINA

292 GRAHAM-CUMMING, G. Prenatal care and infant mortality among Canadian Indians. (Canadian nurse 1967. v.63, no.9, p.29-31, tables, illus)

Reports briefly the results of a 1962 survey of child health among Canadian Indians made by the Dept of National Health and Welfare. Selected data show prenatal services to be very effective in reducing infant mortality; the effect is in direct proportion to the extent and duration of use of the services. DNLM.

293 GRAHAM-CUMMING, G. Infant care in Canadian Indian homes. (Canadian journal of public health 1967. v.58, no.9, p.391-94)

Reports on the basis of 1962-63 data from a survey of Canadian registered Indians, made by the Medical Services Branch, Dept. of National Health and Welfare, the contrast between the mortality rate of Indian infants who were receiving adequate home care and those who were not. Factors associated with the highest infant mortality rate were parental apathy, improper use of family means, poor sanitation, overcrowding, and substandard housing. CaMAI, DNLM.

294 GRAHAM-CUMMING, G. Growth in Population of Canadian Registered Indians 1964-1968. Medical Services, Department of National Health and Welfare.

Canadian registered Indians increased over the five years 1964-1968 by just under 16% or at an average rate of 3% per annum. The most rapid rate of increase was among prairie Indians who are increasing at an average rate of 4% per annum. Natural increase, generally, exceeded the actual increase, indicating that out-migration had exceeded in-migration. The trend indicates an increasing movement of Indians out of the Indian population. British Columbia and Ontario show greatest outgoing of Indians but prairie Indians in recent years show increasing reduction of possible population increase accountable only to migration. Birth rates showed, generally, a slow downward trend, death rates also but less clearly or consistently and less rapidly. Vital indices showed very little slowing of replacement by birth of those lost by death. (In other more precise studies a slow reduction in this replacement rate has been traced). Each major group of Indians showed quite consistent and characteristic growth, vital and migration indices, varying but little annually, distinguishing it from other groups.

DINA

295 GRINDSTAFF, CARL F. Population Issues in Canada. University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Ltd. 1971.

PRL

296 GUTSELL, BARBARA. Dawson City. (Geographical Bulletin) 1953, No. 3, p. 23-35, 8 illus. incl. map, plan.

Contains an historical sketch of this settlement at the junction of the Klondike with the Yukon River, initiated in 1896 by Joseph Ladue, and developed in the course of exploitation of the Klondike gold discoveries. The environs, townsite, and urban pattern are described; the population (9,142 in 1901, 754 in 1951) is traced in relation to gold production of the area and gold prices, also analyzed as to occupation, etc. The services of Dawson as supply, power, transport, and communication center for the Klondike and Sixtymile mining areas are noted, as well as its latter-day function as a tourist center. Author concludes that despite the decline of the boom town, the settlement will not stagnate so long as gold is mined in the area. The illustrations include a land-use map and photographs of the settlement and environs.

DLC;NN

H

297 HABRICH, W. Siedlung und Besiedlung im Gebiet des Grossen Sklavensees. (Geographische Rundschau 1966. v.18, no.9, p.338-46, maps, illus) Refs. In German. English summary. *Title tr.:* Settlement and colonization in the Great Slave Lake region.

Describes settlements of this region from the time of the exploratory journey of Samuel Hearne, qv, in 1771. With the introduction of the fur trade, the economy of the Indians changed completely and the patterns of life and settlements were altered in consequence. Further change took place when gold was discovered in 1935 and Yellowknife began to boom. The post-war years brought other changes. Permanent settlements are growing as a result of the Mackenzie Highway and Great Slave Lake railroad. The Pine Point lead and zinc deposits also contributed to the growth of settlements. Yellowknife now has four thousand population and is the only urban center in the Northwest Territories.

DLC

298 HAILHOT, J. Inuvik Community Structure-Summer 1965. 1968, 38p.

This report analyzes many features of community structure in Inuvik. The population of Inuvik is heterogeneous, and includes Eskimos, Indians, Whites and Metis. A population breakdown shows it to be almost evenly divided between permanent and transient residents, the transient residents being mainly Whites.

299 HAMELIN, LOUIS EDMOND and GILLES CAYOUETTE. Nombre d'habitants par gene nordique au Canada en 1966. Extrait, La Revue de Géographie de Montréal. VOL. XXII. No. 2. 1968. pp. 149-157.

Using a zonal division of Canada and data from the 1966 Census. The authors have made up-to-date population estimates of the total population and population density for each of the northern zones. This northern zoning of Canada is based on a geographical index composed of ten criteria, which refer to both physical and human conditions.

300 HAMELIN, LOUIS-EDMOND. Répartition de la population canadienne en fonction du Nord. Canada, 1969, for D.B.S. Ottawa 1969.

BINS

301 HAMELIN, LOUIS EDMOND. Nordicité Canadienne. Les Cahiers du Québec, Collection Geographie, Montréal. Hurtubise, 1975, 458p.

302 HAMELIN, Louis-Edmond. Is The Canadian North Properly Populated? University of British Columbia Press. 1976.

In 1972, R.M. Bone collected basic data for a pilot study of northern population in Canada.

On the basis of his article and other documents, it is possible to consider some settlement problems in the Canadian North; more specifically, to discuss an optimal situation for settlement in the North. Such a question is less recent in the U.S.S.R. than in Canada. In the Soviet Union, discussions have been going on for some time about such matters as demographic concentration, ways of populating a territory, permanence of habitat, and so on. The purpose of this study is to explore some aspects of these issues as they relate to Canada.

PRL

308 HARGRAVE, M.R. Changing settlement patterns amongst the Mackenzie Eskimos of the Canadian northwestern Arctic. . (Albertan geographer 1965-66, no.2, p.25-30, map) 17 refs.

Traces the changes in settlement patterns from the 16th century to the present. A map shows 14 settlements now abandoned and six contemporary settlements in an area from the Alaska border to Banks Island. The influence of modern technology on traditional Eskimo economic and social patterns is discussed. The present large settlements are not considered economically viable, and the combination of high fecundity and limited employment is considered extremely serious.

CaMAI, CaOOR, DLC

304 HARRINGTON, RICHARD. People of the Snows. Eskimos of Port Harrison, Hudson Bay. In: The Beaver, 280, No. 4, March 1950, p.16-21.

305 HASSERT, KURT, 1868- . Die Volkerwanderung der Eskimos. (Geographische Zeitschrift, 1895. Bd. 1, H ft 5 6, p. 302-322) about 50 refs. Text in German. *Title tr.:* Migration of the Eskimos.

Discusses a critical review of numerous theories on the origin and wanderings of Eskimos. A great movement of peoples in northeastern Asia once originated from the Altay Mts. and the region around Lake Baykal. The former Eskimo settlements in Asia and Asiatic Eskimo relations with the neighboring peoples, especially coastal Chukchis, are discussed. The Eskimo route to America was via Bering Strait and Alaska, and not by way of Kamchatka and the Aleutian Islands, it is stated. Eskimo migrations on the American continent (in Alaska, Canada and Greenland) are traced. their struggles with Norsemen in Greenland are outlined: forced south by change of climate they met the Norse and defeated or assimilated them around 1418 A. D. Eskimo migrations back to Asia were due to trade relations, hostility of the Indians and search for food. *Copy seen:* DLC.

306 HAWTHORN, H.B, Editor. A Survey of the Contemporary Indians of Canada, Volume I. Queen's Printer. Ottawa. 1966. PRL

307 HAWTHORN, H.B. Editor. A Survey of the Contemporary Indians of Canada. Volume II. Queen's Printer. Ottawa. 1967. PRL

308 HEINRICH, ALBERT C. University Research on Canada's Eskimos, A Preliminary Checklist of Theses". (Canadian Ethnic Studies, Vol. II, No. I, June 1970, pp. 31-33).

309 HENDERSON, W. Population Projections For Remote Communities in Northern Manitoba, 1974, p. 49.

This report, includes a series of population projections for remote communities in Northern Manitoba and was prepared as a working paper for the Department of Northern Affairs, Planning and Policy Development. The objectives of the study were:

1. To design a working model to provide population projections for remote communities in Northern Manitoba.
2. To suggest alternative assumptions concerning births, deaths and migration and incorporate them into the model to make different projections based on the sets of assumptions.
3. To employ the model to make population projections based on the alternative assumptions.

NPRC

310 HENDERSON, W. Demographic Research in Northern Manitoba. In: Proceedings Northern Population Workshop I. Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, 1976. pp. 114-127.

The very fact that population dynamics are caused by and have an effect on a whole range of social issues, only serves to stress the importance and need for further, more comprehensive demographic research. This applies not only to Canada's growing urban centres with their complex social and economic sub-systems, but also, and possibly with more urgency, to her developing northern expanses which still reflect Third World proportions. This paper is written in the context of the province of Manitoba and its activities within its northern area. It is an attempt first, to examine the nature of demographic research, and to demonstrate its relevance and utility in planning and policy development; and secondly, to describe some of the problems researchers in northern demography must face, and explore possible solutions to these problems. It is recognized, however, that before any research can be undertaken a solid data base must first be established.

INS

311 HENOCH, W.E.S. Fort McPherson, Northwest Territories. Geographical Bulletin, No. 16, 1961: p. 86-103.

Surveys the economic and geographic factors of site, climate, settlement pattern, resources, population, food, income, transport, etc., contributing to the current transition from a self-sufficient hunting-trapping economy.

BINS

312 - HERBERT, P.A. *and others.* Pneumonia in Indian and Eskimo infants and children, pt 1, a clinical study. (Canadian Medical Assoc. Journal 1967. v.96, no.5, p.257-65, tables, illus) 4 refs. *Other authors:* W.A. Mahon, D. Wilkinson, O. Morgante, E.C. Burchak *and* L.B. Costopoulos.

Reports results of a 1963-64 study of 97 subjects at the Charles Camsell Hospital,

Edmonton, Alberta. 5% of the subjects were under 3 months old, 71% 3-18 months and 24% 18 months and over; etiologic distribution showed 10 bacterial cases, 25 viral cases, 2 rickettsial and the remainder undetermined. A high frequency of recurrent cases tend to occur in ages 3 months-2 yr. Most of the subjects were suffering from anemia. DNLM.

313 HILDES, J.A., R.D. WHALEY, H. WHALEY and L. IRVING. Old Crow - A Healthy Indian Community. (in: Canadian Medical Association Journal. Vol. 81, pp. 837-841). 1959.

Report on study of this population during August - October 1958. Physical conditions of the area, history of the village, its inhabitants, their genealogy, economics and diet; clothing, housing sanitation, etc. Old Crow was found to be healthier than many Indian or Eskimo communities and the factors responsible are analyzed. AINA

314 HILL, HEATHER. Data Base - Northern Saskatchewan. Department of Regional Economic Expansion 1974.

A collection of various demographic and socio-economic data relating to northern Saskatchewan. Primarily tabular data with brief summaries for most sections. Purpose of the study is to indicate the present state of development through numerical information and thus provide a source from which policy makers can draw. Where possible, the data is consolidated for northern Saskatchewan and by individual communities and areas. Major data sources were D.B.S. Statistics Canada, S.H.S.P. INS

315 HILTON, KEITH DAVID. The Iron Mining Communities of Quebec-Labrador: A Study of a Resource Frontier. Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Université Laval, Québec, 1968, 187p. photos, cartes, tab.

Etude de la mobilité de la population et des travailleurs dans les villes minières de Schefferville, Gagnon, Labrador City et Wabush. L'auteur recherche le lien entre la nature du minerai (resource frontier) et l'instabilité de la communauté. Les facteurs qu'on peut découvrir derrière la stabilité sont de deux ordres: premièrement, ceux qui sont reliés au migrant lui-même (le profil de personnalité du personnage et la nature socio-économique du milieu dans lequel il s'est formé); deuxièmement, les facteurs reliés avec la ville nordique elle-même et l'attrait plus ou moins développé qu'elle offre au migrant dans son micro-milieu physique et social.

L'étude privilégie Schefferville mais fait souvent référence aux nouvelles villes de compagnies: Gagnon, Labrador City et Wabush. Tout le problème de la naissance et de la croissance de la stabilité et de la permanence de ces villes est approché dans le contexte d'une nouvelle frontière minière nordique. CEN

316 HILTON, K.D. Population and labour force in Schefferville. (McGill Univ. Sub-Arctic Research Laboratory. Research paper 1969. no.24, p.130-46, graphs, tables) 11 refs.

Discusses the sex, age, origins and permanence of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada labor force, subsequent to the construction period. Factors affecting the force are need for skilled workers, small number of jobs suitable for females, fluctuations in past production and policy in recruitment. Hourly-paid workers are 61% native to Quebec Province, the South Shore-Gaspé area leading with 26%. This movement is related to the spatial and historic pattern of migration in that area. The population growth in Schefferville is analyzed for 1953-67. In comparison with northern mining communities elsewhere in Canada and in the USSR, the labor force is relatively stable in Schefferville despite its isolation, the adverse climate and seasonal nature of operations. The community has housing, recreation and economic benefits not often available in other towns of similar size. CaMAI.

317 HIROKO, SUE, Pre-School Children of the Hare Indians, 1965, 50p.

Based on field research at Fort Good Hope in the summer of 1961 and winter of 1962, this study examines the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour patterns of Hare Indian woman with respect to pregnancy, delivery and child-rearing. Baptism, naming, feeding, care, behaviour in play groups, and the early development and socialization of the individual are described. Statistics of birth rates and infant survival rates are given and traditional adoption practices are outlined.

318 HOBART, C.W. Employee Adjustment and Effectiveness: Arctic Oil Explorations of Gulf Oil Canada, Volume 1; Sociological Analysis. Westrede Institute, Edmonton, November 1974.

This report presents the results of a continuing study of the Gulf Canada northern exploration employment program, and of the impact of its Northern Native Employment

program on native communities. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the work effectiveness of Southern Coppermine and Delta employees working on Gulf Oil projects, as well as to assess the impact of Gulf employment on the home communities of the Native workers.

319 HOBART, CHARLES W. Socio-Economic Correlates of Mortality and Morbidity Among Inuit Infants. Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. 1975.

The Inuit infant death rate in the Canadian Arctic has always been high, close to 200 per thousand live births in 1961 and 1962, and almost twice that in some isolated settlements during those years. By 1964 it had tumbled sharply, to 92 per thousand, but for the next six years it fluctuated between 84 and 109, and was 105 in 1970.

Such a stubborn, continuingly high rate, between four and five times that for the whole of Canada, is surprising from a number of perspectives. The most ready explanations for the high rates of 10 and more years ago are the conditions of Inuit life at the time, involving very inadequate housing, frequent travel, and imminent shortage of food, and the inadequate, and often inaccessible health care available to Inuit. However, in the last 5 to 8 years these conditions of life and the availability of health care have improved dramatically. Indeed, it can be argued that these aspects of their lives are virtually comparable with those of the average white Canadian, and in any case, are better than those of many more poorly and remotely situated rural Canadians. As a result of the Inuit low-cost housing program, no Inuit live in snow huts or snow-banked tents or make-shift shacks anymore. Virtually all have been supplied with low-cost housing, usually in the form of a three-bedroom, suburban style bungalow, with forced air heat. Water, fuel oil and garbage collection service, and electricity are provided along with the housing, and charged for on the basis of the resident's ability to pay, but in no case was the cost in excess of $60 per month, as recently as 1971. As a result of the provision of this housing, virtually all Inuit have moved into the permanent settlements which are now sparsely sprinkled across the Canadian Arctic. As a consequence, the threat of starvation is permanently abolished, infants are almost never subjected to the stresses of winter sled travel, and all are easily accessible to the modern and well-equipped nursing stations, now located in all settlements.

Not only do these nursing stations provide for prompt diagnosis and treatment of all illness conditions; they also offer pre and post-natal orientation programs to mothers, immunization programs, and well-baby clinic checkups. When conditions are encountered which are beyond the treatment capacities of the nursing station, a charter aircraft is immediately summoned to fly the patient to hospitals in Inuvik, Frobisher Bay, or Yellowknife, or to Edmonton, Winnipeg, or Montreal, where necessary.

Thus there is every reason to think that the continuing high mortality rates are not ascribable to the current conditions of life or availability of health care of Canadian Inuit. Instead it must be hypothesized that it is the patterns of life which Inuit brought with them "off the land", or the patterns which they have evolved since moving into the settlements, which perpetuate the high infant mortality rates. It is this general hypothesis that the present, pilot research study was designed to test.

NPRC

320 HOBART, CHARLES W. and GEORGE KUPFER. Work adjustment of Inuit workers to oil exploration employment. (in Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology, Vol. IV, No. 3, Jan. 1975, p. 73-88.)

Between November 1972 and May 1973, fifty-five Inuit men from Coppermine, N.W.T., were employed by Gulf Oil Canada in connection with oil exploration in the Mackenzie Delta, six hundred miles to the west of Coppermine. These men, who worked for varying durations at various jobs, comprised about one-half of the male work force of that small community. During the summer of 1973, the authors were approached by Gulf Oil Canada to do a study of the adjustment of the men to work and to camp life. They were also interested in the effects of the employment program on the men, their families and the community. NPRC

321 HODGSON, K. A Working Paper on the Modification and Analysis of the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan

Master Registration File. Northern Population Series Report No. 3, Institute for Northern Studies, Saskatoon. 1976. 24p.

Describes the utilization of the Master Registration File of the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan as a source of demographic data. All residences of the province are beneficiaries of the SHSP, and the Residence Records from the MRF provide the residence codes corresponding to the various geographical areas (communities, Indian Reserves and conservation areas). Treaty and non-treaty populations are broken down by residence codes and the postal code from the MRF and the populations associated with these codes may then be arranged to enable an estimate of the population of Northern Saskatchewan communities. INS

322 HOEBEL, E. ADAMSON. Eskimo Infanticide and Polyandry. In: Scientific Monthly, 64, 1947, p. 535.

323 HONIGMANN, JOHN J. The Great Whale River Eskimo: A Focussed Social System. In: Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska 9, No. 1, 1960, p. 6-16.

324 HONIGMANN, JOHN J. Foodways In A Muskeg Community. 216 p. 1962.

This study, based on field research in 1947 and 1948, describes the way of life of the Attawapiskat Indians, a Cree speaking group living on the west coast of James Bay. It examines the extent to which their food habits are determined by social and environmental factors, looks at health and nutritional conditions, and makes recommendations for the improvement of these and related social conditions. The history of the area is sketched, and the physical environment and demographic structure described. Family and community organization and mechanisms of social control are outlined. The annual economic, food-gathering, and dietary cycles, and the methods of food preparation and preservation are described in detail. DINA

325 HONIGMANN, JOHN J. and IRMA HONIGMANN. Alcohol in a Canadian Northern Town. Unpublished paper delivered to 1968 Meeting Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association. Available from National Library of Canada, 81 pp. 1968.

Three ethnic categories of native people in a far-northern Canadian town called Fort Mackenzie were studies for visits to the government liquor store, liquor expenditures, and convictions under the liquor ordinance. Results were compared to those of a Frobisher Bay study. More extensive and heavier drinking in Fort Mackenzie is indicated and a profile of the drinking population is presented with regard to sex, age, ethnic group, and employment. The diversity in handling of alcohol is explained by the concept of a stake in society manifested in regular employment and commitment to the dominant society's values as opposed to its repudiation and subscription to a frontier ethic. AINA

326 HONIGMANN, JOHN J. Integration of Canadian Eskimo, Indian and Other Persons of Native Ancestry in Modern, Economic and Public Life: Evidence From Inuvik. Unpublished paper delivered to Symposium on Circumpolar Problems, Nordic Council for Anthropological Research. Stockholm, Sweden, 1969. Available from National Library of Canada, 24 pp.

Having done fieldwork at Inuvik, Northwest Territories, the author describes the composition of the native population in the Canadian Arctic and Sub-Arctic, then analyses the extent to which the diverse ethnic groups are participating in available economic and educational opportunities. AINA

327 HONIGMANN, JOHN J. and IRMA HONIGMANN. Arctic Townsmen: Ethnic Backgrounds and Modernization. Ottawa: Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, Saint Paul University, 303 pp. 1970.

Fieldwork carried out from February until August of 1967 studies child behaviour, socialization, social organization, and adaptation processes of native peoples in Inuvik. Social participation, interviews, and census data provide information, and numerous comparisons between Indian and Eskimo life styles are offered. AINA

328 HONIGMANN, JOHN J. Formation of Mackenzie Delta Frontier Culture. Unpublished paper delivered to Northeastern Anthropological Society, Ottawa, 1970. Available from National Library of Canada, 10 pp.

Using the town of Inuvik as an example, the author gives a history of formation and an explanation of the frontier culture. At the west end of Inuvik the population of 1,100 people is made up primarily of native people while at the east end the population of 1,300 is primarily non-native. Although both ends of the town appear to live by the same economic standard, close examination reveals a different life style practiced by the people of native background. AINA

329 HORSFALL, R.B., B. BRADBURY, P.J. MASSIAH and M.W. MCPHEE. Parameters of Healthful Community and Individual Functioning in Resource Frontier Towns. Department of Geography, Simon Fraser University, for the Department of Health and Welfare, Canada, April 1974, 167p.

This study investigates the social aspects of community health. In a previous study community and individual problems had been identified as a high rate of population turnover; lack of community spirit and involvement; and apathy, isolation, boredom and depression. This study tests the notion that psychological and social environmental characteristics can be isolated and examined through the application of a variety of social science research techniques. Under this broad mandate the study accomplishes several supplementary goals attached to three classes of variables isolated for study: a) community problems, awareness and action; b) communication and political structure; and c) characteristics of stable and transient groups.

330 HOWELL, NANCY. The Need For Data: Balancing the Right to Privacy With The Need to Know. (In Proceedings Northern Population Workshops I, The Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta. 1977. p. 170-172).

On the one hand, conference participants have told of northern communities that have been "studied to death", of the rights to privacy of the residents that have been infringed, and of at least one large-scale government programme to collate data from a number of administrative sources that has been cancelled on the grounds that it constitutes a level of governmental surveillance over the details of individuals' lives which would not be tolerated in the south, and is, therefore, inappropriate for the north. On the other hand, conference participants have told of difficulty and inability to use large-scale data collections on demographic conditions of the north, which have tended to be inaccurate and incomplete. To make a reasonable assessment of the rights of government or researchers to intrude upon northern peoples, we must consider explicitly the uses to which such data may be put.

The central scientific question of demography at the present time is determining the range of human variability in age-specific patterns of fertility and mortality. Stable population theory specifies the consequences of given schedules of fertility and mortality in precise ways: the empirical question of great interest in Canadian north is whether the extreme environmental conditions there have produced patterns of age-specific fertility and mortality that extend the known range in any significant way. For these purposes, the existing data base is sufficient to establish that there is nothing remarkable about the people of the north, at least under current conditions. Research procedures that are costly to the people studied can not, therefore, be justified on the grounds of extreme value of the study to science.

Why, then if there are no pressing scientific questions to resolve, do we still hear concern about the inadequate data base? The need for data seems basically to be a practical one, and decisions about the rights of researchers to impose upon the subjects of their research should be judged by utilitarian rather than scientific criteria. The government has a pressing need for a rational basis for the planning and administration of welfare, housing, social control and other programmes in the north. Whether and how those programmes should be administered are political questions, and the decision to "inflict" research upon people must also be, in essence, a political question. Participation in the resolution of this question by representatives of the communities to be studied, who can balance the costs to the people of being studied against the costs of the government not having the information needed to plan programmes efficiently, would seem to be appropriate.

331 HRDLICKA, A. Fecundity of Eskimo Women.(American Journal Physical Anthropology Vol. 22, pp 91-95) 1936.

332 HURD, W.B. and T.W. GRINLEY. Agriculture, Climate and Population of the Prairie Provinces of Canada. King's Printer, Ottawa, 1931. 102p. ill.

333 HURLBERT, JANICE. Age as a Factor in the Social Organization of the Hare Indian of Fort Good Hope, N.W.T. Northern Research Division, Department of Indian and Northern Development, 1962, 80p.
Based on field research in 1961, this report discusses age groupings among the Indians of Fort Good Hope, and examines the training of children and young people. A demographic profile of the population of Fort Good Hope is also provided.

334 HUTTON, SAMUEL KING. Health Conditions and Disease Incidence among the Eskimos of Labrador. Poole, England, J. Looker Ltd. 1925, 74p.

335 INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF ALBERTA. Native Migration Survey. Edmonton. 1971

336 INDIAN-ESKIMO ASSOCIATION. Report of the Executive Director. Unpublished paper delivered to 9th Annual Meeting, 1968. Available from Indian-Eskimo Association, Toronto. 32p. 1968.

This report presents the situation of the Indian-Eskimo Association in 1968, touching on aspects of Indian, Eskimo and Metis problems such as population, economy, housing, education, treaties and the Indian Act. The Report also gives an account of the activities at the national and provincial level.

AINA

337 INGLIS, GORDON BAHAN. The Canadian Indian Reserve: Community, Population and Social System. University of British Columbia. 1970.

338 INSTITUTE FOR NORTHERN STUDIES. Northern Saskatchewan - Settlements of Northern Saskatchewan. Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1972, 1974, 1976.

A directory cataloguing various community data for the settlements in Northern Saskatchewan. The data is presented in a modified tabular form. Community characteristics included are: population, economic activities, communications, transportation, health facilities, educational facilities, community facilities and climate.

INS

339 INTERDISCIPLINARY SYSTEMS LTD. Initial Environmental Evaluation of the Proposed Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline, Yukon Territory. Alaska Highway Pipeline Panel, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1977.

The Alaska Highway Pipeline Panel was established in August 1976 to study and report on the physical, biological and human environmental implications of construction and operation of the proposed Alaska Highway gas pipeline in the Yukon Territory.

There is growing concern about the impact of large-scale northern projects on native cultures and the social fabric of native communities. The native population residing within or in close proximity to the proposed pipeline corridor is grouped in five communities including Whitehorse where about one-half of the corridor native population resides. In the other four communities, Haines Junction, Teslin, Burwash Landing and Upper Liard, the native population is comparable or greater than the non-native population. Estimates of native population vary considerably. It would appear that native peoples comprise 9-17 per cent of the total corridor population.

Data on language indicate that native cultures have already been heavily impacted in Yukon Territory. Only 425 persons in the whole of Yukon Territory are reported as using a native language as the primary language of the home.

Information is presented on population of communities in proposed pipeline corridor, including detailed estimates of Indian population. Projected impacts on public health, and employment, are also included.

AINA

340 IRONSIDE, R.G., V.D. PROUDFOOT, E.N. SHANNON and C.J. TRACIE. Frontier Settlement. Papers from an International Geographical Union Symposium in Edmonton and Saskatoon, August 1972. Department of Geography, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1974.

The papers in this volume originate from a Symposium on Frontier Settlement on the Forest-Grassland Fringe held at Edmonton and Saskatoon in 1972 as one of the events of the Twenty-Second Inter-

national Geographical Congress held in Canada in that year. These papers represent examples of work being carried out by geographers along the frontiers of continuous settlement, both past and present. The historical development of frontier settlement has always been a major theme for geographic research so that it is not surprising that five of the fourteen contributions emphasize this topic. North American frontier settlement is well represented, with nine papers focusing on different historical and contemporary aspects of this frontier. Some of the diverse problems of contemporary frontiers in various parts of the world are examined in seven papers. Only one paper is concerned primarily with physical data and one with a theoretical approach to frontier settlement. Most papers were descriptive and non-quantitative in treatment. However, they provide some basis for model-building, the next logical step in frontier studies.

Information and data provided on western frontier development, notably population changes in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Peace River. BINS

J

341 JACKSON, J.E.W. Migration to Northern Settlements. Third Annual Report. Center for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba. p. 33, 131-132. 1970. BINS

342 (See 343)

343 JACKSON, J.E. WINSTON and NICHOLAS W. POUSHINSKY. Migration to Northern Mining Communities: Structural and Social Psychological Dimensions. Center for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. 1971

What is attempted in this report is to take into account the role of differing values people place on aspects of their social and physical environment. In attempting to account for variations in such variables as community satisfaction, it became necessary to examine the role of expectations, the extent to which ideals are met, and the extent to which a migrant's present community compares to his previous one. Out multidimensional analysis endeavors to include these factors as well as more traditional ones such as salary, participation in voluntary associations and the whole range of background characteristics.

Along with comparing northern migrants to a southern population, the study examines four migration related dependent variables: past migration (number of moves per year since age eighteen), alienation, community satisfaction, and prospective migration (chance the respondent thinks there is that he will be in the community in five years). Data were collected from 121 respondents in four northern Ontario mining communities; fifty-five professionals in these four communities; and, forty-six residents from a southern Ontario community.

Some descriptive cross-tabulations are made showing the comparisons between northern and southern residents, and a series of regression analyses are run in an attempt to predict variations in the major dependent variables.

As it turns out, northern residents are little different from their southern counterparts. While there are many stereotypes that suggest that residents in northern communities are restless people who move around a lot, or people who are alienated from the mainstream of our society, our findings suggest that such is not the case. If anything, the present study demonstrates how few differences there are between northern and southern residents in Ontario. There are no significant differences between such residents in terms of alienation, community satisfaction, and many other critical dimensions examined.

The data also suggests that there is very little of any sort of 'ideology of the north' operative among northern people. By and large they have moved to their community because it provides for a life they know and understand, it provides an opportunity for them to work in the kind of work they know, and it provides an acceptable standard of living. To argue that current mines operate on something of a frontier spirit is probably wrong. While it may be true that the first people in to develop and open a mining operation and town may well be something of pioneers, such is not the case with present day residents in these communities. BINS

344 JENNESS, DIAMOND, 1886- . The life of the Copper Eskimos. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1922. 277 p. illus. (diagrs. and photos.), 9 plates (photos), maps. (Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18. Report. v. 12: The Copper Eskimos, [Pt. A])

A detailed study of Eskimos of Coronation Gulf region, their social and spiritual culture. Contains chapters on the country, population, trade, dwellings, social organization, food, winter and summer life, hunting and fishing, marriage and children, sickness and death, religious beliefs, shamanism, amusements, psychology and morality. Bibliography, p. 250–51.

This part is indexed in General index to voulme 12, The Copper Eskimos, in: Cameron, J. *Osteology of Western and Central Eskimos*, 1923.

Copy seen: DSI–M.

345 JENNESS, DIAMOND, 1886– . The Indians of Canada. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1932. x, 446 p. col. front. illus. col. plates. maps (incl. 1 fold.) (Canada. National Museum. Bulletin 65)

Basic work, based on the author's field investigations, study of the literature, museum specimens, etc.

Contains chapters on language, economic conditions, food resources, hunting and fishing, dress, dwellings, transportation, trade, social life and organization, religion, folklore, art, archeology; on Indian origins and relations with white people; also chapters on tribal groups individually including Montagnais and Naskapi, Cree, Tlingit, Sikani, Beaver, Chipewyan, Yellowknife, Slave, Dogrib, Hare, Nahani and Kutchin Indians, and Eskimos. Bibliography, p. 430–36.

Map: Aborigines of Canada, linguistic families and tribal locations, scale 1:12,500,000. *Copy seen:* DLC.

346 JENNESS, DIAMOND, 1886– . The village of the crossroads. (Forest and outdoors, Jan. 1936. v. 32, p. 14, 20)

Popular account of Pond Inlet, northern Baffin Island, at a "crossroads" of Eskimo migration routes through the region. *Copy seen:* DA.

347 JENNESS, DIAMOND, 1886– . The Indians of the Northwest Territories and Yukon. (*In*: Bethune, W. C., *and others*. Canada's western northland, 1937. p. 49–60, illus., sketch map)

Contains a succinct account of the nine tribes of Athapaskans, with a map of approximate distribution; and notes on their material culture, status of women, customs, and amusements.

Copy seen: DLC.

348 JENNESS, D. Eskimo administration 2, Canada. Montreal 1964. 186 p. maps, graphs, tables. (Arctic Institute of North America. Technical paper no. 14.) 100 refs. In sequence to No. 72537.

Examines government programs and policies since 1903, and assesses the present condition and future needs of the Eskimos. Royal Canadian Mounted Police posts had been set up in the Arctic for purposes of sovereignty and law enforcement; economic needs were left to the Hudson's Bay Co posts and traders, and education and health services to the Anglican and Roman Catholic missions. By the late 1940's, the federal government began to assume greater responsibility for the Eskimos and established economic, education, and health programs which are described in turn. With changing conditions in the North, the Eskimos had changed from self-sufficient hunters to fur trappers, temporary wage laborers, and/or recipients of government relief. As their traditional economy and culture collapsed under the impact of white civilization, they became demoralised and apathetic. They urgently need employment, which might be provided by northern mineral developments but the prospect is uncertain. As their numbers increase, living standards and morale remain low. Special vocational training programs for young Eskimos, also establishment of Eskimo colonies in southern Canada, are suggested. CaMAI.

349 JENNESS, D. Eskimo administration 3, Labrador. Montreal 1965. 94 p. map, tables. (Arctic Institute of North America. Technical paper no. 16.) 45 refs.

Deals with the Eskimos of Newfoundland, Labrador, i.e. along the Atlantic coast of the mainland, 1771–1962. Programs and policies concerning health, education, economic and spiritual welfare are considered in three periods: 1771–1914 when the Moravian missions were responsible for all these functions; 1914–1949 when the missionaries were joined by the Hudson's Bay Co in trading operations and the Labrador Rangers in maintaining law and order; and 1949–1962, when Newfoundland, now a Province of Canada, assumed increasing responsibility for the Eskimos assisted by the federal government, as well as the International Grenfell Association in the field of health, and the Moravians in education. The Eskimos, long intermixed with white settlers and fishermen, acquired features of the latter's way of life, and depended upon trade goods obtained from cod fishing, fur trapping, and sealing. By 1942, trade goods prices had outdistanced the demand for Labrador products, and the Hudson's Bay Co turned over its trading posts to the Newfoundland government which runs them as welfare projects. Due to lack of game and other economic resources, two northern settlements were abandoned by 1959. Eskimos moved southward to seek employment in defense activities, lumbering, etc. Major resource developments are in prospect in the Hamilton Inlet area with employment possibilities. CaMAI.

350 JENNESS, D. The administration of northern peoples: America's Eskimos, pawns of history. (*In:* R. St. J. Macdonald ed. The arctic frontier 1966, p. 120–20.)

Discusses in popular style the process and problems of acculturation of indigenous arctic peoples into modern society. The adaptations of these peoples for survival in a harsh environment are described and the impact of modern technology assessed. Differences in treatment of Eskimos in Labrador, in the rest of Canada, and in Alaska are considered; the relatively easy fusion of white and aboriginal culture and peoples in the first is stressed, and the attitude and work of Moravian missionaries in Labrador mentioned as an important factor. The clash between white capitalism and the primitive social ethics of the aborigines is viewed as a disruptive social force, and the ambiguity of Canadian legislation on native minorities is criticized. The problem of integrating depressed classes and cultures into a rapidly automating world is considered Canada's chief problem.

CaMAI, DLC.

351 JOLIN, PIERRE et CAMILLE GUY. Rapport ethnographique: Spotted Island, juin-juillet-août, 1963. Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Université Laval, Québec. 1963. 93p.

Etude d'un village insulaire de Labrador dans les perspectives de l'anthropologie culturelle. Le premier chapitre traite de la géographie et de l'écologie. Le second retrace l'histoire de la sédentarisation du milieu et de quelques changements économiques et sociaux qui sont survenus en utilisant les trois périodes suivantes: 1850-1900, 1900-1949 et 1949-1963. Le troisième chapitre traite de l'économie - les ressources du milieu, les modes et techniques d'exploitation, la structure du marché monopolistique et la composition des équipages de pêche. Le dernier chapitre est une analyse des aspects socio-politiques selon deux plans juxtaposés, soit: les facteurs endogènes de cohesion et de division et l'action des agents extérieurs.

CEN

352 JONES, MARY JANE. Mackenzie Delta Bibliography, 119 p. 1969.

The Bibliography is intended chiefly as a guide to interested users, and is not an exhaustive list. For centuries, even millennia, life has ebbed and pulsed through this region, uncontained by the hills and mountains on either side. The roots of the delta people extend over a vast part of the continent and even overseas. Today the delta does not exist in isolation. Its towns and people serve a wide region; the western Arctic, the northern Yukon, even the lower Mackenzie River. It is the terminus of a transportation system whose beginnings lie in central Alberta.

Because of these factors it was felt that the criteria for inclusion of bibliographic entries would have to differ according to the subject. The core area is the modern physiographic unit described above including the towns of Inuvik, Aklavik, and Reindeer Station. In addition to this, Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River and their immediate environs have also been included, on the grounds that historically and presently they have intimate kinship, trade and administrative links with other parts of the delta proper. The east flank of the Richardson Mountains, the Caribou Hills, the Yukon coast, Herschel Island, Richards Island and the smaller out-islands have also been included, as the economy of the delta has traditionally depended on the resources of these areas in addition to its own. In particular the Yukon coast and Herschel Island have been of profound historical importance to the delta.

Within the above areas, works on any subject, be it rocks, insects, people, caribou or ancient artifacts have been included. Works dealing with phenomena in the physical sciences outside this region are not found in this bibliography. In the biological field, entries have been included on the reindeer herd and related topics, although the reindeer range is mainly outside the defined area. On the human side, it was felt that material on the Peel Plateau should be included, as this area has traditionally been important to the Indian people of the delta. Contributions to the geology of the Plateau on the other hand have not been included. All items on the Tetlit Kutchin have been listed, but other Kutchin tribes, including the Vunta Kutchin are not included. It was also decided that material on Tuktoyaktuk, Banks Island, Baillie Island and the Anderson River should not be included, as those areas have been the home of a community distinct from (although undeniably associated with) that of the Delta.

There are many books and articles on the north as a whole which devote several paragraphs or pages to the delta and its people. In some of these, the authors

have merely summarized other more direct observations, and contribute nothing new to knowledge or understanding of the delta. Such books are not included here. In others, the mention of the delta, although brief, may include material of considerable interest not to be found elsewhere and these are referred to in this bibliography.

Almost all of the works cited are in English. There are a few articles and books on the region in French, chiefly by missionaries. A small number of foreign language items have been listed, because even though most contain no information which is not more easily obtained in English, they give an indication of how people from other lands see the delta. No reference to maps is given in the bibliography. Many of the volumes cited of course include maps of various types.

DINA

353 JORDAN, A.T. Regional Impact of a Northern Gas Pipeline, Vol. 1 - Summary. Vols. 2-7, 1973. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Program, Northern Planning Division.

Examines the economic impact of the proposed Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline on the people of the Northwest Territories. Reports in 7 volumes, contain logistical information and assess the impact of a pipeline on transportation facilities, resource development, territorial communities, traditional hunting and trapping activities and the population and labour force.

The major effects of a pipeline are:

1. Large number of job opportunities created in the construction phase with resulting increased incomes.
2. A relatively small number of job opportunities in actual operation of the pipeline, but the increased activity in petroleum exploration and development resulting from the existence of a pipeline is expected to create many jobs.
3. A significant impact on the three or four communities which will be supply centres for a pipeline but only a marginal impact on other Mackenzie Valley communities.
4. Overall impact on traditional hunting and trapping activities is marginal, but is significant to those individuals involved.
5. A major impact on transportation facilities principally during the construction phase.
6. Impact on the mineral industry, forestry and agriculture, is not significant.

354 JULL, PAULINE. Mortality Among the Registered Indian Population. Departmental Statistics Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. 1974.

Mortality is seldom evenly distributed throughout the population. More often than not, certain groups of individuals are exposed to a higher risk of dying than others. Usually these risks are associated with the social and economic conditions under which the group lives and as such they can be partially identified through cause-specific death rates.

It is widely recognized, for instance, that mortality among the Registered Indian Population is higher than that among the Canadian population. However, the lack of accurate data on this population prevents us from carrying out a detailed analysis of their mortality. If we could look at their cause-specific death rates we would be able to obtain a better understanding of the factors primarily responsible for their high mortality. In addition, by identifying these risks to which the Indian population are more susceptible, we would be calling attention to the social and economic conditions affecting their mortality.

Nevertheless, it is still possible to examine a sample of this population for which we have reliable data. In doing this we are assuming that the mortality of our sample is representative of the Registered Indian population as a whole.

NPRC

355 KALBACH, WARREN E. and WAYNE W. MCVEY. The Demographic Bases of Canadian Society. University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. McGraw-Hill Company of Canada Limited. 1971.

This book has a very specific and practical purpose. It provides as simply as possible the basic information about Canada's population; e.g., its growth, distribution, components of change, and characteristics of individuals and families. Anyone interested in obtaining perspective of Canada's population should find this volume of interest whether he be a student of Canada's general history, its geography, or of its social and economic institutions. It is not intended that this book be just a compilation of demographic facts and figures, rather it presents only as much summary data as seems necessary to convey a feeling of knowledgeable familiarity with both the structural aspects of Canadian population and the components of change.

The book has been prepared primarily for use as a supplemental text in courses where information on the structure, characteristics, and changing nature of Canada's population may have either descriptive or theoretical relevance. Because of practical limitations placed on its length, it is not intended to be the definitive text on Canadian population. The reader may find himself frustrated by the fact that the book is somewhat long on description and short on explanation. Explanations that are offered are often speculative in nature.

Considerable basic data in tabular form have been presented, but caution must be exercised to avoid attributing significance to small differences which may appear in these data. In view of the types of error associated with census enumerations and surveys, the reader will be well advised to keep the emphasis on gross differences and systematic and repetitive patterns. A brief history of data collection in Canada, included in the introduction, provides a basis for the appreciation of the quality and limitations of demographic data. This is followed by the book's two major sections. Chapters 1-6 deal exclusively with population growth, components of growth, internal distribution, and such ascribed characteristics as sex, age, nativity, and ethnic origins which constitute the basic structure. The second section, Chapters 7-13, is concerned with achieved characteristics of the population and changes therein.

To provide an historical perspective, data on the pre-Confederation period have been included in Chapter 1. In order to maintain a proper perspective from Confederation to the present, an attempt has been made to emphasize, wherever data permit, the fundamental regional differentiation that has given Canada its unique demographic character. While such an emphasis highlights the historical bicultural and bilingual features of Canada's population, it also draws attention to the increasingly significant role played by other ethnic origin groups in the settlement and development of Canada's vast territory. Starting with Chapter 6, data and analyses have been arranged wherever possible to correspond with subject matter areas generally found in current texts, such as ethnic and minority groups, marriage and family, education, religion, and labour force. Practical considerations as to the appropriate length for a supplemental text of this kind necessitated the omission of some topics and limited the analyses of many that were included. It is the hope of the authors that their judgment in this respect has not impaired the book's usefulness.

Specific references and data are provided on native Indian and Eskimo population, e.g., age and sex composition, educational attainment, family, fertility, labour force participation, marriage and mate selection, occupational structure, population trends, rural-urban distribution.

PRL

356 KALBACH, WARREN E. The Effect of Immigration on Population. Commissioned by Canadian Immigration & Population Study. Includes Statistics on nativity of population in Territories, ethnic and cultural origins, distribution of immigrants in north. Information Canada. Ottawa. 1974.

PRL

357 KEHOE, J.P. An analysis of drinking patterns in the Canadian north. s.l., 1973. Typescript, 50p.

Reviews the literature on cross-cultural drinking patterns, describes and analyzes the drinking patterns of contemporary natives, and evaluates some specific hypotheses and general theories of alcohol use in the north.

YA

358 KEHOE, J.P. AND ABBOTT, A.P. Suicide and attempted suicide in the Yukon Territory. (Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal, vol. 20, no. 1, Feb. 1975, pp. 15-23, tables)

Examines data from 1970 and 1971 in an attempt to identify variables associated with suicidal behaviour in the Yukon. 10 refs. YA

359 KERR, A.J. The Mackenzie Delta Research Project, a progress report. (Arctic circular 1968. v.18, no.1-2, p.10-15) Refs.

Reviews the background, objectives and procedures of this project, commenced in 1965 by the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre of the Dept of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Canada. The project consists of three phases, viz: four studies in 1965 into economic, technical and social aspects of Delta life; eleven studies 1966-68 into the community of Inuvik and other topics; in the final phase emphasis will be on feedback to potential users of the research findings. Publications of the project are listed, both in print and in preparation.

CaMAI

360 KETTLE, JOHN. Ministry of State, Urban Affairs. Hindsight On The Future. Information Canada. Ottawa. 1976.

Provides scenario on future population growth, with details by sex and age and dependency ratios.

DINA

361 KIECK, L. An Assessment of Census Housing Data by Enumeration Area for Saskatchewan C.D. 18. Northern Population Series Report No. 4, Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1977. 60 p. Illus. Tables, App.

An examination of housing statistics found in the 1971 Census focusing on the smallest areal unit of the census, the enumeration area. The study includes a description of the housing data available in the 1971 census for Saskatchewan C.D. 18, problems and utility of the data, a case example, and several broad recommendations. Some population data, especially as related to housing is included (e.g. persons/room). INS

362 KING, G.M. A Geographic Analysis of the Settlement of La Ronge, Saskatchewan. M.Sc. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1968. 133p. maps, tables, bibliography.

Because of conflicting opinions concerning the settlement of La Ronge, it was thought that a comprehensive geographical study would help to determine whether and where such problems as poor housing, lack of services, overcrowding, ill-health, illiteracy, and dependence on welfare payments exist in La Ronge. The causative factors would also receive consideration so that the analysis could serve as a basis for plans to eliminate any such problems. This geographical analysis would provide a useful and necessary basis for urban planning. Further it is suggested that only after detailed examination of both the nature of the urban complex itself and of the regional geography can a full understanding of the socio-economic conditions and potential be achieved. Such understanding is necessary in planning for this important northern settlement. Information concerning regional natural resources, the effect of the physical environment on the form of La Ronge, the historical growth of the settlement, the areal differentiation in the townscape, the social and economic characteristics of the settlement, was analyzed systematically in chapter form.

INS

363 KUBAT, DANIEL and DAVID THORNTON. A Statistical Profile of Canadian Society. Sociology Dept. University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited, Toronto. 1974.

Each decade seems to have its own emphasis on topics of social import and it may well be that the present one is a decade of a tangible concern with population issues. Not that population issues have not been discussed in the past. They have been, but mostly in terms of and as concern for the developing countries unfortunate enough to be experiencing a very rapid population growth. Rapid growth, however, has never been foreign to Canada. It is only now, with the energy crises and the ecological reverberations of our economic exuberance and technological comfort, that population and an understanding of it has gained its well deserved recognition at home.

This is essentially a pocketbook of numerical documentation of Canadian society. The authors hope that this numerical documentation will translate into a numerical awareness of the same kind which the reader holds of his bank account and of the government spending. Dollar valuation translating social exchanges into an understandable scheme of things is pretty well established but consideration of societies in terms of their demographic make-up has been left to actuarial statisticians and demographers. What we have done is to provide numerical data series on Canadian population in terms of events like births, deaths, and migrations, and in terms of basic social institutions like families, schools and work. To present complex human behaviour in a tabular form seems an outrage to many, but the patterns and orderliness of human events and of social institutions become clearer for it.

The sophistication with which people handle money can easily be transformed into sophistication with which people handle other numerical data which is arranged simply. Exercising one's imagination on time series of data on population growth and composition will make it possible for everyone to understand Canadian society better, perhaps, than they would if they read volumes of interpretive literature where facts and personal biases are not easily disentangled. This does not mean that the sparse comments prefacing each section are free of bias and of particular point of view. On the contrary, the position on certain population issues taken is unambiguous and, at least for one of us, quite adamant. However, the reader will be able to come to conclusions quite independently of the text and it is the numerical content of this little volume, we submit, which should contribute to an understanding of the Canadian society. Specific data provided on native peoples of Canada and Indian population by province.

PRL

364 KRISTJANSON, G.A. and J.D. COLLINSON. Population Changes for Incorporated Towns and Villages in Manitoba: 1951-1961-1966. Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Winnipeg, Canada. 1966. 4p.

365 KRISTJANSON, G. ALBERT. Population Changes of Manitoba Municipalities: 1951-1961-1966. Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Winnipeg, Canada. 1966. 3p.

366 KROTKI, K.J. Recent changes in the age structure and dependency ratios of the northern populations of Canada. University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.1968.

PRL

367 KUO, CHUN-YAN. A Study of Income Distribution in the Mackenzie District of Northern Canada. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. 1972.

PRL

368 KUO, CHUN-YAN. The Effect of Education of Earnings in the Mackenzie District of Northern Canada. Regional Planning and Manpower Section, Economic Staff Group, Northern Economic Development Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1972, 21p.

The primary purpose of this paper is to investigate if education plays a significant role in ethnic earnings in the Mackenzie District. In this paper regression techniques were used to analyze the major determinants of ethnic earnings in the District of Mackenzie. On the basis of the data collected in the Mackenzie Manpower Survey 1969-1970, it was found that substantial gaps in earning between whites and natives may be attributed to education, "openness", marital status, and age structure of workers, as well as ethnic differences.

369 KUO, CHUN-YAN. A Study of Income & Income Distribution in the Keewatin District of Northern Canada. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. 1974.
PRL

370 KUO, CHUN-YAN and CHANG-MEI LU. A study of Migration Behaviour in the Mackenzie District of Northern Canada. Regional Planning Section, Policy and Planning ACND Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1975, 91p.

This study was undertaken to investigate factors which influence members of the labour force in the Mackenzie District to migrate internally and externally, as well as to investigate the kinds of people that are likely to migrate. The main source of data for the study is the Mackenzie Manpower Survey conducted by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development during the period between September to December 1970.

371 KUO, C.Y. AND MATHURIN, D.C. Incomes of northerners in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. 1970. Ottawa, Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Policy and Program Planning Branch, 1975. vii, 62p., map, tables.

The study examines average family incomes and income distribution as indicators of the standard of living of the peoples of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.
BINS

372 KUPFER, G. Inuit Employment by Gulf Oil Canada. Assessment and Impact on Coppermine, N.W.T. pp. 134, Westrede Institute, Edmonton, Alta. 1973.
PRL

373 KUPFER, G. Work Adjustment on Inuit Workers to Oil Exploration Employment. (The Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology, Vol. 4, No. 3 (1975), pp. 73-87.
PRL

374 LACHANCE, DENIS. The Inuit Population of New Quebec. (in Proceedings Northern Population Workshops I, The Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta. 1977. p.128-149).

The work of the Inuksiutiit Research Group, under the direction of Bernard Saladin d'Anglure and Louis-Jacques Dorais, in revising the text of the section on the Inuit of New Quebec for the new edition of THE HANDBOOK OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS, Published by the Smithsonian Institution, is described.

An important part of the supplementary research on ethnography had a bearing on demography. It was possible to structure an approximate profile of the evolution of the Inuit population from the beginning of the century. Thanks to the estimates made by G. Taylor, following information collected by Jens Haven, it was possible to estimate that in 1770, the coastal Inuit population in the areas of Ungava Bay, the Hudson Strait, and Hudson Bay was about 1,660 individuals, a far superior estimate than that of A.P. Low, who had set it at around 1205.

Viewed globally, it could be concluded that there had been relative stability in the Inuit population until about 1945. This stability would appear false, however, if viewed from the known effects of the great influx of Euro-Canadians from 1830-1940, bringing as it did periodical epidemics, diminution of principal resources, modification of the annual cycle, and hence food supply. However, this influx and its effects were modified following World War II, which brought about a radical transformation in housing and demographic structure: a regrouping and sedentarization of the population around those areas occupied by government agencies and private industry, with a subsequent rise and rejuvenation of population.

375 LACHANCE-BRULOTTE, GINETTE. The James Bay Agreement and its Effect upon the Collection of Data on the Population of Northern Quebec. (in Proceedings Northern Population Workshops I, The Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta. 1977. p.63-69).

Under the James Bay Agreement, an Enrollment Commission will be established to prepare official lists of Crees and Inuit eligible for benefits under the terms of the Agreement. Population registers of Crees and Inuit will be set up and maintained by the Quebec Government. It is to be hoped that the creation of these registers will improve the quality of the data related to the native population of Northern Quebec.

376 LACROIX, MARC. Integration or disintegration? (Beaver, Spring 1959. outfit 289, p. 37-40, illus.) Refs. Condensed from: "Some reflections on the present evolution of the Eskimo" in *Eskimo*, Sept. 1958. v. 48, p. 2-10.

Considers from a missionary viewpoint, the Canadian Eskimos' problems: loss of traditional means of sustenance, introduction of the white man's culture, and difficulty of adjusting to it. Decrease in caribou has caused hardship, including deaths from starvation in 1957-58, among Caribou and Netsilik Eskimos in Keewatin District. Transferring the people to other areas, preparing them for new ways of life, and developing arctic resources are considered in turn as alleviative measures. More rational use of animal resources is suggested: increased exploitation of fish, replacement of caribou by other animal species, stabilization of fur prices, game conservation, etc. Too rapid exposure to white civilization with its materialistic values tends to a disintegrating effect on the Eskimo personality; psychological and cultural characteristics as well as the local needs of the group should be studied before change is introduced into the way of life.

Copy seen: DLC.

377 LAFRAMBOISE, H.L. Research Needs for Active Population Programs. Institute for Research and Public Policy, reprinted from Plan Canada, 1976, pp. 29-93.

This paper focuses on the research needs for active population programs. Traditional demographic research has dealt with the dimensions and dynamics of population growth, composition and distribution. However, this aspect of demographic research is seen as only a partial reference concept. It is necessary to stretch the boundaries of the research frame of reference to include an understanding of the fundamental political, social and economic forces that underlie and stand in the way of altering population trends. Taking it even further, research must be undertaken into the means of overcoming these forces and into the likelihood that such means will be both acceptable to Canadians and effective in their outcomes.

INS

378 LAGASSE, JEAN H. A study of the population of Indian ancestry living in Manitoba. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Dept. of Agriculture and Immigration. Social and Economic Research Office, 1959. 3 v. illus., maps, graphs, tables. Refs.

Reports a population census of Indian and Metis communities and study of housing, employment, income, and education carried out during 1956-1959, to aid Government planning for social integration and economic advance of Metis and off-reserve Indians. The main problems of families interviewed were unemployment, inadequate incomes, poor housing, and a substandard way of life. Vol. 1 presents the historical background and geographic distribution of the Indians and Metis, study findings, recommendations, with emphasis on employment and community development, and with a community development program. Vol. 2 and 3 contain field reports, statistics, interview data, investigators' observations and opinions. Field work north of 53° N. by W. M. Hlady, Sept. 1957-Aug. 1958, showed earnings of Indians and Metis higher than farther south; their employment in trapping, railway, mining, and construction work is discussed. The number of trappers, and their average income during 1952-1957 (inadequate) are tabulated for 15 northern communities. This seasonal work is not favored. Full-time employment as section workers on the railway and as laborers in clearance and development of northern mine sites has been tried with some success. But social adjustment to the single-enterprise community is a major problem; some methods of dealing with it are considered.

Copy seen: CaONA.

379 (See 378)

380 LAL, RAVINDRA. From Luck Lake to Camp 10; Old Fashioned Relocation. (In: The Musk-Ox, No. 6, 1970, pp. 5-13).

During the years 1957-58 about 300 Chipewyan (approximately 45 families) were relocated into Camp 10 in Churchill, primarily from the settlement of Duck Lake, 150 miles to the north. Anyone who has seen Camp 10 has been shocked by the poverty and the social disorder readily apparent. A study of this situation can be approached from a number of angles: the social worker, the psychologist, the economist, the anthropologist and the sociologist would perhaps search for a separate series of facts.

The following paper presents an outline of the changes in living conditions the Chipewyan have experienced since their residence in Duck Lake, along with some of the factors and events that seem to provide meaning into these changes. Though some Statistical data are available, they are not included as they were not readily at hand while this paper was written.

INS

381 LALIBERTE, LOUISE et autres. Le Nouveau-Quebec; Le Petit Peuple du peur etre dans la terre du futur. Universite Laval Department de Sociologie, 1970, 267p. cartes,

382 LAMPE, WALTER J.P. Native People's Perceptions of Factors Associated with Job Acceptance and Retention. Training and Employment Liaison Division, Territorial and Social Development Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1974, 161p.

The purpose of the study was to determine reason for the mining industry's failure to attract and retain native people as employees. The experience of Anvil Mines in the Yukon Territory was used as a base. One of the major questions this study addresses is "Are there differences amongst Indians regarding job preferences distinguishable in terms of demographic variables?".

383 LANARI, ROBERT. Bibliographie par village, de la population Inuit du nouveau Québec. (Recherches amerindiennes du Québec, Vol. 3, No. 3-4, 1973, pp. 103-125). Université de Laval, Québec.

384 LANARI, R. Study of the Social Aspects Found In The Burger Hearings Transcripts. Native Employment and the Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline. Northern Research Division. Ottawa, 1976, p.82.

Contains background information on the Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline and an analysis of the Burger inquiry proceedings related to native employment, and socio-economic impact studies carried out on the proposed project. Lists socio-economic research undertaken by Government and industry under various themes.

385 LANARI, ROBERT. Northwest Territories Community Bibliography. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Canada. Minister of Supply and Services. Ottawa. 1976.

This bibliography, compiled by community of the Northwest Territories, is meant to be a working tool for researchers and administrators whose duties and responsibilities affect resident populations in Northern Canada. Furthermore, it will certainly be of interest and of use to inhabitants of the North who wish to acquaint themselves with those research activities being conducted with respect to their communities and to use this information in terms of their own expectations and objectives.

So many things have been written about the North that it has become necessary to have a rapid and efficient reference tool at hand. This bibliography's specialty is that it presents the material by community and not by the traditional subject or study sectors.

The organizational method was to list research documents related to the history, demography, social economic, and cultural organization of communities in the Northwest Territories. It should be noted that certain documents do not deal with distinct communities, but rather with regions such as the Mackenzie or Baffin Island regions. Thus, a list of regions is found in the table of contents, as well as a list of communities. Finally, the names of certain communities do not appear in this bibliography, because no pertinent research documents or other significant pieces of literature were found. BINS

386 LANDA, M.J. Easterville, A Case Study in the Relocation of a Manitoba Native Community. M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1970. UMS

387 LANTIS, MARGARET L., 1906- . American arctic populations: their survival problems. (Biology Colloquium, 18th, 1957. p. 119-130, illus., tables.) 33 refs.

Cultural adaptation study of Eskimos in Canada, Greenland and Alaska. Population (increasing) data are given; physical and cultural characteristics are briefly described. Prehistoric ecological changes as revealed by archaeologists, and Eskimo methods of survival in the arctic environment are presented as background against which current problems are viewed. These people adjusted to a difficult physical environment and survived several fundamental changes in the past; they are now faced with the problem of adjusting to a new social environment brought in by white men, and of changing from a subsistence to a money economy. Efforts of U.S., Canadian and Danish governments to aid adjustment are reviewed and factors hindering acculturation are examined. The importance of preserving the self-assurance of the Eskimos is stressed.

Copy seen: DGS.

388 LANTIS, M., *and* R. J. ANDERSON. Some demographic, social and economic factors of the polar regions. 55 p. tables. (*In:* WHO Conference on medicine . . . 1962.) 58 refs.

Outlines characteristics and changes in these areas, especially Alaska, Greenland and northern Scandinavia, and their implications for health services. Successive sections deal with similarities between the polar areas, recent developments, including integration into the national life, population changes and movements, urbanization, government aid in development and health, exploitation of mineral resources, economic growth and diversification: mineral extraction, fishery industries, handicraft, tourism, etc. Potential value of the polar areas as sources of raw materials and as hubs of communication and transportation is noted.

389 LANTIS, M. The administration of northern peoples: Canada and Alaska. (*In:* R. St. J. Macdonald *ed.* The arctic frontier 1966, p. 89-119, map.) Refs.

Reviews problems of administration of northern regions of Canada and United States (Alaska). For both countries net expenditures on these marginal lands are

$1700-$2000/yr/inhabitant. The reasons for such investment are discussed, including strategic considerations, transportation, minerals, and welfare of indigenous peoples. Conflicts in land and mineral rights between the state and wide-ranging indigenous groups, and the growing trend towards centralization of the population at a few scattered localities are described. Similarities, common problems and differences in northern administration between Canada and Alaska and between Indians and Eskimos are reviewed. The social effects of five major agencies are assessed: religion, education, medicine, cash employment and politics. The kinds of wage employment presently suited to Eskimos are described and means considered for raising their levels of living. CaMAI, DLC.

390 LATULIPPE-SAKAMOTO, C. Estimation de la mortalité des Indiens du Canada, 1900-1968. Université d'Ottawa. Ottawa, 1971.

Etude des tendances et du niveau de la mortalité de la population indienne au Canada, dans sa contexte écologique, sociale, économique et médicale. Quelques considerations historiques et théoriques, la géographie et la démographie de la population indienne, les sources des renseignements, l'evolution de la mortalité à travers le temps et les taux et quotients quantitatives sont discutés en expliquant les relations entre le niveau de la mortalité et les variables sociales, économiques et médicales.

391 LAUGHLIN, W.S. The purpose of studying Eskimos and their population systems. (Arctic 1970. v.23, no.1, p.3-13, table) 5 refs.

Discusses the intensive and long-term study of Eskimos in the International Biological Program to center on Wainwright in Alaska, Igloolik in Canada, and Upernavik in Greenland, with related communities as necessary for various sample and interpretative requirements. The unique value of this people for study lies in their complex population system composed of ever more inclusive units ranging from tiny villages to the largest unit, the entire people. Thus traits and processes at the cellular and individual level and at the interpopulation level of organization can be studied simultaneously. Neither the people nor their environment is homogeneous. The genetic variation is assessable and it is contained within a definable population system or systems. In the course of their expansion, they have performed a series of experiments in human adaptability, both genetic and physiologic.

CaMAI, DLC.

392 LAVIOLETTE, GONTRAN. Notes on the aborigenes of the province of Quebec. (Ottawa. University. Research Center for Amerindian Anthropology. Anthropologica, 1955. no. 1, p. 198-211, map.) 10 refs.

Population data are given on Indian bands and Eskimo peoples of Quebec, based on their geographic distribution. Included are the Montagnais, the Naskapi of Fort Mackenzie and those of the Laborador coast, the Cree of James Bay and others. Eskimo groups include the Itiviniut (east coast of James and Hudson Bays), the Tahagmiut (shore of Hudson Strait) and the Suhinimiut (from George River on Ungava Bay to Hamilton Inlet on the Laborador coast).

393 Legare, JACQUES and LOUISE NORMANDEAU-DESJARDINS. Infant and Child Mortality Among Canadian Eskimos. (Canadian Studies in Population, 2, 1975. pp. 101-109, fig., tabl., carte.)

Consists of an overview of the currently demographic information on the Canadian Eskimo population, focussing on infant and child mortality. The preliminary examination of the Eskimo population growth rate, especially when done in comparison with the one of the total population on a decade by decade basis firstly bring about a feeling of uncertainty with the Census data.

Then, when Vital Statistics are used to evaluate infant mortality rate, the situation shows a real lack of quality in the registration, specially before 1960 in the Northwest Territories and after 1960 in the province of Québec.

Finally when flagrant contradictions are also found in the results of the child mortality analysis, the authors are forced to conclude that the official aggregate data now available are inaccurate and not suitable for the study of the demographic situation of the Canadian Eskimo population and for the evaluation and analysis of the demographic phenomena that characterize them.

Facing such circumstances, a population register for Quebec Eskimos has been established from the nominal basic data at the University of Montreal's Demography Department where all demographic events are compiled in individual files. The authors feel that, because of that register, when suitably corrected for under registration, they will have a much better knowledge and understanding of the Eskimo population of Quebec within a not too distant future.

394 LE GRAS, JULIE ANNE. Annotated Bibliography on the Mackenzie Delta and Related Areas. University of Alberta, Edmonton. 1975.

This bibliography was compiled by the Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta in 1973-74.

Books and articles were collected, most of which are annotated. These references relate to both the past and the present conditions in the Mackenzie Delta and related areas. Perspectives of various disciplines are represented, with an emphasis on anthropology. BINS

395 LENTON, LLOYD. Indians of Canada. (América, indígena, 1960. v. 20, no. 1, p. 15-23.) Approx. 20 refs.

Sketches the geographical distribution of the main tribes and the Government attitude toward Indians and Metis: legal status, self-administration, finances, education, health and welfare. Economic, educational, and social problems are reviewed, population statistics cited.

Copy seen: DSI.

396 LEVASSEUR, LOUISE. Inoucdjouac: Etude comparative de la population du village et des camps environnants. Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Université Laval, Québec, 1968. 68p. photos, cartes, tab.

Présentation du village, de sa population, de l'occupation. Etude des contrastes entre le village et les camps, au point de vue activités, habitations, vêtement. L'acculturation est sensible d'autant plus que des blanc séjournent en permanence auprès des Esquimaux. L'indigène est attiré par le village.

CEN

397 LLOYD, A.J. Community development in Canada. Ottawa, Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, St. Paul University 1967. 102 p. 96 refs.

Surveys community programs initiated by government and other organizations with particular reference to Indian, Eskimo and Metis communities. Recent interest in socio-economic problems has led to comprehensive development programs in Manitoba, Alberta, Quebec and Nova Scotia. Leadership training and educational courses have been organized in other provinces and the territories. Four federal departments have helped promote and finance research and northern cooperatives, but Canadian commitment to community development is considered inadequate.

CaMAI.

398 LLOYD, H.G. Report on review of northern native relocation programs. Ottawa, Task Force on Northern Oil Development, Report 74-48, 1974. v.48p., map.

Reviews past government and industry sponsored programs to relocate native northerners for employment, evaluates the nature and amount of material on each, and examines a number of programs in detail, including the Anvil Mining Project. 77 refs. BINS

399 LLOYD, TREVOR, 1906- . Map of the distribution of Eskimos and native Greenlanders in North America. (Canadian geographer, 1959, no. 13, p. 41-42, fold. map.) Summary in French.

Contains brief note on sources of data: the 1950 census of Alaska, summer 1951 Canada, and Dec. 31, 1951 Greenland; and on the problems in compilation of this map, 17½ x 28 in., scale approx. 1 in. = 175 mi. Area shown extends from southern James Bay to northern Ellesmere, and from East Greenland to St. Lawrence Island. Settlements range from population of 1-25 (e.g. Etah), to 1,001-1,500 (Godthåb). Recent changes are also noted (e.g. Aklavik, Frobisher, Thule). *Copy seen:* DGS.

400 LLOYD, TREVOR. The Urbanizing North: Some Comparisons. University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver. 1976.

PRL

401 LOCKWOOD SURVEY CORPORATION LTD. A Report on the Rural Development Pilot Research Region, Northern New Brunswick. Prepared for ARDA by the Lockwood Survey Corporation Ltd. Toronto 1965. 59p. ill.

402 LOTZ, J.R. A general introduction to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Ottawa 1961. 27 l. maps, tables. (Canada. Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Industrial Division. Report.) Refs.

Describes the site, physical geography, history and economy of the capital of the Territory on the west bank of the Yukon River at 60°43' N. 135°03' W. The townsite is on a gravel flat between a 200-ft.-high escarpment and the river 10-20 ft. below the flat. It has a subarctic climate of long dry winters and short dry summers, the average frost-free period June 21-Aug. 9 at the airport, June 10-Aug. 27 in town; it has no permafrost. Founded in the late 1890's at the head of Yukon River navigation, the city draws electric power from the plant at Whitehorse Rapids. It has a narrow-gauge railway connection with tidewater at Skagway, Alaska, 110 mi. south. Population boomed during the Gold Rush and during World War II, declined with

economic recession, and since incorporation as a city in 1950, steadied to five-six thousand in 1961. Whitehorse is a service center for military camps, Takhini and others, as such its economic viability is considered questionable, and the tourist industry is being given importance as more stable. Maps show the Whitehorse area and the mineral and road development of the Territory. CaMAI.

403 LOTZ, J. Dawson City, Yukon Territory. A Survey of the Planning and Community needs involved in the 1962 Dawson City Festival. Area and Community Planning Section, Industrial Division, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. 1962.

Contains information on history and economy of Dawson and region as well as brief analysis and data on population fluctuations from 1901 to 1956. DINA

404 LOTZ, J.R. The Dawson Area: A Regional Monograph. 209 p. 1965.

Based on field research in 1963, this study examines economic and social conditions in the Yukon community of Dawson and its surrounding area. The history of early settlement is sketched, and the physical setting, community, organizations, facilities, services, and housing are described. Population movements, employment patterns, exploitation of renewable resources, and activities in the mining, transportation, tourist, and service industries are examined. DINA

405 LOTZ, J. Manpower and Socio-Economic Development in The Yukon Territory. A Preliminary Study. Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, St. Paul University, Ottawa. 1966.

This report discusses manpower mobility problems in the Yukon Territory, particularly since 1955. The study reports on manpower mobility in the Yukon Territory including an examination of the pattern of population movement into and out of the Yukon Territory within the past ten years and an analysis of the factors involved; a visit to the Yukon Territory in the summer of 1966 for the purpose of meeting with local employers and government officials to discuss manpower mobility problems with special consideration of the mining industry and population of the town of Dawson; discussions of the manpower situation in the Yukon Territory with members of the Yukon Research and Development Institute; and the identification of manpower problems in the Yukon Territory and the Canadian North in general into which further research is recommended. AINA

406 LOTZ, J.R. Resources Development and Settlement Patterns in the Yukon Territory, Past, Present and Future. Science in Alaska, Proceedings of the 16th Alaskan Science Conference, 1965, pub. 1966, pp. 300-309.

Describes the origin and evolution of the present settlement pattern, identifying present trends of change.

407 LOTZ, J.R. Human rights of Indians and Eskimos. (Canadian labour 1967. v. 12, no.12, p.12-15, illus) In English and French.

Discusses human problems in relation to northern administration, and suggests that Indian and Eskimo cultural traditions be examined for guidance in solving white man's problems, in promoting a sense of the collective good, i.e. reducing stress, and in developing ability to make fruitful use of leisure. Rather than menial employment, Indians and Eskimos should be encouraged to participate in research as skilled technicians and to become partners in Canadian society. CaMAI, DLC.

408 LOTZ, J.R. Northern Realities, The Future of Northern Development in Canada. Toronto, New Press, 1970, 307p.

Discusses life in the North, exploring some of the myths surrounding development, both now and in the future. Urges an approach which will benefit those who make their homes in the North. BINS

409 LOTZ, J.R. The squatters of Whitehorse: a study of the problems of new northern settlements. The people outside: studies of squatters, shack town and shanty residents and others dwelling on the fringe in Canada, J.R. Lotz, ed. Ottawa, Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology, St. Paul University, 1971. pp. 113-128, tables.

Describes some of the difficulties of the settlement process in the Whitehorse area emphasizing social and economic problems. YA

410 LOVE, H.W. The Middle North Symposium. "Wingspread" Racine, Wisconsin. The Arctic Institute of North America. 1966.

Discusses past, present and future of middle north areas of the world, including relationship of resources and population, and settlement patterns.

AINA

411 LU, CHANG-MEI. A Study of Health in the Northwest Territories. Regional Manpower and Planning Section, Economic Staff Group, Northern Economic Development Branch, 1972, 55p.

This study examines the general health conditions and the range of health services and facilities in the north. Changes in population by ethnic group, birth and death rates, the major causes of death and the occurrence of specific diseases in recent years are also examined.

412 LU, CHANG-MEI and D.C. EMERSON MATHURIN. Population Projections of the Northwest Territories to 1981. Regional Planning Section, Policy and Planning ACND Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1973, 94p.

This study examines the population trend in the Territories between 1911 and 1971, and the age-sex-ethnic composition of the population of more recent years; it includes an analysis of the projected total population to 1981, as well as the age-sex-ethnic composition of that population.

These projections must only be viewed as computations of what the population would be if certain explicitly assumed conditions should prevail.

413 LU, CHANG-MEI. Population projections of the Yukon Territory to 1981. Ottawa, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Policy and Program Planning Branch, Regional Planning Section, 1975, 119p.

The purpose of this report is to examine the Yukon population changes in the past years and to estimate and project the Yukon population by age, sex and ethnic group for the 1972-81 period. The population projections presented in this study were based on various assumptions underlying the components of population change. The projections are conditional in the sense that the projected future size and age-sex-ethnic structure of the Yukon population will be attained only if the underlying assumptions are fulfilled.

414 LYSYK, KENNETH M, E. BOHMER, and W. PHELPS. Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry. Minister of Supply and Services, Canada. Ottawa 1977, p.171.

Report on the socio-economic impact, in the Yukon, of the proposed Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline Project. Describes the project, alternative routes, employment and training, economic and social impacts, land claims and planning and administration of project. Recommendations for mitigative measures are made.

M

415 MACMILLAN, JAMES A., PAUL E. NICKEL and LARRY J. CLARK. The Churchill Prefab Housing Manpower Corps Project. A new approach for evaluating northern training programmes. Center for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba, ix, 81p, figs., tables, biblio. Winnipeg. 1975.

There is an unwillingness to admit that training programs for the disadvantaged generally and for northern isolated communities in particular are not economic and, therefore, require a public subsidy. This study's contention is that, taken together, both economic and social benefits from training justify public expenditures. An approach is outlined and applied to the Northern Manpower Corps Churchill Prefab Housing Project in Manitoba. The objectives of the plant including training, employment, housing for low income families, economic development of Churchill and social development of Northerners are reviewed. Study indicates positive social benefits in four categories and, overall, that the most important social benefits cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

BINS

416 MAILHOT, J. Inuvik community structure, summer 1965. Ottawa 1968. 38 p. maps, tables. Refs. (Canada. Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre. Mackenzie Delta Research Project MDRP 4)

Presents a detailed analysis of the spatial, demographic and social structure of this settlement during the summer season (permanent pop 886). A large-scale color map shows land use and urban functional areas, with major buildings identified and individual lots indicated. Demographic data is tabulated. The various ethnic and social groupings and their interactions are analyzed. Membership in 48 voluntary associations and four churches is examined and an analysis of social stratification in the town is presented. The degree of integration and inter-ethnic relationships are considered; the town is shown to be sharply divided between the affluent "serviced area" inhabited by transient southern whites, and the "unserviced area" (without utilities) occupied by Eskimos, Indians, Métis and permanent northern whites. Some upward mobility among this second group is evident, but most social activities are conducted by transient whites. Leadership roles are considered, with an assessment of the reasons for the poorly-developed nature of native leadership and decision-making. Many native people do not identify with the town and are family-oriented. Referenda indicate a serious division between each end of town, and local politics is dominated by whites from the south. The Ing-a-mo Association, however, appears to indicate a new awareness of common cultural values among natives. The author recommends recognition of Inuvik as two communities, with every effort made to develop new leaders among the permanent population.

CaMAI

417 MAILHOT, JOSE et ANDREE MICHAUD. North West River. Etude Ethnographique. Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Université Laval, Quebec. 1965. 120p. fig.

Cette étude monographique fut effectuée à l'occasion de travaux de recherche sur le terrain des deux auteurs à l'été 1963.

L'ouvrage est divisé en trois sections. La première décrit brièvement le milieu naturel, l'histoire et les caractéristiques de la population non-indienne et les rapports de ces populations avec les agences gouvernementales. La seconde est consacrée exclusivement à la technologie et à l'économie, à savoir; les cadres des activités de subsistance; les activités et les techniques de subsistance liées à la chasse au caribou, au piégage des animaux à fourrure et à la pêche; et les modifications dans le cycle annuel des activités. La troisième section traitre de l'organisation sociale, (tribe, bande, groupe de chasse, famille nucléaire) et de l'organisation politique.

La bibliographie contient 52 titres. De plus, on y note de nombreux diagrammes sur des relations de parenté, des groupes de travail et des groupes d'échange.

CEN

418 MAKI, W.R., C.F. FARMINGHAM and D.J. SANDELL. Population Projections for Manitoba by region and town size - some alternatives 1971-1990. Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, University of Manitoba, xxi, 297p, figs., tables, biblio. (Research Bulletin No. 73-2). 1973. BINS

419 MALAURIE, J.N. A Demographic and Socio-Economic Study of Igloolik, N.W.T. A Preliminary Report. Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre, Ottawa. 66p. 1962. DINA

420 MALAURIE, J.N. *and others.* Le Nouveau-Québec: contribution à l'étude de l'occupation humaine. Paris, Mouton, 1964. 466 p. maps, tables. (Paris. École Pratique des Hautes Études. Centre d'études arctiques et finno-scandinaves. Bibliothèque arctique et antarctique, v.2) Approx 1000 refs. In English and French. *Title tr.:* New-Quebec: a study of occupants.

Collection of twelve papers by A. Balikci (No. 85327 under French title), P. Biays, G. Carrière, A. Cooke, J.J. Honigmann, G.R. Lefebvre, D.B. Marsh, F.W. Peacock, E.S. Rogers, J. Rousseau, W.E. Taylor, *Jr* (No 92282), and J.P. Vinay, qqv. A preface by J.N. Malaurie in French and English, p 9-28, reviews the scope of the studies and indicates aims for further research. A similar introduction in French, to the linguistic papers, by J.P. Vinay *and* G.R. Lefebvre, appears on p 251-53 and includes a linguistic map of the Ungava Peninsula. CaMAI, DLC.

421 MANDERS, P.M. An Evaluation of the Economic Impact of a Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline on the Northwest Territories, August 1973, 74p.

The purpose of this paper is to estimate the economic impact of the construction and operation of a major gas pipeline on the two northern territories. The estimated economic impact for each period (construction and operation) is discussed under the two main headings of labour employment and incomes and territorial government revenues. The discussion of labour employment and income includes an analysis of the estimated demand for and supply of labour related to pipeline activities, and the incremental revenue streams accruing to labour as a result of pipeline employment.

422 MANITOBA. Census of Manitoba, 1885-86. Maclean, Roger and Co., Ottawa, 1887.

This census was taken on the 1st May, 1885. The information which relates to population is a statement of facts in existence at the time appointed for the taking of the census, on the 31st July, 1886; all other information relating to products refers to the period of twelve months immediately preceding that date.

This report is accompanied by tables giving ratios, between districts, of population and products; also by a comparative statement of the two Censuses of 1881 and 1886, showing the progress made by the Province during these five years.

Since the Census of 1881 was taken, the Province of Manitoba has been reduced in area by about one-half, through the annexing to Ontario and Keewatin of that portion of territory lying east of Lake of the Woods, and which was then called the "Manitoba Extension".

For the purpose of establishing comparisons between the two Censuses, the figures referring to the above annexed territory were deducted from the general result of the Census of 1881.

As in previous Censuses, the population de droit or de jure system was adopted for the enumeration of the people.

Recourse was had to the returns in the Indian Office, in order to obtain information respecting the Indian population receiving pay under the treaties; and figures were taken from the registers kept. This course was necessary owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians, and to the fact that few of the enumerators were able to speak their language. Those Indians, however, which did not receive pay under the treaties were enumerated in the same manner as the whites.

It should be explained that the registers in the Indian Office do not contain all the detail which are called for by the Census schedules, and this explains why the information concerning the ages, the conjugal condition and the religions of the Indians has been left out of the present report.

Other information, such as that relating to furs, fisheries, etc. is furnished by the returns of the Indian Office, but in a different form from the Census schedules; the value instead of the quantity being given in each case.

The topography of the several Reserves situated in the Province was carefully established, and the population as well as the quantity of products returned by the Indian Office, were added to the returns made by Census enumerators, each Reserve within its respective municipality or sub-district.

The province was divided into five districts, for Census purposes, corresponding exactly with the five Electoral Districts of Selkirk, Marquette, Provencher, Lisgar and Winnipeg. These five districts were in turn divided into one hundred and six sub-districts, in accordance with the Manitoba Statutes (47 Victoria, Cap. XI). BINS

423 MANITOBA. The Community Welfare Planning Council. Map of Manitoba Showing Areas Populated by Indians and Metis. Winnipeg: The Community Welfare Planning Council, 1 p. 1968.

A map of Manitoba shows Indian reserves and communities. Metis communities, roads and railways. Other information includes Indian population by reserve of community and Metis population by community. AINA

424 MANITOBA. Department of Industry and Commerce. Committee on Manitoba's Economic Future. Population and Manpower. Manitoba 1962-1975, Part 4. Government of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1963. ill.

425 MANITOBA. Department of Urban Development and Municipal Affairs. Statistical Information Respecting the Municipalities of the Province of Manitoba and the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg. Queen's Printer. Government of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. 1966. 40p. ill.

426 MANITOBA. Government of Manitoba. Manitoba North - A Working Document. Planning and Priorities, Committee of Cabinet, Province of Manitoba. Winnipeg. 1972.

427 MANITOBA. Government of Manitoba. Population Breakdowns on Thirty Northern Manitoba Communities. Manitoba Commissioner of Northern Affairs. Thompson. 1967. INS

428 MANITOBA. The People of Indian Ancestry in Manitoba. Vols. I, II, III. Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1959. PRL

429 MANITOBA. Royal Commission Inquiry into Northern Transportation Report. Queen's Printer, Winnipeg, 1969. 601p.illus INS

430 MARCUSE, B. Indian Infant Mortality; Coqualeetza Zone - 1958. An Exploratory Survey. Coqualeetza Indian Hospital, Sardis, British Columbia, June 1960, 31p.

This report is a preliminary exploration of social and economic factors which are, or may be, relevant to the incidence of Indian infant deaths in Coqualeetza Zone. The report is divided into 2 parts: The first section deals with the direct findings of the study, such as statistics concerning prematurity, pre-natal care, housing, etc. The second section deals with material not directly related to interviews with the Indian families in which infant death occurred. It is based primarily upon conferences held with 'others interviewed' such as doctors, nurses, Indian leaders, etc.

431 MARSDEN, LORNA R. Population Probe. University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. The Copp Clark Publishing Company. 1972.

Early in 1971, a group of Canadians concerned about population and population issues in Canada formed the Population Research Group.

The chief goal of the Population Research Group has been to widen the forum for debate on population questions in Canada. Why should the discussion of such vital issues in our lives be restricted to those whose technical expertise allows them access to concepts and understanding that we will never know without extensive training? We need these experts and we need more of them. But we also need the power of knowledge about the subject at our own level. Every schoolchild and thinking adult in the country should be able to understand clearly what the essence of the population situation is in Canada. The development of and contribution to that forum of informed debate is why this book has been written.

The importance of informed debate and the power of knowledge increases in direct proportion to the growing importance of the population issue. And there is considerable evidence to point to an increasing awareness of and concern over population issues nowadays. There is, for example, an evident and growing concern over the relationship between

population growth, distribution, and the state of our natural resources. The complex equation between population and the environment could hardly be said to be well understood. However, it is certainly clear that each new person born into an industrial society has increasing capabilities as a user of resources through the multiplicity of energy-consuming machines and devices which they use and, indeed, upon which they depend.

This book, then is an attempt to put together many of the ideas and concepts of population research in general with examples and illustrations from the Canadian setting and research in a manner that will be entirely comprehensible to those who seek informed debate on the possibilities for population policy in Canada.

It is a book that takes the viewpoint that the results of research should not sit upon shelves but should be introduced into the forum of debate in such a way that all citizens may understand and participate.

General population information provided on N.W.T. and Y.T.

PRL

432 MARTIN, FREDERICK, and S.H. STEINBERG. Canada, 1867 and 1967: A Century of Change. Macmillan 1967, Toronto, Ontario. 263p. ill.

433 MATHURIN, EMERSON and NORMAND LAFRENIERE, May 1971, 41 p. The Supply of and the Demand for Labour in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The first part of this study presents the projection of the supply of labour in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 1986; the second part presents estimates of the demand for labour in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 1986, for the basic and non-basic industries. The labour supply and demand projections in this study were designed to provide a starting point for various quantitative estimates of future economic growth in the Yukon and Northwest Territories; they were not intended to be forecasts or predictions.

434 MATHURIN, D.C. EMERSON, Northwest Territories Indian and Eskimo Population, Specific Age Groups, Projected to 1983, under Varying Assumptions of Migration, 1969, 20p.

The population statistics that are tabulated in this paper were extracted from output obtained from a computer projection of the indigenous labour force of the Northwest Territories. Two distinct sets of results are presented. One is based on a "natural increase" method whereby migration is ignored by either of two assumptions concerning in-migration and out-migration: (a) that neither takes place or (b) that one balances the other. The second set of results was obtained from an extension of the first method, wherein the influence of in-migration and out-migration was incorporated in the analysis.

435 MAURO, ARTHUR V. Commissioner. Royal Commission Inquiry into Northern Transportation. Report. Queen's Printer. Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1969. 601p. ill.

436 MAUZEROLL, GUY. Total Employment Estimates for The Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1967, 1968 and 1970. Northern Policy and Program Planning Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1973.

The purpose of this paper is to present measures of total employment in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Various tables have been compiled which provide the most complete available data on employment in the North for the governmental and non-governmental sectors.

In order to maintain uniformity, all figures are expressed in man-years, by calendar years. A man-year represents the employment of one person over the course of a full year. Thus a man working for six months is recorded as working one half a man-year.

From 1967 to 1970 the estimates of total employment in the North increased from 13,332 man-years to 18,231 a growth rate of 36 per cent over three years. The governmental sector (including Crown Corporations) provides 36 per cent, 33 per cent, and 38 per cent of total employment in the years 1967, 1968, and 1970 respectively. Between 1967 and 1970 this sector experienced a 45 per cent increase in employment. The major part of this increase emanates from employment by the two Territorial governments. Territorial government employment in the North increased from 740 man-years in 1967 to 3,096 man-years in 1970 - an increase of 321 per cent over three years.

The non-governmental sector provides 64 per cent, 67 per cent, and 62 per cent of the employment possibilities in the North for the years 1967, 1968 and 1970 respectively.

AINA

437 MAUZEROLL, G. Statistics on the Participation of the Native Population in Industrial Activities in the Northwest Territories. Northern Policy and Planning Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1973, 36p.

The purpose of this study is to measure the participation of the native population of the Northwest Territories in the industrial activity of the region. Statistics on total employment of the native labour force of the Northwest Territories, by employer and industry group have been compared with the total employment statistics presented in "Total Employment Estimates for the Yukon and N.W.T. for 1967, 1968 and 1970." Native employment statistics have been derived from the Northwest Territories Manpower Survey; natives being defined as Métis, Indians and Eskimos.

438 MCALPINE, P.J. and N.E. SIMPSON Fertility and other Demographic Aspects of Canadian Eskimo Communities of Igloolik and Hall Beach. (Human Biology, Vol. 48, No. 1, p.113-138, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada) 1976.

439 MCARTHUR, D.F. The Development of Northern Saskatchewan: Problems and Issues. Paper presented to the Saskatchewan Science Council Meeting, Uranium City, on January 26, 1978.

Presents a brief history of northern Saskatchewan and contemporary socio-economic conditions. Includes population, community and political characteristics. Also discussed are the Treaty Indian, Metis and non-native populations, employment, and opportunities for development as well as a view of the important present day issues and possibilities for the future. INS

440 [illegible]AN, CATHARINE, and D. RAINER. Ethnological survey of southern Yukon Territory, 1948, preliminary report. (Canada. National Museum [illegible]al report for 1948-49, pub. 1[illegible] Bulletin no. 118, p. 50-53)

Notes on Indians of Caribou, Teslin, Kluk[illegible] and Burwash Landing, their aboriginal food gathering economy, social organization and mythology, especially as they relate to the Tlingit-speaking inhabitants of the Alaska coast.

Copy seen: DGS

441 McCONNELL, J. Eastern Arctic settlements. (Musk-ox 1967. no.1, p.46-49)

Reports a 1966 field trip to investigate the physical site and structural organization of arctic settlements, to analyze the functions of individual communities. Criteria for appraising the sites are discussed. CaMAI

442 MCGILL UNIVERSITY. International Biological Programme: Human Adaptability Project. Canadian Ecological Studies, 1968-1970.

This is the final report of the McGill University Ecology Group working as part of the International Biological Programme, Human Adaptability Study at Igloolik, N.W.T.

The overall aim of the H.A. section of the international study is to assess human adaptability as it is displayed by circumpolar populations. This is to be accomplished by internal comparisons between Eskimo population samples from Wainwright, Alaska, Igloolik, Canada and Upernivik and Amassalik in Greenland. External comparisons will be made between these Eskimos and other polar peoples, such as the northern Scandinavian population and the Ainu also studied under the I.B.P.-H.A. research projects. The studies are intended to describe the population and its environment in sufficient detail to determine quantitatively the dynamic relationship between man and his eco-system. This goal is comprised of three major areas of scientific study. These are:

1. The description and analysis of the human population for its physical, genetic, physiological and health characteristics.
2. The social organization, structure and linguistic boundaries of the study group in relation to other Eskimo populations and Eskimo society in general.
3. The resource base provided by the environment and the extent and methods by which the Eskimo population exploits its environment for food, for fabrication of materials and for export.

The report includes a demographic synopsis, including size and structure, growth and employment.

AINA

443 MCVEY, WAYNE W. Jr. Population Trends in Alberta: Historical Review and Assessment For The Future. Stage I, 1961-1971. Advanced Education and Manpower, Government of Alberta. 1977.

This submission represents the first stage of a two-stage research project funded by the provincial government and liaisoned by representatives of the Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower.

The main thrust of this first stage submission is to provide an inventory of basic demographic, social, and economic graphic and tabular profiles for the province. These profiles were generated from published and unpublished files from the 1961 and 1971 Censuses of Canada. This first stage is further subdivided into two main parts. The initial part comprises population profiles for the census divisions within the province, while the second part includes similar profiles prepared for twenty selected Albertan communities.

Justification for research of this nature are many. First, there is the need for systematic inventigations into the demographic social, and economic dimensions of the population. This need is reflected in the growing demand for these data profiles on the part of agencies at the local and provincial levels of government. The profiles coupled with basic interpretations can greatly assist all persons concerned with the development of human resources in the province of Alberta. Competent decision making at various levels of government and in the private and public sectors of society can only be made when adequate data profiles are available. This would be the initial step in removing policy formulation and decision making from the arena of judgment based on conjecture and impressions.

Secondly, the development of these data profiles are of utmost importance for comparison to the 1976 Census of Canada tabulations. With the 1961 and 1971 data profiles, the integration of 1976 population, social, and economic data for the province and its component parts will be facilitated. The establishment of these data benchmarks will serve to reduce the customary time lag in utilization of 1976 data inputs.

Thirdly, the foresight demonstrated by the provincial government in the initiation of this research further illustrates the importance of knowing where we are at, demographically speaking, so that provincial policies can be derived to provide realistic future direction.

Finally, the data profiles will be of practical importance to all investigators with research interests in the province. The profiles not only will serve as 'basic data' for future studies, but as background data for the establishment of sample surveys.

Considerable tabular and graphic materials are presented in the remaining sections of this submission. The user must be cautioned to avoid attributing significance to the minor differences which may appear in these data for the two study time periods. In consideration of the types of error associated with aggregate and census data, particularly for small areas, it is advisable to keep the emphasis on gross differences and repetitive or uniform patterns that may emerge. For this reason, only selected variables were presented in graphic form. Each graphic profile included in this report is supported by a documented table. In several instances, these tables contain more variables or subcategories than are portrayed in the graphic profiles. It is intended that these profiles and tables will provide a systematic portrait of the spatial distributions of several different types of population and their characteristics within the province.

PRL

444 MELDRUM, Sheila M, Territorial Employment Record and Information System (TERIS), prepared for the Environmental-Social Program, Northern Pipelines, 1975, 54p.

This report discusses the design and testing of a labour force and employment information system for ascertaining on a continuing basis the status of the labour force in communities along the Mackenzie Valley pipeline route and the training capabilities of that labour force related to both pipeline construction and operation and Mackenzie Highway construction. The project was initiated in direct response to an identified need for current and comprehensive data on the Mackenzie Valley potential labour force, required for purposes of planning training programs to assist Northwest Territories residents to prepare themselves to take advantage of employment opp-

ortunities arising from the pipeline construction and operation and related activities.

445 MELDRUM, SHEILA M. Summary of the Statistical Data from the Department of Indian and Northern Development, Northern Manpower Survey Program in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Northern Data and Liaison Division, Department of Indian and Northern Development, Ottawa, 1975, p.142.

Between January 1969 and December 1971, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development undertook its Northern Manpower Survey Program. This program consisted of a series of regional manpower surveys conducted throughout the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. By means of a specially developed questionnaire, basic demographic and labour force data were obtained on large numbers of territorial residents.

The survey was intended as a dual-purpose program: to provide statistical data for use in program review, planning and research; and to provide individual records on persons surveyed for use by departmental selection and placement officers in locating candidates for training and employment situations. Emphasis was placed on obtaining comprehensive data on northern native residents. For research purposes, however, the program was expanded somewhat in one region of the N.W.T. in order to obtain information on all residents.

Despite the extended time period over which the survey program was run, some compatibility of results for purposes of research and analysis was achieved through use of the same questionnaire format and data processing methods for all the regional surveys.

The Northern Manpower Survey Program was designed for maximum use of computer techniques. It was possible, therefore, to treat the large amount of data collected by the survey program in a number of ways to produce various compilations and cross-classifications of the data.

Seventy-four separate tabulations were developed for presentation of the survey results. For each region a complete set of the tabulations was produced for each community, and a complete set presented on a regional total basis, i.e., not broken down by community. Thus, there are two full sets of 74 separate tabulations for each region, all broken down by ethnic origin, and by sex where applicable. The resulting statistical tabulation package proved to be unwieldy for easy use and storage, as well as being far too expensive to reproduce to fill general requests for the data.

The purpose of this statistical summary is, therefore, to present the basic data from the Northern Manpower Survey Program within a format which will render the information more readily accessible to users than did the original computer printouts. Basic demographic, labour force and general economic characteristic data on the populations covered by the survey program are presented on a region by region basis, and by individual community within each region. All tabulations presented here are broken down by ethnic origin and by sex where applicable. The tables have been designed to be self-explanatory to the extent that this is possible. In those cases for which some additional clarification was thought to be either necessary or helpful, it has been provided in accompanying text.

No attempt is made, however, to analyse the data presented in this summary. In order that users may be aware of the limitations and qualifications of the data, a brief presentation is made of background information on the origin and objectives of the program, and of the methods used in conduct of the survey and the processing of the data.

446 MELLING, J. Right to a future; the native peoples of Canada. Toronto, Anglican Church of Canada and United Church of Canada 1967. 150 p. Refs.

Deals largely with the Indians and stresses the role of the Church in education and community life. The association of schools with the early missions, and the redirection of missionary work toward building community life are discussed. The setting up of reserves and destruction of Indian incentive are the roots of present-day problems. Legal and constitutional peculiarities that make impossible a uniform policy towards the native peoples are outlined, as are the efforts of the State with regard to education, and the need to gear Indian schooling to the integration of the students within the Canadian community without alienating them from parents and breaking up their native communities. The exodus from reserves, the situation of Indians in the city and resultant problems are considered. Work of the Friendship Centres, and role of Church and Government in community development are discussed as directed toward helping the native peoples to help themselves better. CaMAI.

447 METIS ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. 1977 Survey. Yellowknife, N.W.T. 1978.

448 MEYERS, G.S. Comparison of oral health in four Canadian Indian communities. (Journal of Dental Research, vol. 53, no. 2, April 1974, pp. 385-392, charts.)
Dental caries and periodical disease experience varied considerably among four Indian communities in British Columbia and the Yukon although environmental conditions seemed similar. 21 refs. YA

449 MID-CANADA DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION INC. Mid-Canada Bibliography. Toronto, 1970.
A listing of about 2,000 books and articles relating to mid-Canada and the North, referenced by topic. Includes sections on development regions and human resources. BINS

450 MONU, E.D. Factors Associated with Migration Plans of Native Youth. Paper prepared for the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association Meetings, Edmonton, Alta. May 28-30, 1975, 27p.
This paper is an attempt to determine the migration plans of native youth and to investigate the factors which influence the decision to migrate. The report does not attempt to show that migration is "good or bad", or that native youth should or should not migrate, but rather to delineate the migration plans of these youth so as to enable policy makers to base their decisions on reliable data. In this paper both migration within northern communities and migration between northern and southern communities will be considered.

451 MOONEY, J. Aboriginal Population of America North of Mexico. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection, Vol. 80, No. 7, Washington. 1928.
Population estimates of native populations in the 16th and 17th centuries are compared with populations in 1906-07. Contains sections on Eastern Canada, Central Canada (including the Northwest Territories) and Alaska. Drastic decreases in the populations of these areas are largely attributed to diseases introduced by the white man. An extensive bibliography is included. BINS

452 MORAN, J.F. Local Conditions In The Mackenzie District. Canada, Department of the Interior, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch. King's Printer, Ottawa. 1923. BINS

453 MORISSET, JEAN, Yukon's Historical Imprint. Département de Géographie, Université du Québec (Montréal), 1977, p.49.
Background paper prepared for Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline Inquiry staff. Discusses history of Yukon, and its people, administration and economy. NPRC

454 MORRIS, M.W. Great Bear Lake Indians: A Historical Demography and Human Ecology. Master's Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1972. 121 p. tables, illus. bibliography.
This study describes and analyses the changes in human ecology and demography of the Indians of Great Bear Lake from just prior to European contact to the late 1800s. Further, it interprets the course of events and socio-economic processes which have left a lasting mark on these people. This discussion of the human geography of the Great Bear Lake area places special emphasis on population geography as viewed in the historical setting of this region of Canada's North. INS

455 MORRISSETTE, HUGUES et LOUIS-EDMOND HAMELIN. (en collaboration sous la direction de). Problèmes nordiques des façades de la baie de James. Recueil de documents rédigés en collaboration à la suite d'une rencontre de nordistes à Moosonee en Ontario. Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Université Laval, Québec, 1967. 179p. fig.
Compte rendu d'un colloque organisé à la baie de James (Moosonee), par le C.E.N. en mars 1967. Problèmes généraux: projets hydro-electriques, transports et communications, économie de la région, problèmes sociaux. Revue des principaux postes et de leurs problèmes particuliers. Bibliographie de 377 titres. Principaux sujets de recherches régionales, Programme et liste des participants. CEN

456 MORRISON, DAVID R. The Politics of The Yukon Territory, 1898-1909. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ont. 1968.
This book presents a narrative of political development in the Canadian Yukon Territory during and after the Klondike Gold Rush. Although not cast in a theoretical mould, it offers a case study of political behaviour in an environment of economic decline; thus, it concentrates more upon the responses

of territorial inhabitants to socio-economic changes and external political forces than upon the place of the Yukon among the national political issues of the early twentieth century. However, it does attempt to shed some light on Canada's experience as an imperial power, a role that the government of the country accepted in opening up the west and north - even before the attainment of full independence from Britain. It is hoped as well that the study will make some contribution to the continuing debate over what form Canadian territorial governments should take in the future.

Data included on population during period, 1901-1911. BINS

457 MOUGEOT, LAURENT. Northern Population Series, Report 5 - A Working Paper on the Use of Electoral Lists in the Preparation of Population Data, Stony Rapids, Black Lake. Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, 1977, 67p.

This report examines the use of electoral lists for communities as a secondary source of population data. This data source includes personal names which enables the permanency (or mobility) of the communities to be determined, i.e., a ratio of those no longer on the voters list against those still on the list. One conclusion of the study was the need for combining the information contained in the voters list with other data, such as the band list. In conclusion this report supports the contention that a population registry is necessary for serious demographic and population studies.

458 MOYSA, SUSAN, and BETTY ROST. A Bibliography of the Athabasca Oil Sands. Fort McMurray, Alberta Area: Socio-Economic and Environmental Studies. 1975 Cumulated Update. Department of the Environment, Edmonton. 1976. 3rd Edition, Revised. BINS

459 MUSSON, PATRICIA. Infant Mortality in Canada. University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. Holt. Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Limited. 1971.

The purpose of this paper is: to examine patterns of infant mortality for the Eskimos of the Northwest Territories, to reflect these patterns against those experienced by the entire Canadian population, and finally to offer some tentative reasons for the differentials.

The limited period 1958 to 1968 has been chosen for two reasons: firstly, the author believes that data on Eskimos prior to this period is sufficiently inaccurate to obscure rather than clarify the analysis, and, secondly, prior to 1958 infant mortality by cause was not tabulated. An examination of the factors that may affect the quality of the data used will be presented to reveal their strengths and weaknesses.

The first year of life remains the most vulnerable to mortality, excluding years of old age (60 +). The infant mortality rate is one of the most sensitive single indices of conditions existing in a country. It reflects trends in general mortality, public health, sanitation, housing, and of economic development, as well as practices of infant feeding and care because infants more than any other group depend so completely on environmental conditions and the attention of others for their survival.

The level of infant mortality has an effect on future growth of the population. Reductions in infant mortality have contributed to the Eskimos' staggering annual growth rate of 5.93 for the period 1961 to 1966. No country with a developed economy can support such growth in its total population for very long. PRL

460 NAYSMITH, JOHN K. Canada North - Man and the Land. Prepared for the Northern Economic Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Information Canada. 44p. illus. tables, maps, biblio. Ottawa. 1971

Using the Canadian north as a background, author is concerned with the effect upon the Arctic's indigenous population of intensive industrial utilization of the natural resource-base. BINS

461 NEWTON, J.B. Pneumonia in Indian and Eskimo infants in Canada. (Canadian Medical Assoc. Journal 1967. v.96, no.19, p.1334-35)

Comments on a study made by W.A. Mahon, qv *and others*, and suggests that nutrition is more important than poor housing and lack of sanitation in connection with the prevalence of pneumonia and tuberculosis among infants in the Canadian North. DNLM.

462 NORMANDEAU, LOUISE, Demography of the Inuit in New Quebec: A Great Unknown, (in Proceedings Northern Population Workshops I, The Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta. 1977. p.29-43).

Although in the past few years, more knowledge has been acquired of the population of the Northwest Territories, thanks to the many studies by researchers in that area, the same does not apply in New Quebec. Census figures have been found to be of little value, and government records are badly compiled. In effect, the general sources available to analyse the demographic situation in New Quebec are practically non-existent.

To offset these difficulties, Professor Légaré established a permanent population register for the Inuit of Quebec, based until recently only on official records. However, due to distance and lack of communication, the registration methods have been found to be far from perfect. A tentative step has been taken to fill the gaps and to solve the situation, and an "official registration campaign" has begun. This is, in effect a survey carried out within the territory to discover and register births, adoptions, deaths, etc., in New Quebec.

Although this new campaign has filled several gaps, it has not solved the problem. In fact, until the problem of under-enumeration has been solved, the permanent population register can be but a reflection of the quality of the data.

463 NORTHERN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. Northern Saskatchewan Housing Needs Survey Report, 1976-77. Prepared for the NMC by the Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. 1977. Tables, bibliography, statistical app.

A compilation and analysis of housing, basic demographic, and community economic data for the Metis population in 35 settlements in northern Saskatchewan. Among the housing data collected were: present and 5 and 10 year predictions for housing needs; repair and maintenance problems and needs; operating and mortgage costs, household size, household facilities, housing design, and housing condition and facilities. Age/sex, some migration and mobility data as well as some basic individual socio-economic data were compiled and analyzed. A series of recommendations were presented regarding housing need, housing condition, repair and maintenance programs and facilities, and housing cost. INS

464 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. North Pacific Planning Project, Canada's New Northwest. A Study of the Present and Future Development of Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory and the Northern Parts of Alberta and British Columbia, 1947. King's Printer, Ottawa, 1948.

Narrative summary of the work by the project, initiated by the U.S. and Canada in 1943 to explore economic possibilities, development of natural resources, welfare of native peoples and defense of the region. Canadian area lies between 53°W and the Arctic Ocean, and west from the Athabaska River and 110° west to the Pacific Ocean and Alaska. BINS

465 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Northwest Territories Community Data. Government of the Northwest Territories. Department of Industry and Development, Yellowknife, N.W.T. Second Edition - 1972. AINA

466 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Report on Health Conditions in the Northwest Territories 1973. Chief Health Officer, Government of the Northwest Territories, 1974. AINA

467 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Estimated Population Northwest Territories - 1976. Government of the Northwest Territories, April 30, 1976.

The purpose of this paper is to establish an acceptable estimate of the population of the NWT for 1976. At the time this paper was written census data for 1976 was not available. As a result, the only alternative was to consider estimates from various other sources and from these establish an acceptable population level. In summary the best estimate of the 1976 population of the NWT was 46,500, the average annual growth rate during the 5 years since the 1971 census was indicated to be 6.0% and the growth rate for 1976 appeared to have been slightly lower at about 5.4%.

468 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Territorial Employment Record Information System (or TERIS), Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, N.W.T. 1977.

469 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Population by Sex, Age and Ethnic Origin. Yellowknife N.W.T. Housing Corporation, Yellowknife. 1977.

470 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Report on Health Conditions in the N.W.T. Yellowknife, Government of the Northwest Territories. 1976. 66p. published in 1977.

471 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. The Mackenzie Delta Contingency Plan. Government of the N.W.T. Department of Information, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

The Mackenzie Delta Contingency Plan was based on the Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline proposal; the larger of the two proposals to construct a natural gas pipeline system in the Mackenzie Valley.

The purpose of this study is to outline changes in the level and type of public sector services which would be required as a result of the pipeline and other developments proposed for the Mackenzie Delta. It is an order of magnitude examination of potential impacts and of how the Federal and Territorial Governments can prepare for them if a decision is made to build a natural gas pipeline up the Mackenzie Valley.

A section on detailed population projections for the period 1976-1985 are presented. The projections include two components:

i) the existing population structure and current demographic trends; and
ii) the kinds of employment opportunities which may result from hydrocarbon development in the Mackenzie Delta

These projections are intended to provide some of the necessary data for planning alternative development strategies.

A major problem in undertaking a regional analysis of northern demography is the lack of basic data from which projections can be made. In part, this is a result of internal migrations and extended families engaged in traditional pursuits which cannot be accurately accommodated in the census taking process. For example, a census of communities taken in June of a year may or may not reflect the large numbers of people living on the land in the summer months. Consequently, all data sources must be treated with some degree of caution. However, it was considered that the 1971 Federal Census provided sufficient detail and consistency for the purposes of this project.

Two models have been developed to generate the population projections. Both involve a considerable number of assumptions, some of which have been subjectively determined. The basic demographic model projects population by a

cohort-survival technique, starting with population data for a base year and projecting ahead separately each component of population change, such as mortality, fertility and net migration. The basic demographic model provides estimates of total population and labour force for future years.

The employment projection model projects total employment in the study area by applying employment multipliers to estimates of basic employment and direct hydrocarbon employment. When the total number of jobs has been calculated, these are allocated to the available workers (as estimated by the basic demographic model). Any surplus positions are assumed to be filled by in-migrants.

AINA

472 OBERLANDER, H. PETER. Improving Human Settlements. University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver. 1976.

PRL

473 O'HEGARTY, S. Sources of Demographic Data on the Native Peoples of Canada. Research Projects Group, Department of Manpower and Immigration. Ottawa, 1975.

The evaluation of existing sources and the collection of demographic data on the native peoples of Canada was undertaken at the request of the Task Force on Manpower Services to Native People. Such data would be essential to the work of the Task Force in assessing the overall adequacy and efficacy of those manpower services currently being offered the native peoples of this country.

This report discusses available demographic data in relation to the following groups: status Indians, Inuit, non-status Indians and Metis. It presents an outline of the extent and quality of existing demographic data as well as the degree to which other socio-economic data may be derived from existing sources pertaining to native groups. Further, where data are found to be non-existent or inadequate, the report discusses the possible means by which such deficiencies may be overcome.

With regard to status Indians two major sources of relevant data are to be found in Statistics Canada and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Together, these agencies can furnish sufficient data, both as to coverage and accuracy, to satisfy the requirements of the Task Force. Status Indians, on and off reserves, were specifically enumerated in the Census of 1971. Consequently, data relating to such demographic variables as population size, age and sex distributions, are readily available.

PRL

474 ONTARIO. Economic Survey of The Northeastern Ontario Region, Ontario Department of Economics and Development, Applied Economics Branch, Province of Ontario, 1966.

The Northeastern Ontario Region, The Treasure Chest of Canada, comprises the six districts of Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Nipissing, Sudbury and Timiskaming. It has a land area of nearly 105,000 square miles or about 30 per cent of the land area of Ontario and a population estimated at about 550,000, eight per cent of the Provincial total.

The economy of the Region is based on its natural resources. Mining and forestry, manufacturing and the production of electricity tourism and its related services, all are dependent on the rocks and trees, the lakes and rivers that abound in Northeastern Ontario. The Region's mines produce two-thirds, by value, of all minerals produced in the Province, while from its forests come two-thirds of Ontario's sawmill output, one-third of its veneer and plywood production and more than one-quarter of its pulp and paper. Nickel, copper, uranium, gold and iron ore are the major metals, followed by the platinum group, silver and cobalt and small amounts of selenium, zinc, tellurium and molybdenum.

Three major groups of manufactures, all closely related to the natural resources of the Region, account for 90 per cent of Northeastern Ontario's value of factory shipments. These three are the primary metals group, in this Region concerned especially with the production of iron and steel and the smelting and refining of base metals; paper and allied industries, in this case, pulp and paper mills, and wood industries, particularly lumber products and plywood and veneer.

The Region is well endowed with hydro sites, many of which have already been at least partially developed. Construction of an extra-high-voltage transmission line was completed

this year. Initially, it will bring power from four generating stations in the James Bay watershed to load centres as far south as Toronto, at 230,000 volts, later being raised to 500.000 volts.

The magnificent scenery to be found in many parts of the Region, its areas of untouched wilderness, and its excellent hunting and fishing are still the main attractions for tourists. Areas not readily accessible by road may be reached by rail or chartered air service.

This study looks first into the physical structure of the Region to assess its influence on the economic developments which have taken place, e.g., the development of mining, forestry and other primary industries, the establishment and growth of resource-oriented manufacturing, the exploitation of water power and the development of a tourist industry. The growth and change in population and labour force patterns is also discussed. Finally, an attempt is made to sum up the effects of all these developments on the individual districts and centres. BINS

475 ONTARIO. Index of Statistical Files in the Ontario Government 1977. Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. Central Statistical Services. Toronto. October 1977.

This is the fourth annual edition of the Index of Statistical Files in the Ontario Government.

The Index is intended to serve information officers, researchers and others who need statistical and related information from the Ontario Government.

476 ONTARIO. Northwestern Ontario Development Council Five Year Development Program. Province of Ontario. Proctor, Redfern, Bousfield and Bacon. 1969.

Ultimately the prime purpose of this study is to prepare a five year development program for Northwestern Ontario. Although the project was conceived as a pre-requisite for the granting of program monies to the Regional Development Councils, it was not to be construed narrowly in the sense that the program suggested should only relate to those actions which might be carried out by the Council. Rather, the program should include all forms of action that might be taken by Council and Government in achieving specified regional development aims. Theoretically then the program could recommend that virtually any institution whether existent or not should take action in accomplishing the aims of the program.

The scope of the program was not however limited to the number of institutions that might be considered. Being a Regional Development Program, one would naturally expect that consideration would be given to the spatial aspects of economic development. But the spatial aspects of economic development can hardly ignore the non-spatial aspects, that is, the sectoral changes or changes which occur within industry groups. Accordingly, the purpose of this report is the dual one of making recommendations on both the spatial and sectoral aspects of regional development in Northwestern Ontario.

The time span of the program was originally intended to cover a five year period. It was to consider the specific program needs for the years 1968-1969 and 1970, and the general program needs for the years 1971 and 1972.

It was originally intended that the region would be treated on a zonal basis. There are however, no formal zones such as those which exist in other regions. There are of course the districts of Thunder Bay, Kenora, and Rainy River, as well as the enormous Patricia portion. It is zones similar to these districts which are used in other regions of Ontario particularly in the Northeastern Ontario Development Councils Region. Districts such as these could conceivably be used in the northwest.

It is not clear however, that there would be any advantage in using such zones. Since this study is only peripherally concerned with issues of regional government there seems to be no reason to adhere to the district zone principle even if that principle seemed to be adumbrated in the report and recommendations of the Lakehead Local Government Review.

Some have suggested, that Northwestern Ontario be divided into three regions, the western or Patricia part, the Lakehead area and the area east of the Lakehead. But it is not clear, that this would afford any advantages to the study.

At this stage of the program the only purpose in using a zonal system would be to isolate "homogeneous" areas. But to do this one could identify only one area of the northwest that was homogeneous. That area would be the Lakehead. The eastern section is made up of Towns which are in some cases very prosperous and in other cases very much on the economic

downgrade. The same is true for the western part of the region; there is also no real north-south division.

Since an areal approach to the taxonomy of the towns is not applicable another approach must be tried, if each town is not to be discussed individually.

An alternative approach is to use the population variable. While a simple ordering of places according to population size would be of some help and from time to time will be used, a grouping according to changes in population growth over the past, say 10 years, would centre attention on one of the basic goals of the provincial program, growth, and one of its principal tools, urbanization. Accordingly, places in Northwestern Ontario were grouped into one of three categories, places which have experienced absolute declines in population of 10% or more between 1956 and 1966, places which have experienced almost no change in population growth during that period, and places whose population has grown 25% or more, (25% being the provincial growth between 1956 and 1966).

BINS

477 ONTARIO. Ontario Statistics 1976, Vol. 1 - Social Series, Vol. 2 - Economic Series. Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. Central Statistical Services. Toronto, 1976.

This is the second issue of the two-volume publication "Ontario Statistics" in the form of an annual series. This publication provides statistical reference covering the social, economic and financial life of Ontario.

In these two volumes the reader will find up-to-date statistical and textual material compiled from many reference works, as well as historical data assembled in response to inquiries. Principal sources were Statistics Canada, federal departments and provincial ministries and agencies. Additional information came from banks and industrial corporations.

In compiling the data, we made every possible attempt to search out information as far back as 1950. These efforts, however, were not always successful. Over the years, definitions have changed and so have statistical concepts and classifications. Meanwhile, some data have been inconsistent, unreliable or simply nonexistent. In many instances, the earliest available information was dated in the 1960s - or even the 1970s.

Whenever possible, data have been included for both Ontario and Canada, and as many interprovincial comparisons as possible are provided.

Physical consideration alone dictated the division of this work into two volumes - one for economic data, the other for social data. All the material is presented in 22 sections. At the beginning of each section the reader will find a list of the tables within that section, graphs for the important indicators, plus a brief introduction containing highlights and definitions. For the convenience of readers whose interests lie largely in one volume or the other, the table of contents and the index appear in both volumes.

478 ONTARIO. Projects and People: Ontario Indian Research and Related Projects. The Ontario Economic Council, Toronto, Ont. 1967.

This is an overview of current research in the social sciences on one specific subject - Indians in Ontario. Its purpose is simply to inform interested persons of the extent of research now being carried on or proposed, and of the people, agencies and institutions involved.

The information deals primarily with research related to registered Indians or persons of Indian ancestry living in Ontario, whether the work is being done in this province, in other parts of Canada or outside the country. Research projects underway in Ontario dealing with Indians outside this province are also included.

Statistics are provided on Indian bands covering population, education and reserve areas.

BINS

479 ORNSTEIN, TOBY E. The Inuit Today. In: The First People in Quebec. Vol. 2, No. 5, Quebec 1973. p. 191-235.

480 OSTERGAARD, P.E. Quality of Life in a Northern City: A Social Geography of Yellowknife, N.W.T. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. 1976. 223p.

P

481 PAGE, JOHN E. and MARIO E. CARVALHO. Habitability in the Boreal Zone of Canada; Pilot Study: Eastman Manitoba. Report on a Continuing Research Project. Center for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1973.

The study is an attempt to identify the factors that influence the habitability of settlements in the boreal zone. During the course of the study, the initial concept and pertinent data were tested and improved. This refinement was made possible by the application of this research to a number of studies in southern Manitoba. While these extensive applications of the conceptual framework delayed the completion of this study, the delay turned out to be advantageous.

The concern with habitability is an outgrowth of the first research program of the Center for Settlement Studies at the University of Manitoba, which was concerned with studying means of improving the quality of living in "Resource Frontier Communities". It was hoped that this initial study of habitability would provide a focus for other interdisciplinary studies being carried out under the sponsorship of the Center. It was also hoped that the study would provide some useful indicators for designing new boreal settlements associated principally with resource extraction activity, as well as provide some indicators for improving existing settlements.

This report is made up of three parts:
Part 1. An outline of the development of the conceptual framework dealing with habitability in the boreal zone of Canada. This part constitutes an introduction to a long term research effort.
Part II. An account of the exploratory application of the conceptual framework outlined in Part I. This application took the form of a pilot study in a small section of the boreal zone in southeastern Manitoba.
Part III. Appendices and maps with detailed information about the pilot study outlined in Part II. BINS

482 PALMER, J. Measurement of the Value of Economic Activity in the North. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Ottawa. 1974. 123p.

483 PEARSON, ROGER WILLIAM. Resource Management Strategies and Regional Viability: A Study of the Great Slave Lake Region, Canada. Department of Geography, University of Illinois, Illinois. 1970.

This study has two major objectives: (1) to develop a concept of regional geographic viability applicable to a present day analysis, and (2) to apply the concept to a particular area, the Great Slave Lake region of the Canadian Northwest Territories. Secondary consideration is given to resource management strategies of important groups, particularly the Federal Government, in terms of their influence on the present status of viability in the Great Slave Lake region.

The existing literature on the viability concept in geography and closely related fields is reviewed briefly. Three basic aspects of the concept are denoted, population-economic resource balances, regional closure, and regional control.

The Great Slave Lake region is generally recognized as the key development area in northern Canada. Application of the concept of regional geographic viability to this area brought out the following points.
1. In terms of population-economic resource balances, the region is characterized by a narrow development base due to limitations of the severe climate and remoteness from the primary areas of North American economic activity. While development has occurred in the region, it has been limited mainly to mining, transportation-communications, and the establishment of a government bureaucracy.

These developments have largely failed to include the resident population, in particular the rapidly increasing Native population. As a result, while the Non-Native population, which comes largely from outside of the Northwest Territories, is characterized by a favorable population-economic resource balance, the Native population faces considerable population-economic resource problems, which are reflected in low standards of living and high social assistance payments.

2. With regard to regional closure, the region is dominated to a significant degree by an outside regional capital, Edmonton, Alberta. This suggests a situation of limited regional closure. Alternatively, the region has become the key transportation-communications, administrative, and natural resource development center in the Northwest Territories.

3. Control of land, capital, and political power is located outside of the Northwest Territories. Thus, there exists a minimal degree of local involvement in the major resource management strategies which affect the region.

4. It is concluded that at the present time the Great Slave Lake region is not viable.

Report includes data on population, vital statistics, migration, labour, ethnic composition and settlement patterns.

AINA

484 PEARSON, R. Settlement patterns and subarctic development: the south Mackenzie, N.W.T. (Anthropologica 1971. v.13, no.1/2, p.255-70, map, tables) 25 refs.

Deals with settlement policies which inhibit full use of this region's potential for keeping pace with population growth in the North. The area considered is a sub-region of the Great Slave Lake region, and it includes Forts Providence, Resolution and Smith, Hay River and Pine Point. It is the most economically developed part of the NWT as a mining and a transportation-communication center. The future of Fort Smith is uncertain, a key settlement until recently when transportation developments bypassed it, and Yellowknife was chosen as the territorial capital. Wage employment, housing, educational and social services are causing population to shift into Forts Providence and Resolution. Both had high unemployment and under-employment levels in 1968 and a native population with a high ratio of working-age adults to children. There has been no effort to attract the unemployed to Hay River or Pine Point, which have comparatively large amounts of job-creating capital, but they are the only two settlements in the area in which natives are a numerical minority. If the present policy of encouraging natives in poverty to remain in Forts Providence and Resolution is a mistake, perhaps Hay River should be designated as a long-term growth center and Pine Point with a finite economic resource base, as a short-term growth center. CaMAI, DSI.

485 PELLETIER, CELINE. Localisation et migration des bandes indiennes et esquimaudes sur la côte nord. Manuscrit. Ministère des Affaires culturelles, Service d'archéologie et d'ethnologie, Rapport. Québec. Juillet-août, 1972. 119p.

486 PETERSEN, ROBERT. The last Eskimo immigration into Greenland. (Folk, 1962, v.4, p.95-110, illus., map.) 18 refs.

Study based on literature and author's interviews with Eskimo informants in 1957 while conducting investigations in the Igloolik district for the Danish National Museum. Three variants of the migration from Baffin Land to Greenland in the 1850's are cited and analyzed. The route and reasons for the move are described, and characters of the two main leaders, Qillaq the shaman and Orqe the hunter, are evaluated. The probable area of ethnic diffusion is traced by a comparison of personal names (repetitive in each family) in the Baffin Land, Igloolik, and Thule districts. The sources and Eskimo narrative traditions are discussed and the cultural implications of this last migration noted: re-introduction to Greenland of the kayak, bow and arrow, etc. (DSI.)

487 PETRIE, M.K. Factors Affecting Northern Program Employment Policies, July 1974, 24p.

This study gives statistical data on current and possible future employment opportunities for the public and private sectors. Factors affecting natives' participation are reviewed.

488 PETROLEUM INDUSTRY COMMITTEE ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF NORTHERN RESIDENTS. Northern resident employment by the oil industry working in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1974-1975. Calgary, 1975. 1v., tables.

A statistical report, based on voluntary contributions from firms having a northern operation, showing the number of northern residents employed by the industry during the 1974-1975 operations period. BINS

489 PICHE, V. Estimation de la natalité des Indiens du Canada, 1900-1968. Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, 1971, 160p.

Le but premier de l'étude est de décrire l'evolution de la natalité de la population indienne du Canada. Les taux de fecondité et de natalité sont estimés avec les renseignements statistiques meme qu'ils sont

pour la plupart déficient et incomplets. L'étude discute les techniques conventionnelles et non-conventionnelles d'analyse démographique et la possibilité d'utilizer les resultats a préparer des projections de la population indienne dans l'avenir. La fecondité de la population indienne mesurer en termes de taux brut de natalité, est à la baisse depuis les dernier dix années. Mais le niveau actuel est toutefois très élevé, soit le double de la fecondité des Canadiens en general. Puisque le niveau de la mortalité des indiens est comparable au celui des Canadiennes, l'augmentation de la population indienne est très rapide, rassemblant les taux annuel d'accroissement des peuples en voie de développement. Les causes et les consequences de la difference entre les charactéristiques démographiques des Indiens et de l'ensemble des Canadiens indiquent d'autres recherches plus approfondies.

490 PICHE, VICTOR, and ANATOLE ROMANIUK. Une Enquête Socio-Demographique auprès des Indiens de la Baie James: 1968. (Anthropologica N.S., XIV(2), 1972. pp. 219-230, tabl.)

491 PICHE, VICTOR, and M.V. GEORGE. Estimates of Vital Rates for the Canadian Indians, 1960-1970. (Demography, 10 (3) août 1973, pp. 367-382, fig. tabl.)

492 PICHE, VICTOR, and M.V. GEORGE. Estimates of Vital Rates for the Canadian Indians, 1960-70, Statistics Canada, January 1973, 31p.

This report is an attempt to prepare estimates of vital rates for Canadian Registered Indians for 1960 to 1970. The research is based on data derived from the Indian Register which is maintained in the Membership Division, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program. While this register is the source of the most extensive and up-to-date population for a native group, certain deficiencies in the data require appraisal and compensation before the data may be used for any analytical purpose.

493 PICHE, VICTOR. Démographie des Indiens du Canada: Présentation et Evaluation Critique des Sources de Renseignements. (Association Canadienne-Francaise pour L'Avancement des Sciences. Montréal. Congrès. 41. 1973. (Montréal). Comptes rendus. Montréal, Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences, 1973. pp. 172-177, fig.)

494 POLK, R.L. and COMPANY. Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory. Seattle, Washington.

Demographic information and statistics for all Yukon and Alaskan settlements. Material on the early pioneers and settlers (c.1900) is available.

495 PRESTON, D.F. Economic Analysis of the Human Resources of the Keewatin Region, N.W.T. - Based on data collected by the Keewatin Manpower Survey of January, 1969. August 1969, 45 p.

The Keewatin Manpower Survey was conducted in January 1969, to collect information about education and training skills, linguistic ability, mobility, employment and income of the residents of the Keewatin region, especially the Eskimo population. Sixty-four tables were produced by computer to present data for the Eskimo population of each of the seven Keewatin settlements, and for the population of the region as a whole. This report discusses the highlights of these tables and contrasts them with the previous IAND Manpower Survey in the lower Great Slave Lake area and with total Canadian statistics.

496 PRICE, FRANK E. and ASSOCIATES LTD. An Economic Survey of the Birdtail Sioux Indian Reserve. Department of Indian Affairs. Winnipeg, Canada. 1967. 40p+ . ill.

Q

497 QUEBEC. *Dept. of Natural Resources.* Aperçu sur le Nouveau-Québec. Quebec 1966. 113 p. maps, tables, illus. In French. *Title tr.:* Survey of New Quebec.

A republication in new format of articles on Nouveau-Québec, most of which originally appeared in *L'Annuaire du Québec* 1964-65. Each article consists of a brief résumé of its field as of 1963-64. In most instances there are no refs. The translated titles are as follows:

Robitaille, B. Geographic position. 12 p, map.

Bergeron, R. Geology. 4 p, maps.

Robitaille, B. Coastal islands and the mainland: geographic features. 7 p, refs.

Rousseau, J. Flora and fauna. 15 p.

Gourdeau, E. Government. 3 p.

Robitaille, B. Historical survey of Eskimos. 8 p, map, 81 refs.

Boily, J.M. Demography. 4 p.

Boily, J.M. Health services. 1 p.

Boily, J.M. Social security. 1 p.

Robitaille, B. Administration of justice. 1 p.

Rousseau, J. The art and literature of the native peoples of Ungava. 5 p.

Robitaille, B. Governmental research. 8 p.

Lloyd, T. McGill University Field Research (in English). 3 p.

Rousseau, J. An agriculture for the northern regions of Quebec. 6 p.

Rousseau, J. Forest cover. 6 p.

Lejeune, M.R. Biologic resources. 2 p.

Aumont, J. Hydroelectric potential. 2 p, map.

Duquette, M.J.G. Types of Eskimo dwellings. 3 p.

Rousseau, J. Primitive dwellings in northern Quebec. 4 p.

Jacobsen, G. Construction conditions (in English). 4 p, map.

Bernier, E. Transport and communications. 4 p.

Rousseau, J. Means of transportation and communication among the native peoples. 5 p.

Rousseau, J. From barter to money in northern Quebec. 7 p. CaMAI.

498 QUEBEC. Department of Trade and Commerce, Geographical Service. Bibliography of New Quebec. Quebec. 1955.

Three-quarters of the Province of Quebec's surface lies beyond the Northern limits of the counties and extends over vast territories which excited little interest in the past. Apart from a few isolated attempts, the first explorations of a scientific nature date from the end of the last century. Since then Quebec's Far North has attracted the attention of a number of prospectors and scientists, whose observations and discoveries have awakened widespread interest in the world of scientists and economists. The public itself has become aware of the value of these territories and as a result New Quebec is one of the leading topics of the day.

The knowledge required for the development of so vast a region, a wilderness isolated by its remoteness and precarious means of transportation, can only be acquired through continually renewed, painstaking efforts based on the earlier experiences of others. To avoid useless duplication, anyone undertaking research on the region must take stock of the work already accomplished. The present Bibliography is specially designed to facilitate the task of persons engaged in research, with a view to uncovering the natural wealth hidden in New Quebec. It can, therefore, be said to come within the scope of the Inventory of the Natural Resources of the Province of Quebec begun by the Department of Trade and Commerce a few years ago.

The term New Quebec used in the title of this Bibliography is taken in its widest meaning. The survey, in fact, covers all of Quenec's territory lying North of the 49th parallel and the North Shore of the Saint Lawrence (with the exclusion of the North Shore itself); consequently, it comprises the Northern part of the counties of Abitibi, Roberval, Lake St. John and Chicoutimi; the Abitibi, Mistassini and Ashuanipi territories and finally, the largest segment of all, New Quebec properly speaking.

The survey was carried out in the principal private and public libraries in Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa during the year 1953-54. All books, magazine articles, miscellaneous publications and manuscripts

found therein were listed by the compiler, as well as a few newspaper articles published since 1940, which were judged of documentary value. In this way the titles of nearly 1,500 documents concerning the territory described in the preceding paragraph were collected.

The 1,500 references comprised in this Bibliography have been classified in the following four sections: I. Alphabetical classification of authors'names (in a few special instances the publishers' names have been used); II. Classification according to geographical regions (New Quebec as a whole, interior, coasts, river basins, etc.); III. Classification according to contents of documents (comprehensive study, exploration, history, climate, soil and sub-soil, hydrography, vegetation and fauna, population, settlements, trade and commerce); IV. Classification according to type of documents (books, pamphlets, government publications, manuscripts, magazines, newspeprs, etc.).

The alphabetical classification (Part I) is the most important part of the present Bibliography. Complete references are contained in that section. Parts II, III and IV are, in fact, pointers or keys to the essential information contained in Part I.

The figures give precise details as to the substance or gist of the work cited, The first figure refers to the basic subject of the work; the second indicates the particular aspect of the basic subject considered. There are 9 basic subjects, some of which have been subdivided as follows:
Comprehensive studies;
General aspects, land surveys, place names, boundaries, administration, natural resources (in general), bibliography, mapping, photographs.
Exploration and History;
Early explorations (prior to 1900), modern explorations (1900 to 1939), Recent explorations (since 1939), history.
Vegetation and Fauna;
Natural vegetation, farming-possibilities, land fauna, hunting and trapping, studies of marine fauna, fishing.
Population;
Eskimo, Indian, White.
Settlements;
Native dwellings, factories and trading posts, airports, missions, other white establishments.
BINS

499 QUEBEC. The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Editeur Officiel du Québec, 1976. XXIV, p. 454, Map.

Settlement of land claims with native peoples of northern Quebec. Agreement covers land, local government, administration of justice, education, health, regional government, resource harvesting, compensation, taxes, economic and social development. DINA

500 QUEBEC, The James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement. Enrollment Commission Report.L'Editeur Officiel du Quebec, 1977

The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement signed on November 11, 1975, provided for the establishment of an Enrollment Commission responsible for the preparation of the official lists of persons entitled to the rights, privileges and benefits specified in the Agreement. Chapter 3 of the Agreement established the composition, role and authority of the Enrollment Commission, specified the criteria for eligibility for enrollment of beneficiaries and outlined procedures for the preparation of the lists to be published by November 1, 1977.

Contains details of enrollment, by community, of 7037 Crees and 4918 Inuit.

501 QUEBEC. Ministère de l'Education du Québec. L'éducation au Québec nordique. Rapport du groupe de travail formé par le Ministère de l'éducation, Québec. 1974, 69p. ill.

Rapport pour évaluer les réalisations de la Commission scolaire du Nouveau-Québec et préciser les orientations de l'éducation dans ce territoire. Analyse donc le milieu de travail de la C.S.N.-Q. ainsi que ses réalisations. Le rapport se termine par des propositions sur les orientations pour l'avenir.

502 QUON, DONALD. A Systems Study Of The Impact of Industrial Development on the People and Environment of Canada's North. Boreal Institute, Edmonton, Alberta. 1971.

The principal function of the Boreal Institute of the University of Alberta is to promote and support scientific research in the circumpolar region, with particular emphasis on Northern Canada. In the earlier years of its existence, this aspect of the Institute's activities consisted almost entirely of supporting

short term field research by individual scholars. However, in early 1970, the Institute started an interdisciplinary project, entitled the "Northern Resources Research Project", in which a systematic analysis of northern Canadian resource development is to be carried out.

A logical way to start this study is to recount and summarize the conventional wisdom. Thus it is widely believed that:

1. The Canadian North is a vast and underpopulated region;
2. The Canadian North contains immense natural resources;
3. The development of these resources will bring an era of prosperity to the North;
4. The North presents a uniquely Canadian challenge and a uniquely Canadian opportunity; and that indeed the way in which we as a people respond to this challenge may very well affect our development as a nation. In short, the North provides part of the mystique and romanticism which seems to be a necessary ingredient in that elusive quality we call national identity.

And yet despite the optimism implied in this conventional wisdom, there remains a certain disquietude. In the first place, the conventional wisdom may not turn out to be true. Thus, while the population density in the North is indeed very low, it does not necessarily follow that the North is underpopulated when measured against the capability of the land to sustain human habitation. Furthermore, history shows that natural resource development does not always bring unmitigated benefits to the host region. In the second place, the above beliefs do not by themselves provide operational guidelines by which policies might be formulated. There is a growing realization that a total strategy for Northern resource development is necessary, a strategy which will insure that the benefits of development be retained, while at the same time minimizing the adverse effects of such development both upon the environment and upon the inhabitants of the region.

The Federal Government is the largest employer and almost exclusively, the largest land owner in the North; hence, its policy decisions are of critical importance. These public sector decisions include: influencing the rate and timing of the various sectors of resource development through the use of incentives and disincentives; defining the ground rules under which development should take place, taking into account ecological considerations; enunciating the role of the native peoples in such development. For these decisions, detailed analyses must be carried out for the various alternative policies, and the consequences forecasted and quantified. Without such analyses and the information flowing out of these analyses, we cannot properly make meaningful choices between desirable but conflicting goals such as: our desire to build up our economic strength and also our desire to preserve a viable and pleasant environment for succeeding generations; our desire to attract foreign capital to develop our natural resources and our desire to maintain control over our own economic and political destiny; our desire to provide the native peoples of the North the economic benefits of our advanced technological society and our desire to preserve their cultural heritage.

Perhaps the key limiting factor in making wise decisions about the North is uncertainty—uncertainty about the magnitude of the resources, uncertainty about the effect of industrial development upon a fragile environment, uncertainty about the "northern" factor which pervades all studies about the north, and possibly most important of all, uncertainty about our goals. Some of this uncertainty may be reduced by research; the remaining uncertainty should be recognized and taken into account explicitly by policy makers in the decision process.

On the basis of the conventional wisdom, and a preliminary analysis, we have identified the following issues which our study must be prepared to face:

1. Many of the important decisions to be made in northern resource development are essentially political decisions of an extremely complex nature. The first basic question is: Does the scientific method, which goes under the name of systems analysis, when applied to ill-structured, complex technico-economic problems, have a significant role to play in the political decision process? In other words, is our technology sufficiently advanced that analytical techniques, like simulation, mathematical programming, technological forecasting, generalized decision theory, can make an effective contribution?.
2. The informational input to any such study must come from many disciplines, including engineers, physical scientists, ecologists, economists and social scient-

ists. The task of devising an effective organizational structure to direct and coordinate an interdisciplinary study in a University context is not a simple one. The Science Council (1) has described, accurately we think, the situation existing in most Canadian universities: "the universities that should be the leaders in flexibility of thought and action have become internally fragmented by rigid departmental boundaries. Admittedly interdisciplinary institutes are proliferating in all directions; this may be a good omen for the future, but most of them are still small, weak and vulnerable to the predatory departments. The participants in the new institutes will also have to learn the meaning of cooperation--a new name will not on its own dissolve barriers".

3. The North and its special characteristics, its environment, and its people, must be considered as parts of a large ecological system, with a number of interacting components. This makes mandatory a total systems approach to the problem, in contrast to the many piece-meal studies that have been carried out on individual industries, specific resources, or particular geographic locations.

4. In any assessment of future developments, we must be much more sophisticated in our cost-benefit analyses. It is clear that we are entering a period of resource management in which an individual developer can no longer be permitted a completely free hand, taking as his only criterion his private economic gain. In the overall cost-accounting, all effects and outputs must be taken into account, including those side effects, called externalities, for which up to now, no explicit charges or costs have been assigned. When such side effects are undesirable, the economists have euphemistically called them "external diseconomies". Environmental pollution is perhaps the most striking example of an external diseconomy.

Chapter on demographic studies include information on present population, population model, ethnic composition, limitations of data, mortality, fertility and morbidity. Other chapters on land and non-renewable resources.

PRL

503 RABIN, DAVID, et al. Health Problems of U.S. and North American Indian Populations. MSS Information Corp. 287p. illus. maps, b.ref. index. New York. 1972.

BINS

---

504 RAGHUNATHAN, R. Demographic Data on the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. (in Proceedings Northern Population Workshops I, The Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta. 1977. p.48-62).

This paper examines the demographic statistics available for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory in the context of the need for such data in the Federal and Territorial Governments. The principal published and unpublished sources of data are identified and their limitations are examined. Lack of accurate, timely data relating to ethnicity, location, migration and length of residency are categorised as the major factors inhibiting the capacity of existing sources to meet the needs.

Three possible avenues of future effort to provide current demographic statistics on the northern territories are discussed Census, Sampling and Administrative Records. The pros and cons of each are weighed and it is concluded that a combination of all three approaches is required to improve demographic data.

It is further suggested that decennial and quinquennial censuses should continue to be the prime source of northern demographic data for census years and measures are proposed to maintain and improve the quantity and quality of such data. For intercensal years, advantage should be taken of current administrative data for compilation of estimates relating to the rural areas in the North, and reliance placed on surveys and/or census for the urban North.

505 RAHIM, M.A. Indian Housing Survey, 1975. Departmental Statistics Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. 1976.

The Community Housing and Facilities Division of the Local Government Operations Branch, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, conducts a survey of housing units in Indian communities in Canada every two years.

This publication presents the housing statistics from the 1975 up-date of the Biennial Housing Survey, classified by Region, by District, by Band, and by Reserve or settlement. Similar housing statistics for the periods 1958-1967 and 1969-1973 were previously presented in separate booklets for each of the Regions.

The 1975 up-date survey did not have complete coverage and the quality of reporting was less than satisfactory in many cases. In spite of these shortcomings, efforts have been made to present as much information as possible in a compact and convenient form. Attempts were also made to maintain consistency and reliability of the data to the extent that this was possible. In addition, an appendix is included containing data that supplement what was collected by the survey. It is important that all the data presented in the booklet be used with caution.

NPRC

506 RANKIN, SETH. Northern Population Series, Report 2 - An Assessment of Population Data for Saskatchewan C.D. 18, 1941-1976. Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, 1976, 107p.

This, the second report in the Northern Population Series, examines various types of population data and identifies their strengths and weaknesses. The main recommendation of this investigation is the need for an accurate population data base, where data from various sources have been correlated and assembled into a single source.

Such a data base should have the community as its basic unit and the census division as the principal regional unit. Two major sources of data were considered to be the federal and provincial electoral lists. The major problems associated with these data sources are related to the accuracy of the data, the manner in which the statistics are collected and arranged, the lack of statistics to develop a complete historical picture, and the difficulties in correlating data from various sources. A third data source considered was provincial and federal electoral lists.

507 RAY, P.H. Relief of the Distitute in Gold Fields. Compilation of narratives of exploration in Alaska, U.S. 56th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report No. 1023, 1900, pp. 497-507.

Reports to the U.S. War Department on the advisability of establishing military posts in Alaska to deal with the influx of miners. The officer describes food supplies, roads, population, etc. within the Klondike region.

508 REA, K.J. The political economy of the Canadian North. Toronto, Univ. of Toronto Press 1968. 453p. map, tables.

Describes the Yukon and Northwest Territories, their population, administration and industries. Three stages are distinguished in their economic development: a rigorously applied laissez-faire (mainly fur trade) until the end of World War II; a large public investment in education, social welfare, housing and minor industrial development in the mid-1950's and the beginning of a hypothetical stage in the early 1960's with government deciding to abandon commercial feasibility as a guide to public investment in resource development. How decision-making might be improved by cost-benefit analysis for appraisal of provincial projects is discussed in conclusion. Tabulated data are given on metallic minerals and other production, wage rates, labor costs, air transport, roads, schools and other social services, population, income and prices; and a useful index is appended. CaMAI, DLC.

509 REA, K.J. The Political Economy of Northern Development. Science Council of Canada Background Study No. 36, 1976, p. 251.

This study was designed to provide an overall view of northern development in Canada and abroad. Time and resources limited certain parts of the study, especially consideration of northern development abroad. The report dealt only sketchily with some important Canadian social developments, especially the provision of health and educational facilities in the north and the roles played by the native peoples' organizations

The study defines "the north" to include the northern parts of seven provinces as well as the Yukon and Northwest Territories (NWT). The conception of northern development includes political and, more narrowly-defined, economic relationships. This "political economy" approach to development focusses attention on evolution and the performance of relevant social decision-making systems. It is broader than, but incorporates, both economics and political science: it includes the study of the processes and institutions of the market economy, which are seen as constituting one of several possible systems through which a society may make choices concerning the use of resources, both "human" and "natural": it also concerns itself with the way such choices are made through the medium of political processes and institutions.

510 REDEKOPP, H.I. An Analysis of The Social and Economic Problems of Four Small Communities in Northern Manitoba: Waboden, Thicket Portage, Norway House and Oxford House. Master's Thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1968. 214 p. illus. INS

511 REEVE, A.J. Some sociological implications of pipeline construction. National Research Council of Canada, Technical Memorandum 104, 1972, pp. 57-64.

Discusses what pipeline construction could mean to northerners. BINS

512 REID, JOHN. Demographic Projection and Analysis of the Population of the Northwest Territories to 1987. Policy Review Section, Division of Policy Review and Evaluation, Department of Planning and Program Evaluation, Government of the Northwest Territories, July 15, 1977, 79p, draft for discussion purposes.

This paper presents baseline demographic projections to 1987 for the Northwest Territories. The main assumptions behind the projection are examined in detail particularly as they affect age, birth, sex and ethnic characteristics. The results of the projection are examined with respect to the socio-economic characteristics of the population expected to live in the Northwest Territories in 1987. Finally,

some of the implications for the Government of the Northwest Territories of the projected growth in population are examined as an illustration of the analytical and planning tasks which lie before the government in preparing to meet anticipated demands for services in 1987.

513 RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NORTHERN CANADA, Canada North Almanac, Yellowknife, N.W.T. 1977. 54p. plus 41p.

514 RICHARDS, J.H. Pilot Land Use Study 1973 - Northwest Settled Saskatchewan.
Volume 1 - Introduction
Volume 2 - Canada Land Inventory and Land Analysis
Volume 3 - Socio-Economic Characteristics
Volume 4 - Agriculture
Volume 5 - Forest Sector
Volume 6 - Wildlife, Commercial Fish, Fur
Volume 7 - Recreation Sector
Volume 8 - Recommendations, PLUS
Saskatchewan, Department of Natural Resources, Regina.

This multi-volume, interdisciplinary study is intended as a planning guide aimed toward improving socio-economic conditions in the northwest settled section of Saskatchewan by improved resource use. The recommendations utilize concepts of control, multi-purpose use, and environmental quality. The study area includes the southwestern fringe of the Northern Administrative District, although much of the study area lies outside Northern Saskatchewan. Volumes 1 and 3 include sections on the characteristics and distribution of the population and Volume 3 includes population projections to 1991.

INS

515 RICHES, DAVID, Three life styles for Ungava Eskimos. In: Geographical Magazine 45, 7 (April 1973), p.524-531.

516 RIFFEL, J.A. Quality of Life in Resource Towns. Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1975.

The idea of living in such a community in the Canadian north is one of the least appealing thoughts possible to most people. Yet the north and its resources have been and are being developed, providing opportunities for employment and leading to the creation of new towns on the resource frontier.

How, if at all, can people be attracted to resource towns and be encouraged to remain? How, if at all, can the quality of living in these towns be enhanced?

These questions touch closely both on public policy at the federal, provincial and local levels and on the economic interests of firms in the private sector. The purposes of this paper are to:

(a) review problems and issues associated with the quality of living in resource towns.
(b) examine solutions to these problems and explain prevailing ideas to proposals for solving these problems.

This study is designed as an overview of current thought and research related to quality of life issues in resource towns. It deals with resource towns in general rather than with those in one specific region or industry. It focuses primarily, though not exclusively, on the Canadian experience. The term resource community means a population center in which the economic activity of the residents is dependent upon the extraction and primary processing of a natural resource, dependency being measured in either employment or export base terms. The concept includes mining towns, towns based on the forestry industry, towns serving hydroelectric facilities and towns dependent upon hydroelectric facilities. It does not include administrative, port, defence and communications towns.

The term quality of life refers to the level of well-being of the residents and to the suitability of the town environment created by the development of the natural resource industry for the work force and the other inhabitants of the town.

The approach taken in this study is to select from the fragmented information available a reasonable sample to provide the reader with an overview of relevant quality-of-living issues. The emphasis is on compiling basic information on quality-of-living conditions in both "objective" and "subjective" terms. Because few, if any, comprehensive studies have been conducted on representative resource towns, the information presented here is a mosaic, a composite of different information from different towns, representative of most resource towns in general but none in detail.

This work, then, is only a beginning. On the one hand it develops some propositions about the quality of living in resource towns. On the other, it raises many more questions than it answers. It is hoped that these two emphases will assist readers to develop useful insights into the quality-of-living issues in resource towns. INS

517 RIMES, L. Busy, modern capital vital heart of Yukon. (Trade and Commerce, vol. 69, no. 5, May 1974, pp. 36-44, ill.)

Provides information on various aspects of life in Whitehorse; includes statistics on population, gross sales, etc. BINS

518 ROBERTSON, R. GORDON. The Northwest Territories; its economic prospects. A brief presented to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, at Edmonton, Alberta, on Nov. 22, 1955. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1955. 47 p., 3 fold. maps, 7 tables.

Brief comparison is made between northern development in Canada and the U. S. S. R. Mineral resources, agriculture, forestry, and fishing possibilities, fur trapping and potential hydro-electric power sites are discussed. Population statistics, native peoples as a factor in economic development, problems of climate and transportation are considered, with note of responsibilities of federal and territorial governments. Economic progress is dependent on development of mineral resources, in turn dependent on improved transportation facilities. Three suggestions are made: a railroad from Grimshaw, Alta., to the vicinity of Pine Point on Great Slave Lake; development of roads to promising mineral and other resource areas; establishment of scheduled air services by commercial common carriers. *Appendix* contains discussion of geology and mineral resources of the Territories by J. M. Harrison and R. J. W. Douglas; statistics on mineral production 1939-1954; Great Slave Lake fisheries 1949-1955; fur trapping 1937-1954; population 1911-1951; climatic data.

Copy seen: CaMAI; CaOGB.

519 ROBINSON, JOHN LEWIS, 1918- . Eskimo population in the Canadian Eastern Arctic. (Canadian geographical journal, Sept. 1944. v. 29, p. 128-42, illus., 2 maps, diagrs.)

Discussion of the numbers, regional distribution, camp-sites and seasonal activity, and the population trends, with graphs based on vital statistics.

Copy seen: DLC.

520 ROBITAILLE, BENOIT. Tasiujaq, nouveau village esquimau d'Ungava. In: Inter-Nord, 10 (1968) p.122-125.

521 ROBITAILLE, B. Perspectives sur les Nouveaux Québécois. (Forces Hydro-Québec 1970. no.10, p.4-11, map, illus) In French, English, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish summaries. *Title tr.:* Perspectives on the people of New Quebec.

Discusses various aspects of Indian and Eskimo life in northern Quebec; settlements with Indian, Eskimo and white populations are indicated on the map. The dual educational system, English administered by the federal government, and French by the provincial government and the problems it generates are considered in the context of native progress and needs. Apprenticeship, cooperatives and employment opportunities are reviewed against a stirring of so-called Eskimo power throughout the North. CaMU, DLC.

522 ROCKWOOD, WALTER G. Social Welfare in Northern Labrador. In: Canadian Welfare, 30, No. 7. Feb. 1, 1955, p.21-25.

523 ROGERS, GEORGE W. The Alaska Scene: A Basis For Canadian Interpretation. Alaska in the 70s - A Conference Report on Alaskan/Canadian Relationships. Arctic Institute of North America. 1976.

On the basis of political, geographic and socio-economic elements, compares four Alaska and four regions. Includes a number of statistical series covering such factors as population trends, population characteristics, settlement patterns and employment. AINA

524 ROGGE, J.R. The Use for D.B.S. Enumeration Area "Print-Outs" for Population and Labour Force Studies: The Case of Northern Manitoba. In: (The Musk-Ox, No. 5, 1969, pp. 16-25).

This is a preliminary statement on the use and value of certain census data emerging from an intensive investigation of northern Manitoba's population and labour force for the years 1961 and 1966. As such, this paper sets out to review a source of data which may be useful for "small area" studies; the difficulties and limitations as well as the advantages inherent in the use of such data; and to illustrate briefly some of the more significant characteristics emerging from the investigation. INS

525 ROGGE, J.R. Comments on Labour Force Origin and Turnover in Northern Manitoba. pp. 127-145. In Developing the Subarctic, J. Rogge, Editor, Manitoba Geographical Studies I, Department of Geography, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1973.

Examines the origin of the labour forces in Northern Manitoba towns with special

emphasis on mining towns and tries to measure the degree of turnover (real migration) in terms of selected demographic and personal characteristics of the individual migrants. Factors considered include ethnicity, place of origin, age, and marital status. Since a high turnover rate seems to be a phenomena associated with many mining communities, the author suggests the need for a re-evaluation of planning and administrative approach to include this transient component.

INS

526 ROGGE, JOHN, Developing The Subarctic. Proceedings of a symposium of the 22nd Congress of the International Geographical Union held in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, August 1972. Manitoba Geographical Studies I. University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. 1973.

Following the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of Geographers in 1970, a group of members embarked upon a seven day field trip to northern Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The general success of this excursion gave rise to the suggestion that a similar event be organized as part of the field program for the 22nd Congress of the International Geographical Union in 1972.

Throughout the symposium, three general themes dominated the field studies and discussions. These were (a) "the resource stimulus", (b) "the environmental stress", and (c) "the population and settlement reaction". The broad nature of the themes encouraged most aspects of northern development to be brought to discussion or examined in the field. The papers contained in the Proceedings focus on all themes, but with varying degrees of emphasis.

The four papers in Part One of the volume present regional reviews of northern development from the Alaskan, Soviet, Finnish and Canadian Subarctic. Of these, the first three are large-scale studies of the complete Subarctic regions in the respective countries, whereas the Canadian paper examines only a section of the Subarctic. All the papers stress the extent and limits of the respective resource bases, and in the latter paper, the current problems associated with the attempt to integrate the native population into the economic and social mainstreams are also discussed.

In Part Two, four papers examine various aspects of contemporary and potential resource exploitation and associated problems. Particular emphasis is accorded to two resources normally only marginally associated with the north - agriculture and tourism. Two papers consider the future of agriculture in the Subarctic, with the former discussing the rationalization programs of the reindeer herding industry, and the latter making a case for the agricultural potential of lands which are all too often dismissed as marginal or sub-marginal. Some suggestions of directions which the developing tourist industry should take in the Subarctic and Arctic are made in one paper. Although no papers deal specifically with developmental aspects of the principal northern resources, namely minerals, timber and hydroelectric power, the symposium examined the extent and limitations of these in some detail, and arrived at the conclusion that the latter two, if not all three, are not nearly as bountiful or endless as many people imagine. One paper discusses the impact which sudden resource development can have upon a hitherto economically stagnant area. In the case of The Pas, Manitoba, serious economic and social problems have arisen as a result of the failure to integrate large-scale resource development with local civic and manpower planning.

The third group of papers focus upon population and settlement components of northern development. Whereas population growth appears to be continuing in the Canadian and Soviet Subarctic, and a trend towards stabilization of numbers has developed in Alaska, the Scandinavian Subarctic is experiencing marked depopulation. One paper examines some of the implications of depopulation in terms of the increasing problem of provision of adequate service and infra-structure for the remaining people. In a second paper, the impermanence of a substantial proportion of the non-indigenous population is described, and an attempt is made to establish some of the socio-demographic characteristics of this population. The latter two papers of the section focus upon the native population. Dickman stresses the need to carefully evaluate the Indian's perception of space before involving him in relocation

schemes. Failure to do this, it is suggested, has contributed significantly to the miscarriage of past relocation attempts. The impact of relocation is further examined by Williamson, this time with reference to Eskimos and the settlement of Rankin Inlet in Northwest Territories.

In the final section, one of the symposium participants summarizes the aims and findings of the symposium, as well as presenting a personal reaction to the extensive field studies associated with the event.

The symposium did not set out with a view of developing a concrete set of summary recommendations or conclusions on northern development. Rather, it attempted through the integration of comparative regional papers, local seminars and detailed field excursions, to bring into focus the current extent of northern development, and the physical, economic, and social problems arising from development. It was empirically rather than theoretically structured. The Proceedings therefore present to the reader a collection of large and small scale studies on a diverse range of developmental themes drawn from across the Subarctic world, and written by professional geographers and anthropologists as well as a number of government administrators and planners. BINS

527 ROMANIUK, ANATOLE and VICTOR PICHE. Natality Estimates for the Canadian Indians by Stable Population Models, 1900-1969. (The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology/La Reveu Canadienne de Sociologie et d'Anthropologie, 9(1), 1972. pp.1-20, Fig., tabl.)

528 ROSETTIS, JANE. M.S.W. Dissertation - A Demographic Analysis of Participation in Voluntary Organizations in Three Northern Manitoba Communities. Center for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. 1971.

529 ROUSSEAU, JEROME. L'Adoption Chez Les Esquimaux de Tununermiut. Centre d'Etudes Nordiques. Université Laval, Québec. 1970. 172p. fig.

L'auteur s'emploie à décrire et à analyser, à partir de données recueillies directement lors de deux séjours chez les Tununermiut du Nord de la Terre de Baffin, l'étonnant système d'adoption qui constitue une composante majeurs de l'organisation sociale esquimaude.

L'ouvrage se divise en quatre parties. La première définit la méthodologie de la recherche. La seconde, met en lumière les données ethnographiques se rapportant à la population, à la famille et à l'adoption qui constitueront les fondements de l'analyse ethnologique de ce phénomène (l'adopté, les donneurs, les adoptants et la transation de l'adoption). La troisième partie constitue le coeur de l'analyse présentée selon cinq plans différents - les motivations des donneurs, les motivations des adoptants, les interrelations donneurs-adoptants, les fonctions de l'adoption dans la culture esquimaude ainsi que les transformations récentes de l'adoption. La Dernière section traite de l'insertion de l'adoption dans le système de parenté. CEN

530 ROUSSELIÈRE, GUY MARY. Longevity among the Eskimos. (Eskimo, Mar. 1957. v. 43, p. 13-15, illus.)

Discusses this question, citing cases of centenarians formerly among the people of Pond Inlet and Iglulik; few now reach sixty, due to influenza epidemics and TB.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

531 See No. 530.

532 ROUSSELIÈRE, GUY MARY. Eskimo migrations. (Eskimo, June 1959. v. 51, p. 8-9, 12-15, illus.)

Characterizes Eskimo migrations and considers their causes: climatic change, population increase, family avengement of murder, hunting and trading. Indian pressure drove some Eskimos north; white explorers, whalers and fur traders initiated new-style migrations. The Canadian Government recently has transferred Eskimo groups from areas of scarcity to areas where game or employment is available; such measures should be adopted only after careful study.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

533 ROWLEY, GRAHAM W., 1912- . The Eskimos. (Arctic circular, 1958. v. 11, no. 2, p. 15-24, maps.)

Describes this northern people: language, physical type, culture, tribal groups, archeology and history. The maximum Eskimo population is estimated to have been under 100,000, and the present population as approx. 50,000. This figure is broken down by country, and, roughly, by area or tribal division for Canada. Maps show areas inhabited and formerly inhabited by Eskimos; and distribution of the Inupik, Yupik and Aleut language branches, and tribal divisions.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

534 SALADIN D'ANGLURE, BERNARD. L'organisation Sociale Traditionnelle des Esquimaux de Kangirsujuaaq. Centre d'Etudes Nordiques Université Laval, Québec. 1967. 213 p. fig.

Cette étude est une reconstruction ethnographique de l'organisation sociale traditionnelle d'un groupe d'esquimau de l'Arctique québécois, les Kangirsujuaamiut, habitant la région de Maricourt-Wakeham.

Voice comment l'auteur définit le contenu de sa monographie: Dans notre travail nous avons voulu aborder l'organisation sociale esquimaude à travers ses principaux aspects, économiques, parentaux et religieux, avant d'arriver à l'organisation communautaire proprement dite et aux formes élémentaires de chefferie qui lui sont associées. Nous décrirons tout d'abord le milieu naturrel où vit le groupe étudié, à l'aide de données récentes, puis nous aborderons l'adaptation écologique traditionnelle, l'organisation des activités économiques, familiales, religieuses et communautaires, à l'aide de données anciennes. Les différents niveaux historiques de matériaux utilisés et des informateurs ou auteurs les ayant fournis ont suscité quelques difficultés de rédaction que nous avons essayé de résoudre en réglant avec soin le temps des verbes employés dans le texte.

CEN

535 SALISBURY, RICHARD F., FERNAND G. FILION, FARIDA RAWJI and DONALD STEWART. Development and James Bay: Social Implications of the Proposals for the Hydroelectric Scheme. Department of Anthropology, McGill University, Montreal, 1972.

This report tries to bring together what is now known about the social life of Indians and white people in the James Bay region of Quebec and to look at it in the light of our knowledge of what development has involved in other places, in Canada and overseas. It analysis what would probably happen by 1980 if there is no big hydro-electric project, with the population increasing, children getting more education, and mining and forestry staying as they now are. It then takes the plans of the James Bay Development Corporation, as they have developed up to May 1972, and sees how they would alter life in the area. It considers hunting, wage work, education and the place of towns. The major finding of the study is that this is one of the last areas of North America where native people have been able to successfully continue a hunting way of life, without the young people migrating away to big cities for work. But hunting cannot support many more people than it does now. The large increase in the number of young adults in the next ten years means either that they will have to migrate out, or that many new jobs will have to be created in the North. Unless the native people of the North immediately plan how to meet this crisis the future will be black; the hydro-electric project could help to solve the crisis, but only if it is adapted to meet Indian needs, and only if Indians themselves participate in the planning. Even if the native people do decide to participate in the hydro-electric project, they should continue to plan for what life would be like after 1980, when construction would be almost over.

The Cree Indian population of the James Bay Region, including the Abitibi Dominion, Waswanipi, Mistassini, Nemiscau, Ruperts House, Eastmain, Paint Hills, Fort George, and Great Whale Bands, was 5,772 on December 31st, 1970. About 16,000 whites live in the towns of Chibougamau, Chapais, Matagami, and Quévillon, and about 300 more in the coastal settlements. The Indian population began growing rapidly about 1945, and it is the babies born after that time that are now needing the many new jobs, and are becoming the mothers of new children. It looks as though each mother is now bearing less children, so that the number of babies each year is likely to remain steady and not increase further. Kindergarten classes will remain about the same size as they are now, but all the higher grades in school will increase in size up to that level as time goes by. This means that the biggest increases will happen among high-school students, especially if a smaller number drop out of school. This will mean a change in the education level, also. Now most adults do not speak or read English, and do not take jobs where English is needed; in ten years time most adults will be able to read and speak English. The total Indian population will have grown to 6451 by 1975, and 7352 by 1980; where there were 1250 men of working age in 1971, in 1975 there will be 1420 and in 1980 there will be 1675. Over 200 men will die or retire, but 650 will need to find work, and will be building houses and setting up families.

The white population, living mostly in towns, will grow only if new industries come in. Few are likely to come if there is no hydro-electric project, but during the construction of dams large numbers of temporary white workers would be expected. At the peak in 1977 there would be 11,950 workers on the Project, not counting other attracted to the area who might number another 1,200 of whom only a few could possibly be Indian.

The Indian hunting economy in the James Bay area, because of the late entry of whites into the region, is flourishing, compared to other areas of Canada. Generally speaking only 20 per cent of the adult male population is in full-time wage work, while the rest all do some hunting, for cash or for food, although less than half are full-time hunters. AINA

536 SAMPATH, H.M. The Characteristics of Hospitalized Psychiatric Eskimo Patients from the East of Arctic. Paper presented at the Killam Workshop, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, Feb. 1969.

537 SANDERS, DOUGLAS. "Equality" and "Special Status": Native Policy in the Northwest Territories. Arctic Institute, 1977.

Demographers or other researchers working in the Northwest Territories today should understand the unique character of that area in terms of Canadian native policy. They should also be aware of (a) the lack of studies on the correlation between native land policy and demography, (b) the particular nature of the Indian Act membership system, and (c) the general problem of classifications of native people in this country. AINA

538 SARSFIELD, P. A Survey of Health Facilities in Northern Labrador. A report to the Naskapi Montagnais Innu Association and the Labrador Inuit Association, 1977. 164p.

This study was undertaken to explore the history of government involvement in the health care of the Labrador Indians and Inuit, and to compare present facilities and services with those elsewhere in Canada. It concluded that the facilities and information now available to northern Labrador are inadequate to meet the basic health needs of the people. The Federal Government must increase its input into facilities, information and access for native people. At the same time, government involvement in funding must be under local control, such as the proposed Labrador Regional Health Council to avoid further alienation and failure of the health care system. The report includes general recommendations, specific suggestions for local control and program development in each community, and interviews conducted in the Labrador communities.

539 SASKATCHEWAN. Department of Public Health, Research and Statistics Branch. Demographic Trends in Saskatchewan, 1921-59. Queen's Printer, 1962. BINS

540 SASKATCHEWAN. Department of Municipal Affairs. Directory of Saskatchewan Hamlets, Settlements, and other Unincorporated Areas. Queen's Printer, Regina, 1968 and 1972.

A settlement gazetteer that compiles a numerical listing of rural municipalities and local government districts, their location and the urban centres within their boundaries plus an alphabetical listing of centres categorized by size, their location, and their population. Also included are parks, known islands and ferries.

INS

541 SASKATCHEWAN, Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan. Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan Covered Population S.H.S.P., Regina. Annual publication. tables.

Population statistics for five year age/sex cohorts presented in tabular form for cities, towns, villages, rural municipalities and districts, and reservations. A provincial summary is included. These annual publications date back to the early 1960s.

INS

542 SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE. Socio-economic Profile of Saskatchewan Indians and Indian Reserves, presented to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Annual Conference 1975. 17p.

This report presents statistics on demography, labour and economic activity, housing, prisons, welfare, health, child welfare and education. It also includes a summary of trends and problems and argues that education and economic development must become priorities for government action. A final section criticizes the myth of the Indian as "taxpayers" burden, stating that Indians have not had the advantages of education and community services accorded whites and points to government inaction in keeping the Indian population chronically under-priveleged.

543 SAVOIE, DONAT. Planning of a Workshop on the Perceptions of Population by Northern Native People. Northern Social Research Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1977.

A review of the available data on the perceptions of population change in the North, using government documents and published reports from native organizations. This report is a follow-up from the Northern Demography Workshop held in North Hatley, Quebec, May 9-12, 1976.

544 SCHAEFER, O. *and* C. HEINE. Accidental deaths among British Columbia Indians. (Canadian Medical Assoc. Journal 1966. v.94, no.13, p.684-85)

Comments on article by N. Schmitt, qv, and adds data on accidental death rates and causes in the Yukon Territory. Observations made throughout the Canadian Arctic emphasize the role of alcoholism in accidental and violent deaths; poor health of Indians and Eskimos is also a factor. DNLM.

545 SCHAEFFER, O. When the Eskimo Comes to Town. Nutrition Canada 6, 1971, p.8-16.

546 SCHMITT, N. *and others.* Accidental deaths among British Columbia Indians. (Canadian Medical Assoc. Journal 1966. v.94, no.5, p.228-34, tables) 4 refs. French summary. *Other authors:* L.W. Hole *and* W.S. Barclay.

Accidents are the leading cause of death among Indians of the area, but rank fourth among non-Indians. Indians represent some 2% of the population but 10% of the total accident fatalities, 29% of drownings and 21% of fatal burns. Poor housing, stresses associated with the abrupt social change in less than a century, repressed hostility and frustration, especially in young males, and drunkenness are factors in the situation. DNLM.

547 SCHULTZ & CO. LIMITED, C.D. Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment of the Proposed Alcan Pipeline, Vol. 1, Vancouver, Canada. 1976, p.240.

Report covers preliminary assessment of proposed Alcan pipeline from Beaver Creek, Yukon to Zoma Lake, Alberta. Presents description of project, its potential impacts on the natural and socio-economic environment and suggested means to mitigate or avoid the impacts.

548 SCHWEITZER, D.H. Keewatin Regional Dynamics. M.S. Thesis, Faculty of Engineering, University of Saskatchewan, Regina, 1971. 126p. tables, bibliography, app.

This research has quantitatively documented the changes in the composition of Keewatin region during the period 1959-1969 inclusive. The changes investigated included population, personal income, the use of natural resources, transportation, education, housing and medical facilities. It has shown that the Eskimo people in Keewatin have become increasingly dependent upon employment in government services and that there has been an attendant decline in the domestic use of renewable resources. Average per capita incomes in the region have doubled over the eleven year period to a high of $710 in 1969.

The Eskimo population of the region increased from 1635 in 1959 to 2456 in 1969. The very high birth and death rates in the region resulted in an age-sex pyramid with a wide base converging rapidly to a narrow top. The population data indicated that very significant shifts in the distribution of population occurred during the operation of the mine in Rankin Inlet and subsequent to its closing in 1962. Tables of intraregional migrations prepared for the years 1963 to 1969 showed that, during this period, annual movements of population have been relatively small except for the years when the government sponsored relocation project at Daly Bay caused large movements.

A modified gravity model was developed to investigate the relationships between migration and regional differences in social and economic structure. The preliminary analysis of this model showed its workability although it was not possible to calibrate the model. The most significant factor influencing migration between each pair of settlements, indicated by this research, was the accumulated total of migrants moving along the same route during the years since 1963. It had been postulated that this variable would act as an indication of the factor "family and friends nearby", which was one of nine such factors considered important in influencing decisions to move by a group of Eskimos interviewed in Rankin Inlet. However, the causality of this variable might be questioned.

Suggestions for further research and particularly for calibration of the proposed model, were advanced.

INS

549 SCIENCE COUNCIL OF CANADA. Northward Looking - A Strategy and a Science Policy for Northern Development, 1977, p. 95.

Final report of Council on northern development in Canada. Chapters provide political economic background information on the North; recommendations for a strategy of mixed economic development, principles of a science policy for Northern development and recommendations for the direction and control of northern development.

550 SCOTT, J. Demographic Factors Associated with Perceptual-Spatial Skills Among Metis School Children. M.A. Thesis, Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1972. 64p. tables, references.

Previous research has suggested that different ability patterns are associated with exposure to different environmental demands. This study was designed to test five hypotheses relating demographic factors in early childhood to later performance on tests of spatial ability. Sixty-two Metis schoolchildren from a single northern community were given spatial tests when they were aged nine to eleven years. Spatial scores for boys and for girls were correlated with scores on four demographic variables characterizing the children's early household environment. The demographic data had been obtained in an earlier study carried out when the children were one to three years of age. Results indicated statistically significant but weak relationships between demographic variables and spatial scores. Predicted relationships were not confined to spatial scores but held also for school achievement measures. Analysis of sex differences in patterns of intercorrelation between demographic variables and test scores suggested that current differences in the environmental experience of boys and girls may be contributing to an increasing differentiation in spatial scores between boys and girls as the children grow older and become channeled into their adult sex roles.

INS

551 SCOTT, MICHAEL M. A Bibliography of Western Canadian Studies Relating to Manitoba. The Western Canada Research Council, Winnipeg, Spring 1967. BINS

552 SCOTT, MICHEL. The Socio-Economic Impact of the Pointed Mountain Gas Field. Northern Policy and Program Planning Branch, The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. 1973.

Descriptions and data are provided of the local economies, employment patterns and social impacts of the project.

AINA

553 SEABORNE, ADRIAN A. Population Changes in Northern Saskatchewan and Case Studies of Indian Migration at Black Lake and Shoal Lake. M.A. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. 1972. 142p., maps, tables, bibliography.

Presents an overview of population and socio-economic characteristics and changes for the Indian and Metis people in Northern Saskatchewan for the years 1941 to 1971. The bulk of the study deals with two native communities, one with a relatively high degree of isolation (Black Lake) and one that is in closer proximity to non-native culture areas (Shoal Lake). The socio-economic characteristics of the two settlements are considered in terms of their relationship to migration and migration potential. A hypothesis considered is that greater acculturation and accessibility will increase migration, but for both settlements long term migration was small.

INS

554 SEABORNE, ADRIAN A. The Population Geography of Northern Saskatchewan. (in: The Musk-Ox, No. 12, 1973, pp. 49-58). Maps, tables, references.

Discussion of population growth, distribution, ethnic composition, settlement change, and problems associated with socio-economic change in Northern Saskatchewan since 1941.

INS

555 SHANNON, E.N. The Resources of the Waterhen Region. M.A. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1967. 120p. maps, tables, bibliography.

This thesis is an attempt to describe and analyse the present and potential physical resources of the Waterhen region, and to determine if there is a logical basis for present land use. Chapter 9 contains a discussion of population growth and distribution for this area that is located near the southwest edge of what is generally considered as northern Saskatchewan.

INS

556 SHARP, EMMIT F. and G. ALBERT KRISTJANSON. The People of Manitoba - 1951-1961. A.R.D.A. Project No. 7030. A.R.D.A. Research Report No. RE-2. Queen's Printer. Ottawa, 1966. 60p. ill.

557 SHAW, THOMAS. Demographic Inventory of the Native Indian Population, Lesser Slave Lake Area. Alberta Indian Development System. Edmonton. 1973. 350p.

PRL

558 SIEMENS, L.B. Single-Enterprise Community Studies in Northern Canada, Series 5; Occasional Paper No. 7, Center for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. 1973.

The purpose of this paper, then, is to present an overview of some Canadian studies and observations on the planning of, and subsequent quality of life in, the single-enterprise communities located along the vast resource frontier that stretches from southeast to northwest across Canada.

Although a large number of professionally designed new towns have been built and populated in recent decades, very few reports of a favorable nature, on the "good life" in these new towns, have been heard or written. This lack of favorable reporting should not imply that all residents of these communities are miserable. That would be far from the truth as hundreds of Canadians have found their Shangri-La in some secluded northern town and would rather be nowhere else. However, it seems that these people are in the minority. Indeed, following a study of several single-enterprise communities, Marsh (1970, p.17) stated that "the idea of moving to the Canadian north is probably one of the least appealing thoughts possible to most people."

The majority of reports on the environmental, physical, social, and psychological conditions in isolated, northern resource communities have rendered verdicts ranging from unattractive to deplorable. The danger one faces in attempting to summarize material of this nature is the temptation to extrapolate from the conditions in one community the conditions in all other one-industry communities in Canada. Although it is true that many problem areas may permit a measure of generalization, substantial differences in kind and degree of problems persist among communities.

INS

559 SIGGNER, A.J., and GINETTE BRULOTTE. The Methodology for a Population Projection Model for the Registered Indian Population by Place of Residence, for Canada and the Regions; 1973 to 1985. Departmental Statistics Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, February 1975, 22p.

This report outlines a model for the projection of the Registered Indian Population by place of residence, for Canada and the regions from 1973 to 1985. In this population projection model, the total registered

Indian population is projected by sex and single years of age, at the Canada level from 1973 to 1985; and by place of residence for Canada and the regions from 1973 to 1985.

560 SIGGNER, ANDREW J. A Framework for Demographic Research on the North. (in Proceedings Northern Population Workshops I, The Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta. 1977. p. 72-85).

An ecological framework is proposed within which demographic research may be conducted by various departments of the Federal and Territorial Governments, and by non-governmental research institutes. An overview of the demographic studies carried out by the Northern Affairs and Indian and Eskimo Affairs Programs will form part of the proposed research framework to identify, in a systematic fashion, what has been done, what objectives these studies are meeting and how they are being used. A population projection model employed to forecast the Registered Indian population and how its use by policy-makers and planners to identify program and policy issues is also described in detail.

It is proposed to use the research framework to identify gaps in our demographic knowledge of the North, taking into account present, as well as anticipated, economic, sociological and environmental changes and issues in the area.

561 SIGGNER, ANDREW J. Preliminary Results from a Study of 1966-71 Migration Patterns Among Status Indians in Canada. Program Statistics Division, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, 1977. DINA

562 SIGGNER, A.J. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Report on the 1981 Census Social Subject Area Requirements: Prepared for the Census Long Range Planning Group, Statistics Canada. Departmental Statistics Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, 1977.

This report presents the first of a series of findings which will analyze the size, direction and composition of status Indian migrants. Its purpose is to present general patterns and levels of migration as well as some demographic characteristics of the migrants and non-migrants. Based on 1971 census data patterns of internal migration among the status Indians of Canada are examined. INS

563 SIGVALDASON, JACK. Work Arctic Proves Men Prefer Jobs to Welfare. Star Weekly, Canadian Panorama, 1972.

Article describes the Work-Arctic pilot project set up by Hay River businessmen. It is a somewhat culturally adapted labour pool aimed at providing employment opportunities for the native population. The project is considered successful, and subsequent social impacts are seen as favourable. BINS

564 SINDELL, P.S. A selected bibliography of publications, theses, research reports and documents arising from the work of the McGill Cree Project. Programme in the Anthropology of Development, McGill University, 1966-1971; Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec, Vol. 1 (2) 1971, p. 32-35.

565 SLOBODIN, R. Metis of the Mackenzie District. Ottawa St. Paul Univ. 1966. 175 p. map, tables, illus. Refs.

Discusses mixed populations, rejecting such terms as half-breed, and attempts a working definition of the Mackenzie District Metis. Historical, social and cultural distinctions are shown to exist between them and the Red River Metis population. From 1962-63 observations in Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort McPherson, Inuvik, Arctic Red River and Aklavik, the population, prosperity, employment opportunities, residential patterns and segregation or otherwise of Metis families are outlined, and their ethnic composition tentativly tabulated. The size and composition of the family, marital and extra-marital partners, relationships within the nuclear family, and child care are considered, as are kinship, incidence and extended-family organization, etc. Occupations and work employment in the transportation industry, trapping, trading, commerical fishing, and clocked wage employment are dealt with. Education is discussed, both mission schooling, and the post-war federal school program, age-grade retardation and problems of native students, indigenous culture, vocational training, etc. Social problems such as law violations and relationships with agencies of external authority are considered, noting the paucity of Metis leadership. Finally the Metis identity and the influence of ecology and tangential cultures upon life-styles and goals of individuals and families are discussed. CaMAI

566 SMITH, D.G. The Mackenzie Delta - domestic economy of the native peoples, a preliminary study. Ottawa 1968. 59 p. map. Refs. (Canada. Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre. Mackenzie Delta Research Project MDRP 3)

Distinguishes three types of natives in this region: people on the land, settlement dwellers not in continuous employment, and settlement dwellers in continuous employment. Using a means-ends theoretic approach, the goals of each group, the means used to attain these, the degree of attainment and frustration-response behavior are analyzed. Gambling, immoderate drinking, and other such responses are shown to affect chiefly, but not only the second group. Prestige is a major value-orientation and value confusion is considered important in the case of those who desire a "white" job, but idealize the independent fur-trapping existence of the past. A trend toward emergence of a service group (cleaners, brush-cutters, laborers, etc) is apparent. Many have rejected life on the land without having means to hold steady jobs. Training is viewed as a specific means to obtain prestige goals and may not be generalized, so that if after training a specific job is not available resentment results. More generalized adaptive education rather than intensive specialized training is recommended. Persons entering training should share values and expectations consistent with the program goals. The author sees accelerated movement from the land and from camp life, and development of a class system as future trends among the native peoples of this area. CaMAI.

567 SMITH, DEREK G. Occupational Preferences of Northern Students. Northern Science Research Group, Northern Economic Development Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1972, 23p.

This is a report on the initial findings of a questionnaire study conducted among over one thousand high school students of all ethnic groups in the Mackenzie River delta, Yellowknife, Churchill and Frobisher Bay. The questionnaires explored the occupational prestige values and occupational aspirations of the students, and found a strong correlation between all ethnic groups. It was further apparent that the school students attended, rather than their ethnic affiliation, was a principal factor in this similarity.

568 SMITH, DEREK G. Natives and Outsiders: Pluralism in the Mackenzie River Delta, Northwest Territories. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Information Canada. Ottawa. 1975.

This study is based principally on data recovered during intensive fieldwork in the Mackenzie River Delta between 1965 and 1967. Since this study is being published nearly ten years after the events it describes, the question whether it is "dated" must inevitably arise, particularly in light of some of the rapid socioeconomic developments in the Mackenzie area since 1967.

Ongoing research in the Mackenzie Delta has persuaded the author that the basic structure of social relationships between Native people and Outsiders remains as it was in 1965 to 1967, with the qualification that the patterns described in this study have intensified rather than ameliorated. This intensification on the plural relationship was anticipated in Chapter VII.

The most striking changes since 1967 among Native people have been the advent of powerful Native political organizations demanding, among other things, settlement of land and aboriginal rights claims. On the side of Outsiders there has been rapid and intensive development of oil and gas exploration, with an attendant influx of Outsiders, money, and economic infrastructural changes such as the building of all-weather roads into the area. There has been a further polarization of Native and Outsiders interests which mark an intensification of the pluralistic relationship between them.

Native people have become politically more powerful and economically more affluent in the cash economy. They have risen on the socio-economic ladder, but so have the Outsiders. There is an apparent trend in upward mobility for Native people, but it is largely illusory, because while they have risen on the socio-economic ladder, the proportionate "distance" between them and Outsiders has remained essentially of the same scale as it was in 1967.

Other changes have taken place in the Native sector. Fewer people maintain a primarily land-oriented way of life. Snowmobiles have almost completely replaced the dogsled as a means of transport. More people are engaged in casual labour and are living in the settlements in improved housing. But this does not mean that the land and its resources have become less significant for Native people. There is less fishing, since there are fewer dogs to feed, but there is more hunting (and more effective hunting) for meat for human consumption. Our 1965-1967 data on the use of land resources (Chapter V and Appendix F) estimated Native peoples' reliance on these resources in terms of cash-equivalent values. This showed that

land activities were very significant. There are other more powerful ways of estimating the relationship to the land. For example, a quick re-examination of our 1965-1967 data shows that over 75% of the protein demand of Native people was met by land resources. An equally quick calculation based on more recent figures shows that this scale of reliance on land resources has remained essentially the same. Technological change, which is very visible, should not be allowed to obscure the less visible, but very important, continuities in reliance upon traditional resources. Facts such as these ought to be considered in any discussion of land and aboriginal rights claims, let alone in any discussion of apparent social change in the Native sector.

This study is essentially a community study, but at every opportunity relationships to the larger economy and policy are indicated. This raises substantial theoretical and methodological difficulties for the application of the pluralism model. The model was originally designed for the study of society-wide plural relationships; we have applied it at a more local, regional level. Not all of the problems raised by such a shift in levels of reference are resolved in this study, nor could they be. However, the pluralism model has been effective in characterizing the quality of relationships between the ethnic groups of the Mackenzie Delta. This "quality of relationship" is what the study is all about.

Includes population history of region and ethnic characteristics.

PRL

569 SMITH, G.C. Raw Materials For Social Indicators. A Report To The Task Force on Manpower Services To Native Peoples. Research Projects Group. Strategic Planning and Research. Department of Manpower and Immigration. 1975.

The definition and operationalization of social indicators are discussed. Examples of relevant indicators are drawn from Canadian, British and American sources, and a selective bibliography is presented. It is recommended that the development of social indicators for the Task Force be integrated with the collection of demographic data insofar as data have a common source, and with the review of the provision of manpower services to native peoples insofar as they may be useful in suggesting disparities in the delivery of services.

PRL

570 SPEARMAN, L.B. Comparison of Social Welfare Needs with Service Networks in Two Northern Manitoba Communities, Series 2: Research Report, Center for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1975.

Northern Canadian communities are characterized by a highly mobile transient population. These communities are subject to rapid changes of quick expansion or sudden decline. Many are highly susceptible to the economic output of single industries. In addition these communities are faced with a style of life that is in large part determined by severe climatic conditions. Constant isolation poses an important problem in that the people in the north are, in a sense, living in a frontier world and their way of life may lead to a different set of social welfare needs and resources than found in southern areas.

Certainly, such factors greatly affect the types and usages of various community institutions. In a frontier type community the institutions that provide the area with its education, leisure time activities, law enforcement, social welfare services, and so forth are emerging and developing.

Because of the above special characteristics of northern communities and the emerging character of their institutions, the social welfare needs of the citizens of northern communities and the resources available to meet these needs are largely unknown quantities. Thus, two major purposes of the study are: (1) to examine and compare the perceived social welfare needs (problems) of two northern communities and (2) to examine and compare the network of social services in the same two northern communities. The study thus focuses upon the social service network and not the specific programs of agencies. The effort is to describe the network of social services and to compare them with perceived needs.

INS

571 SPENCER, LORAINE and SUSAN HOLLAND. Northern Ontario, a Bibliography. University of Toronto Press, 1968.

This reference work provides a list of bibliographical entries for books and periodical articles related to Northern Ontario. The geographical area covered is that part of the province which lies north of the Canadian National Railway

running from Cochrane through Kapuskasing and Hearst to Sioux Lookout. With references to all aspects of this section of Canada, the compilers have included the following topics: Archeology, Botany, Boundaries, Economics and Development, Entomology, Ethnology, Forestry, Ichthyology, Invertebrate Zoology, Linguistics, Mammalogy, Medicine, Meteorology, Ornithology, Paleontology and Transportation. An author index to the entire work, and a map, have been added for further clarity.
BINS

572 STAGER, J.K. Old Crow and the Proposed Northern Gas Pipeline. Environmental Social Program, Northern Pipelines, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1974, 233p.

This study is to provide the basis for an assessment of the consequences of building and operating a trunk gas pipeline through the northern Yukon upon the social and economic life of the people of Old Crow, Y.T. It includes an analysis of the demography, education and acculturation of the native people of Old Crow.

573 STAVELEY, M. The population geography of Yellowknife, North West Territories. (Albertan geographer 1965-66, no. 2, p. 12-24, tables, illus) 26 refs.

Reviews population figures in the Yellowknife area from the first white settlement in 1935, and assesses the validity of early statistics. A 1964 census indicated a population of 3787. The distribution of population within the municipal area, defined as a circle of 15 mi radius from the post office, is outlined. The demographic characteristics of the population are analyzed, with emphasis on employment, place of origin and rate of increase. More than 90% are Canadian citizens and less than 10% are Eskimo and Indian. The town is considered to have attained considerable social stability and maturity, but it contains a significant shifting element. Decline is forecast from 1970-75 on wards as a result of mine closure, and the future of the town is uncertain.
CaOGB, DLC.

574 STAVELEY, M. Migration and Mobility in Newfoundland and Labrador: A Study in Population Geography. Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Alberta, Edmonton. 1974. INS

575 STEFANSSON, V. The Distribution of Human and Animal Life in Western Arctic America. (Geographical Journal, Vol. 41 No. 5, 1913, p. 449-59).

An account of the exploitation and utilization of the animal life by the Eskimos; its distribution and population; and of the role played by the white man's civilization in drastically decreasing the population and disrupting the lives of both the animal and human life in the area.
BINS

576 STEINMETZ, N. Medical care of Eskimo children. (Canadian nurse 1967. v. 63, no. 3, p.29-31, illus) 8 refs.

Senior pediatric residents from the Montreal Children's Hospital spend since 1965 one month on a rotation basis serving the hospital at Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island. Ca 3000 or nearly one half of the Eskimos of the Eastern Arctic now live in this community. The infant death rate per 1000 live births is 6½ times, and of children 1-4 yr of age, 15 times that of the rest of Canada. Diseases are associated with low living standards and ignorance. Lower and upper respiratory diseases, vitamin- and iron-deficiency, impetigo, draining ear, viral, and venereal diseases are considered serious. DNLM.

577 STEINMETZ, N. Pediatric services and residency training in the Canadian Arctic. (Canadian journal of public health 1967. v.58, no.10, p.461-63, table) 5 refs.

Senior pediatric residents of Montreal Children's Hospital, sent on monthly rotation to Frobisher Bay General Hospital, find the lower respiratory tract infections the most common illness; meningitis, anemia, middle ear disease, upper respiratory infection, and impetigo also occur. The frequency of the illness is often related to poor nutrition, housing and education. DNLM.

578 STEVENSON, A. The Changing Canadian Eskimos. From: La Foundation Française d'Etudes Nordique - Le Peuple Esquimau aujourd'hui et demain. Ed. Jean Malaurie. Paris. 1973.

579 STEVENSON, D.S. Problems of Eskimo relocation for industrial employment, a preliminary study. Ottawa 1968. 25 p. map. (Canada. Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Northern Science Research Group NSRG 68-1)

Reports research into reasons for variable success in accommodating Eskimos into industrial employment and residence in non-Eskimo areas of northern Canada. 105 Eskimos were interviewed at three localities: Roma Junction (Great Slave Ry), Lynn Lake and Yellowknife. In all cases absence of family housing was a major problem. Stresses between Eskimos and other groups have arisen chiefly in the non-work situation. While employers rate Eskimos as satisfactory, landlords and businessmen view many of them as undesirable citizens, excessive use of alcohol being a frequent cause of complaint. Adjustment appears most satisfactory at Lynn Lake. Distance from home area and high cost of travel are viewed as serious disincentives to

relocating the Eskimo population, especially at Yellowknife. Some wives show excessive withdrawal from normal social interaction, and cases of child neglect are documented. Excessive expectations on the part of new employees, inadequate skills, lack of comprehension of southern employment practices such as salary deductions, and language difficulties all complicate acculturation and relocation. CaMAI.

580 STONE, KIRK H. Human Geographic Research in The North American Northern Lands, (Arctic, Vol. 7, Nos. 3 and 4, pp. 321-35, 1955).

Author suggests that few people would doubt that northern North America needs more people. Nor is there much question that the region can support and will have a greater population in the near future. Further, the usual assumption is that the additional people should or would be permanent rather than temporary inhabitants. It is necessary therefore to consider the human geography, or the locational characteristics of the present and future population distribution. This analysis reveals the significances of the relative locations of people to people and land to people.

DINA

581 STONE, LEROY O. and CLAUDE MARCEAU, Canadian Population Trends and Public Policy Through the 1980s.

Report identifies population trends and problem areas and their implications for Canadian public policy to the year 2000. Specifically refers to unusually high population growth rate for Indians and implications in areas of housing and education.

582 SWANTON, JOHN REED, 1873- . The Indian tribes of North America. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1952. vi, 726 p. 4 fold maps. (U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 145) 81st Congress, 2d session. House Document no. 383.

Basic reference work, arranged by states. Tribes are listed alphabetically with information on location, band subdivisions, and villages, variant names, population data, history, notes on religious and cultural affiliations. Indians of Alaska and Eskimos of Alaska, Canada, and Greenland are treated: p. 524 608, maps 2-3, and p. 5-7 (introd.). Bibliography (about 300 items) and extensive index are appended. *Copy seen*: DLC.

583 TANNER, V. Outlines of the Geography, Life and Customs of Newfoundland-Labrador. Cambridge, At the University Press, 1947.

In this work of more than 900 pages and 342 illustrations, Professor V. Tanner of Helsingfors has put on permanent record the important material gathered by his two expeditions for the exploration and study of Labrador, in 1937 and 1939. The report is supplemented by references to material with excerpts assembled from all available records of other scientists, and of visitors and travellers. Hitherto, accurate knowledge of Labrador has been limited on the whole to coastal areas. In the interior there are still tracts of country never trodden by any explorer. There is a considerable measure of agreement between natural conditions of Labrador and parts of Scandinavia. Geological coincidences, too, suggest an even closer parallel, and by exhaustive studies of these it may one day become possible to compare in full, and hence perhaps to link up in time, the formations of the Old and New Worlds. Professor Tanner regards this book as a beginning. There is a full bibliography. Much use has been made of photographic and aerial-photographic record, many such photographs being reproduced in the book.

584 TAYLOR, CHRISTOPHER E. Population Policy Development In Canada - 1970-1977. The Role Of Interest Groups. Department of Geography, University of Toronto. 1978. 165p.

Report prepared in draft form for Immigration and Demographic Policy Group, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Does not contain specific references to North, but does provide extensive background information on development of a population policy for Canada during past 10 years, or so. Includes some reference to population policy and native peoples.

585 TAYLOR, GRIFFITH, Future Population in Canada: A Study in Technique. (Economic Geography, Vol. 22, No. 1, 1946). BINS

586 TAYLOR, V. Older People in Northern Saskatchewan: A Program Proposal Typescript. Prepared for the Senior Citizens' Provincial Council and the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. 1976. 124p.

A study to design a program of services for elderly people in the north. Involved was a statistical and demographic analysis of the population in Northern Saskatchewan, a literature review of existing and suggested programming for the elderly, and concepts and principles for such programming. Interviews with individuals in the fields of health, education, and social services in both the north and south, interviews with selected elderly people in four northern communities, and mail-out questionnaires to health and social service field staff were used to determine which services required further development. INS

587 THEBERGE, J.B. Yukon's Dempster Highway and environmental impact. (Nature Canada, vol. 2, no. 2, April-June 1973, pp.35-36, illus.)

Raises several points regarding the government's lack of concern and care in providing adequate background environmental studies prior to construction of the Dempster Highway. BINS

589 THIBAULT, E. Yukon sociological overview study, phase I. Whitehorse, 1973, 155p. + appendices, ill., maps.

Prepared for Pipeline Committee of the Government of the Yukon Territory. Presents the historical development of political structure of the Yukon Territory and outlines the Federal government role, examining socially

oriented government programs such as education, health, welfare rehabilitation, and local government. YA

589 THIBAULT, E. Regional Socio-Economic Overview Study - Yukon Territory. Environmental Social Program, Northern Pipelines, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1975, 78p.

The foregoing report is a very general presentation of a Regional Socio-Economic Overview for the Yukon. It contains a compilation of readily available information outlining government structure in the Yukon, government programs, economic information and demographic and manpower data. Rather than making any specific recommendations based on this report, the author suggests that the report be used as background information. He also mentions several other areas where further research and careful considerations are needed.

590 THOMAS, D.K. and C.T. THOMPSON. Eskimo Housing as Planned Culture Change. Northern Science Research Group, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, 27 pp. 1972. AINA

591 THOMAS, W.D.S. Maternal Mortality in Native British Columbia Indians, a High-Risk Group. University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada, Limited, 1971.

In their review of 145 maternal deaths which occurred in the Province of British Columbia during the years 1955 to 1962, Carpenter and Bryans noted that there was an alarming discrepancy between the mortality rate for the native Indian women of the province and that of the non-Indian population. They also noted that 50 percent of the deaths due to postpartum hemorrhage occurred in native Indian women. This paper presents a detailed study of the 26 maternal deaths which occurred among native British Columbia Indians during the years 1955 to 1965. PRL

592 THORSTEINSSON, B. Teach in Canada's Northland. Ottawa 1963. 41 p. 16 refs.

Outlines the educational aims, and the teaching requirements, salaries, benefits, etc. of teachers in the Northwest Territories and arctic Quebec. Living and working conditions are discussed, as are teaching problems with children of different social and acculturative backgrounds. Population data from the 1961 census are given: 7,949 Eskimos and 5,284 Indians in NWT; 3,200 aborigines, mainly Eskimos, in arctic Quebec. Medical facilities and schools are listed, the latter with figures on student enrollment and teachers. Map shows location of schools and hostels. CaMAI.

593 TRADE AND COMMERCE. Statistics on the Yukon. (Trade and Commerce, vol. 70, No. 5, May 1975, pp. 26-27, ill.)

Presents statistics on the land, government, people, transportation, production, business activity, communications, and education. BINS

594 TREMBLAY, FRANCINE. Population Statistics for Nouveau-Québec. Direction générale du Nouveau-Québec, Centre de Santé de l'Ungava, Service Social.

This report consists of a set of statistics from the Centre de Santé de l'Ungava. It includes data by age group for the settlements of Ungava Bay, Fort Chimo, Bellin (Payne Bay) Port Nouveau-Québec (George R.), Maricourt (Wakeham Bay), Koartac, Baie aux Feuilles (Leaf Bay), and Port Burwell, for March 1976. Other date which are included are:

- aerial distances in Nouveau-Québec
- population by ethnic group, Nouveau-Québec (Eskimo, Indian, White), 1972-73
- population of the Ungava region by sex, age and settlement, January 1973
- population pyramids for the native population of the Ungava Region, Nouveau-Québec, selected settlements, January 1973
- population of the Ungava Region by sex, age and village, October 1975
- general Inuit population statistics for Ungava Bay, November 1974
- population lists of Ungava Bay settlements of Fort Chimo, Port Nouveau-Québec, Baie aux Feuilles, Payne Bay, Koartac, and Wakeham Bay, October 1975 DINA

595 TREMBLAY, FRANCINE. Demographic Experience in the Ungava Area of New Quebec. (in Proceedings Northern Population Workshops I, The Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta. 1977. 44-47)

596 TREUDE, E. Studies in Settlement Development and Evolution of the Economy in the Eastern Central Canadian Arctic. (The Musk-Ox, 16, 1975. pp. 53-66)

PRL

597 TRUDEL, FRANCOIS. La population de l'Archipel des Belcher: une culture insulaire? Thèse de maîtrise, Département d'anthropologie, Université Laval, Québec, 1971. 115p.

598 TYMCHAK, M. Books and Articles Pertaining to the History and Culture of Northern Saskatchewan. Bibliography, Department of Northern Saskatchewan, n.d. 38p.

A bibliography of various historical, anthropological, economic and social books and articles pertaining to northern Saskatchewan and to northern Canada. Some entries have varying degrees of demographic relevance and interest. INS

U

599 UNITED STATES. Federal Power Commission. Recommendation to the President, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, Washington, D.C. 1977. XVIII, p. 442.

Report of impact of gas transportation from north slope of Alaska to the contiguous U.S. Discusses gas reserves, economic conditions, environmental impacts, socio-economic impacts, construction costs, financing, description of proposed transportation system. Recommends overland system through Canadian Yukon Territory. DINA

600 USHER, PETER J. Economic Basis and Resource Use of the Coppermine-Holman Region, N.W.T. 290 p. 1965.

Using data gathered in 1963, this study investigates the Eskimo economy of the Coppermine-Holman region in the Western Arctic. The history of economic change is outlined, from the period of early European contact. The geography, settlements, natural resources, and population of the area are described. Income from all sources (hunting, trapping, fishing, D.E.W. Line employment, government assistance, etc.) is analysed and compared with the economic potential of the region and with the needs of the people. The study attempts to isolate and analyse the important problems and trends in the economic life of the area, and to outline some possible solutions. DINA

601 USHER, P. Canadian Western Arctic, a century of change. (Anthropologica 1971. v.13, no.1/2, p.169-83, map) 32 refs.

Traces the history of the population of the Mackenzie Delta. Distribution and numbers of the native groups are given as estimated by explorers and traders 1826-57, e.g. the five distinct groups of Mackenzie Eskimos, all essentially sea-orientated, propably totaled about 2500. Changes began with the advent of American whalers who reached Herschel Island in 1890 and were followed by Alaskan Eskimos, from whom the Mackenzie people learned trapping and became acquainted with the white fox trade, orientated to a market economy and dependent on the white man. Disease reduced the population, and after the 1902 epidemic it was about 400. A 1913-23 wave of Alaskan immigrants reversed this decline, and trade improved, the Mackenzie people remained between Herschel and Baillie, hunting and trapping on the coast, and the Alaskans occupied the Delta. A third group, some of the Alaskans and offspring of the whalers, proved mobile and resourceful; the trapping frontier expanded, but overtrapping forced a retreat of the Eskimos to Tuktoyaktuk and the Delta; trapping still flourished on Banks Island that had 51 Eskimos in 1941; a small group persists at Paulatuk on the coast and some Copper Eskimos have moved into the area. Construction of the DEW line and the town of Inuvik in the 1950's provided jobs and the population is mostly urbanized now; projects of government have proved more destructive of the traditional native life than the previous century of contact. CaMAI, DSI.

602 USHER, PETER, The Bankslanders: Economy and Ecology of a Frontier Trapping Community, 1971.

Volume 1: History, 124p. The current status of fur trapping and the fur trade of Canada is assessed. An outline of historical developments in the Western Arctic during the whaling and fur trade periods is given in order to place the colonization of Banks Island for arctic fox trapping in context. This is followed by an account and analysis of the process of colonization and adaptation to the 1960's. Data on population movements are incorporated in this study.

Volume 3: The Community, 88p. The current status and future prospects of the community of Sachs Harbour are analyzed in the context of a metropolis-winterland model. The social characteristics of the community, and the population characteristics for the mid-1960's are outlined. The recent extension of government services and administration to Sachs Harbour and the oil exploration controversy of 1970 are discussed and analyzed.

V

603 VALLEE, F.G. Kabloona and Eskimo in the Central Keewatin. 218 p. 1962.

Based on field research in 1959 and 1960, this study investigates recent social and economic changes in the Baker Lake region. The history of the area is sketched, the geographic and demographic settings are described, and the Eskimo kinship system, family organization, and marriage patterns examined. Particular attention is paid to the economic position and future prospects of the Eskimos, their relations with local whites (the Kabloona), the revolution in education, and changes in the social structure of the Eskimo population. Income from wage labour and government allowances supplemented the decreasing income from fox trapping and subsistence fishing was becoming more important than caribou hunting. The developing money economy made families relatively independent of each other, permitted individuals greater independence within the family, and lessened the pressures on young people to marry. DINA

604 VALLEE, FRANK G. Indians and Eskimos of Canada: An Overview of Studies of Relevance to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Report No. 23, vol.1, 309 pp. 1966.

A summary of studies related to Indians and Eskimos of Canada in the areas of population, economic and educational patterns, cultural values, and problems related to initiation and maintenance of voluntary organizations on a regional or national basis is presented. pp. 288-309 contain a annoted bibliography of these works. AINA

605 VALLEE, FRANK G. Kabloona and the Eskimo in Central Keewatin. The Canadian Research Centre for Anthropology. 232p. illus. Ottawa. 1967. BINS

606 VAN GINKEL ASSOCIATES LTD. Communities of the Mackenzie: Effects of the Hydrocarbon Industry. 1975.

This document comprises the report of an analysis of the effects of the Arctic Gas pipeline and related hydrocarbon activities on the relevant communities of the Mackenzie Valley region.

The study was commissioned as part of a continuing effort to identify the potential socio-economic effects of hydrocarbon industry activity in the North and to determine the means by which the pipeline and related developments can yield maximum benefits for the people of the region.

Material and data are provided on the existing socio-economic life of the Mackenzie region population and labour force, existing communities and projected impacts of development. AINA

607 VAN STONE, J.W. The Economy and Population Shifts of the Eskimos of Southampton Island. 9 p. 1959.

Based on research in 1959, this report briefly sketches the history of European contact with Southampton Island, and describes the geographical distribution of the Eskimo inhabitants, many of whom came from adjacent areas earlier in this century. The Hudson's Bay Company established its post at Coral Harbour in 1924. An airfield was constructed a few miles from the settlement during the Second World War, and continued to operate. Later, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources established a school and other facilities at Coral Harbour. The Eskimos had tended increasingly to group themselves in the vicinity of the settlement and airfield, in order to be close to sources of possible wage employment, most of it temporary and seasonal.

This concentration of the population apparently had resulted in the incomplete exploitation of the comparatively rich game resources of the island, which could support a much larger number of people. The shift to a partial wage economy was resulting in a gradual disintegration of the aboriginal economy, but the new wage base did not appear sufficiently stable to meet the needs of the people.

DINA

608 VANSTONE, JAMES WILLARD, 1925- , *and* W. H. OSWALT. The Caribou Eskimos of Eskimo Point. Ottawa, 1959. 38 p. (Canada. Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Northern Co-ordination and Research Center. NCRC-59-2.)

Contains two parts: *The Caribou Eskimo community of Eskimo Point* (p. 1-15, 3 refs.). Three population segments are distinguished, viz, Caribou (165) and other Hudson Bay (30) Eskimos, individuals of Western European descent (13). The Caribou Eskimo housing pattern (canvas tent, snowhouse), hunting and fishing, fox-trapping (tabulated for 1949-1959), summer jobs and government subsidies are described. Acculturative changes involved in purchase of trade goods are noted. Social structure is discussed: household units grouped by kin- or religious affiliation, leadership pattern, role of the RCMP and the Hudson's Bay Co. representatives; health facilities and schooling are sketched.

The future of the Caribou Eskimos, by W. H. Oswalt and J. W. VanStone (p. 16-38, 8 refs.). The current government policy to "make the Eskimo a fully participating Canadian citizen," is outlined. Effects of its implementation are discussed in relation to the social pattern and economy of the Eskimo Point people. The policy involves replacement of the present mission, police and trading company leadership by native self-government; creation of new remunerative employment opportunities; indigenization of the educational program and development of bilingual natives; establishment of a community-owned and -managed trading store, etc. Guidance in urban relocation and adjustment are required.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

609 . VAN STONE, JAMES WILLARD, 1925- . Notes on the economy and population shifts of the Eskimos of Southampton Island. (Alaska. University. Anthropological papers, May 1960. v. 8, no. 2, p. 80-87, tables, map.) 2 refs. *Also pub.* as Van Stone, J. W. Notes on the economy and population shifts of the Eskimos of Southampton Island. Ottawa, Northern Research and Co-ordination Centre, 1960. 13 p. maps, tables.

Sketches the discovery of the Island, its former (Sadlermiut, extinct since 1902-1903), and present (Aivilik and Okomiut) Eskimo inhabitants. The yearly hunting and trapping cycle is described and 1949-1959 income from fox and bear skins tabulated. The population concentration around the trading post at Coral Harbour, work opportunities, appeal of wage employment and resulting decline of the aboriginal economy are discussed.

Copy seen: DLC.

610 VARKONY, EVA. Childhood in an Eskimo Village: George River, Quebec. M.A. Thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, 1967, 132p.

611 VESTEY, JENNIFER. Igloolik Eskimo Settlement and Migration 1900-1970. M.A. Thesis (Geography), McGill University, Montreal. 1973. DINA

612 VILLIERS, D. The Central Arctic: An Area Economic Survey 1968. (A.E.S.R. #68/1 Industrial Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, 1969.

This report is one of a series of Area Economic Surveys carried out by the Industrial Division of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. These surveys are a continuing part of the Department's efforts to determine the goals for local economic and social progress in th Nqrthwest Territories. Basically the surveys are intended to:

1) Assess the renewable resources as to thei ability to sustain the local population.
2) Determine the degree of exploitation of these resources and the efficiency of their use.
3) Investigate and explain the social and economic factors affecting resource utilization.
4) Recommend ways and means whereby the standard of living of the local people might be improved.

As the reasons for these surveys are practical, the material presented in the reports is selected for its relevance in this respect; much academic material gathered in the course of the investigation which may have been taken into account in the deliberations is necessarily excluded from these reports. On the other hand, authors have been given wide latitude in their approach and have been encouraged to give consideration to key problems of a theoretical nature and to include such theoretical argument where its inclusion

is thought to contribute to the understanding of the material presented and of the practical conclusions drawn.

The report includes data on the population and social organization of communities.

AINA

613 WARKENTIN, JOHN. Canada: A Geographical Interpretation. Methuen, Toronto, 1968. 608p. ill.

614 WEIR, T.R. Rural Population Change and Migration: Interlake District, Manitoba, Part 1. Prepared for The Rural Development Committee. Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation. Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. 1964. 78p. ill.

615 WESTERN BUSINESS. Northwestern Ontario .... Labour Force. Western Business, December 1960.
BINS

616 WHERRETT, G.J. Survey of Health Conditions and Medical and Hospital Services in the Northwest Territories. Arctic Survey, 1., Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol. 11, Feb. 1945, p. 49-60. (Reprinted in C.A. Dawson, editor, The New North-West, 1947, p.227-42).
Brief notes and tabular data on the population of the Mackenzie River Valley; the death rates; discussion of morbidity and mortality, medical officers, health services, health and mission schools, service in outlying centers, and the lack of services; with recommendations.

617 WHERRETT, G. Study of Tuberculosis in the Eastern Arctic. (In: Revue Canadienne d'Hygiene Publique, Vol. 60, No. 1, January 1969, pp. 7-14, tabs). Canadian Public Health Association, Toronto, 1969.

618 WHITELEY, W. H. The records of the Moravian mission in Labrador. (American archivist 1961. v. 24, no. 4, p. 425-30.)
Describes records transferred from Nain, Hopedale, Hebron, and other stations to the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem, Penna. in 1959, microfilm deposited in the Public Archives, Ottawa. They comprise church books of vital statistics, etc., correspondence, station diaries, and conference proceedings. Their scope and importance are stressed, as providing detailed information from 1771 on hunting, fishing, status of game, trade, travel, weather, native population, etc. as well as the organization and activity of these versatile missions themselves. CaMAI.

619 WHITESIDE, C. Aboriginal People: A Selected Bibliography. Department of Secretary of State, Citizenship Branch, Ottawa. 1973.
PRL

620 WHITESIDE, D. Good Guys and Bad Guys: Ethical Problems In Demographic Research. (in Proceedings Northern Population Workshops I, The Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta. 1977. p.203-210).

621 *WHO CHRONICLE.* Health in the polar regions. (*In:* v.17, 1963. no.9, p.319-34, tables, illus) 13 refs.
Reviews, mainly from papers of No 84468, the arctic population, social and demographic factors, the physical environment, physiological and nutritional problems, public health services, disease, accidents, and sanitation. The Antarctic is considered as to climate and expeditionary personnel selection, and psychological problems. DNLM.

622 (See 614)

623 WILEY, S. C. Colonization and settlement in the Americas, a selected bibliography. Ottawa, 1960. 68 p. (Canada. Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys. Geographical Branch. Bibliographical series, no. 25.) Text in English and French.

Lists publications of the last 30 years: books, periodical articles, monographs, maps. They are grouped by region, and include 35 on Alaska, and several on northern areas in the section on Canada.

Copy seen: DLC.

624 WILLIAMSON, DR. ROBERT G. and TERRENCE W. FOSTER. Eskimo Relocation in Canada. Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1975, 121p.

The object of this research study is to isolated problems associated with past eskimo relocations and analyze them in detail. On the basis of these problems recommendations are made for fūture relocation programs. By the collection and analysis of new data and on the basis of past findings, this study attempts to define the characteristics of those most likely to relocate, to predict which people would likely make the best adjustment to Eurocanadian environment, and to foresee what problems might be encountered. It is hypothesized that the following factors would influence the decision to relocate and the subsequent adjustment of native people:

- extent of kinship linkages and the emotional significance of these attachments
- length of residence in the community
- age
- present income
- dependence (psychological or economic) on hunting and fishing
- sex
- marital status
- personal occupation and life-style aspirations

625 . WILLIS, J. S. Disease and death in Canada's North. 30 p. tables, map. (*In:* WHO Conference on medicine . . . 1962.) 21 refs.

Describes the Canadian North and its environment and presents vital statistics of Indians, Eskimos and whites with comparisons to all Canada. Data are given on mortality, by age- and ethnic-groups and its causes, diseases and their incidence, hospitalization, epidemics. Public health services are outlined, their cost, government and other hospitals, clinics, etc. are reported. CaONA.

626 . WILLIS, J. S. Disease and death in Canada's North. (Canadian Medical Services. Journal 1963. v. 19, no. 9, p. 747–68, tables, map.) 21 refs.

Offers a general discussion of the physiography, climate and settlements of the Northwest Territories, health of the Eskimo, Indian, "white status" native, as compared with conditions in southern Canada. Infant environment, hygiene, survival and prevalent diseases (respiratory) are outlined. Vital statistics and leading causes of death (1962) are given. The main diseases (respiratory, digestive, skin, eye, ear, nervous diseases,), accidents, poisoning, violence, epidemics, etc. are reviewed and statistically assessed. Health services provided are outlined. Comment by E. W. Best p. 775–77 in same issue, summarizes the paper and notes current and imminent improvements in health services. DLC.

627 . WILLMOTT, W. E. The Eskimo community at Port Harrison P.Q. Ottawa 1961. viii, 197 p. tables, graphs, maps, illus. (Canada. Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre, 61–1.) 74 refs.

Comparative study of camp Eskimos with traditional subsistence economy and settlement Eskimos on wage labor for white employers; based on field research in 1958. Geography, population and settlement pattern, production and money economies, community organization and leadership, family and kinship relations, recreation and education, religious organizations, health and nutrition are treated in turn. The acculturation and assimilation processes of both groups are analyzed. Wage labor increases the acculturative trend among settlement Eskimos, but it has the latent hazard of fostering a caste system of Eskimo laborers and white supervisors. The creation of Eskimo-owned and -run cooperatives or independent economic enterprises might bring a sense of equality into Eskimo-white relations. The welfare of the community is rated above that of individual households in the traditional camps, while an unintegrated grouping of independent households is characteristic for the settlement Eskimos, exhibiting a closer adherence to the general Canadian pattern. Statistical breakdowns are given throughout and also in appendices. CaMAI.

628. WINTERS, ROBERT HENRY, 1910- . The Eskimos: a Canadian human resource. Ottawa, Jan. 1953. 7 p. Mimeographed. (Canada. Dept. of External Affairs. Information Division. Statements and speeches, no. 53/1)

Contains text of address by the Canadian Minister of Resources and Development to the Canadian Construction Association, Montreal, Jan. 19, 1953. Eskimo characteristics and engineering ingenuity are described. Population statistics, health, social benefits, education, and recent conferences and legislation on Eskimo problems are discussed.

Copy seen: DLC.

629 WOLFORTH, JOHN, The Evolution and Economy of the Delta Community. MDRP 11, February 1971, 163p.

The first section of this study is concerned with the part which has been played by agents of the external culture in the convergence of initially distinct ethnic groups towards what has been identified as a Delta Community. The second is concerned with the changes which that community is experiencing at the present time as the result of the intensification of external contact which has accompanied the urbanization of the Canadian North. The changing spatial organization of the trapping economy and trends in wage employment are studied in this section.

630 : WOLFORTH, J.R. The Mackenzie Delta - its economic base and development, a preliminary study. Ottawa 1967. 85 p. graphs, maps, tables. 15 refs. (Canada. Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre. Mackenzie Delta Research Project MDRP 1)

Traces briefly the historical impact of whaling, the fur trade and missions upon this area and then examines in detail its present resource base. The present fur economy is described and evidence presented that abandonment of Registered Trapping Areas (map) and concentration of trapping in three main areas will inevitably result in overtrapping. A feeling of frustration at the present uneconomic nature of fur trapping as a livelihood is evident. The present condition of the Reindeer Project is examined, about 100,000 lb of meat, etc being sold annually, mainly for local consumption. The project supports a settlement of 60 persons. The utilization of forest and fish resources is evaluated. Approx 1.5 to 2 million lb of fish are caught annually in the delta for both human and dog food, making the possibility of commercial fishing doubtful. The employment situation in each of the delta settlements is analyzed, the majority of paid jobs in the four main settlements being held by whites. Two-thirds of employment in Inuvik is in the government sector. Relations between white entrepreneurs and native population are discussed. Freight movements in and out of the region are tabulated and analyzed. The only new potential base for development appears to be in energy resources, mainly oil and gas. The serious environmental constraints to economic growth are summarized in a final section.

CaMAI.

631 WONDERS, WILLIAM C. Postwar Settlement Trends in the Mackenzie Valley Area. (Geografiska Annaler, Vol. XLII, No. 4, 1960.) DINA

632 WORSLEY, P.M, et al. Developing Saskatchewan's Community Resources: Economic and Social Survey of Northern Saskatchewan. Center for Community Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 1961.

Progress report on a three year economic and social survey of northern Saskatchewan. Looks at the historical background and problems facing the north of the province. Population characteristics and trends are discussed from the past to the 1960s with a greater exphasis on the twentieth century. Also discussed are the patterns of northern incomes and the role of the Church, the Bay Company, and the government as 'colonial powers'. INS

Y

633 YATES, A.B. Housing Programmes for Eskimos in Northern Canada. The Polar Record, 94, 1970. pp. 45-50. PRL

634 YATSUSHIRO, T. Northern Research Co-ordination Centre census of the Eskimo population in Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island, N.W.T. July, 1958. Ottawa, 1958. 22 p. Mimeo.

Lists, by family, Eskimos residing in the Northern Affairs townsite and in Ikhaloweet village at the air base. For approx. 625 individuals, the name, identification disc number, relationship to head of family, birth date, family allowance account number, occupation, and pertinent remarks are given.

Copy seen: CaMAI.

635 YUKON TERRITORY. DEPT. OF HEALTH, WELFARE, AND REHABILITATION. CORRECTIONS BRANCH. Annual Report. Whitehorse.

Reports on programs, operations and expenditures of the branch. Issued annually. YA

636 YUKON TERRITORY. LAND CLAIMS ADMINISTRATOR. Analysis and position, Yukon Indian land claims. Whitehorse, Queen's Printer, 1974. 194p.

Discusses the native position and makes recommendations and policy statements representing the position of the territorial government. Topics include: eligibility, land, resources, economic development, organizations, education, housing, and social services. YA

637 YUKON TERRITORY. STATISTICAL AND PLANNING ADVISOR. Statistical review 1970-74. Whitehorse, 1975. lv., tables.

Range of statistics provided with a broad coverage of subject areas, including population, vital statistics, services, housing, justice, education, employment and industries. YA

638 YUKON TERRITORY. Yukon Data Sheet. Government of the Yukon Territory. Whitehorse 1975.

A descriptive and statistical listing of the land, people, government, economy and transportation in the Yukon. BINS

SUBJECT GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

ACCULTURATION. (see also Social conditions)
9 (1968) Circumpolar health
12 (1968) Eskimos
17 (1966) Eskimo cooperative
28 (1963) Eskimo communities
29 (1964) Eskimos, Labrador
35 (1977) Mackenzie Valley Inquiry
37 (1971) Eskimo psychology
97 (1966) Eskimo
152 (1972) Scientific guidelines
211 (1975) Athapaskan society, Yukon
222 (1967) Indians, Alberta
228 (1955) Eskimo, Belcher Island
262 (1971) Eastern Arctic
350 (1966) Northern peoples
376 (1958) Eskimo
396 (1968) Eskimo, Inoucdjouac
572 (1974) Old Crow

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT.
21 (1963) Circumpolar countries
27 (1976) Eskimo population dynamics
53 (1961) Sociological perspectives
71 (1962) Nouveau Québec
72 (1965) Nouveau Québec
86 (1967) Government activities
92 (1962) Indians, history
93 (1964) Indian, statistics
95 (1962) Eskimos, history
97 (1966) Eskimos
105 (1970) Indians, statistics
112 (1974) Eskimos
146 (1977) Yukon, communities
154 (1916) Yukon, history
157 (1944) Northwest Territories, history
159 (1976) Human settlement
163 (1967) Health conditions
168 (1957) Annual report
171 (1965) Constitutional development
172 (1946) Northwest Territories
181 (1976) Mid-north development
187 (1968) Yukon, development plan
195 (1975) Native affirmative action
212 (1963) Mistassini Indians
256 (1976) Socio-economic impact
348 (1964) Eskimos
349 (1965) Eskimos
350 (1966) Northern people
389 (1966) Northern people
475 (1977) Ontario
499 (1976) James Bay Agreement
509 (1976) Northern development
518 (1955) N.W.T. Economic prospects
588 (1973) Yukon overview
638 (1975) Yukon

AGRICULTURE. (see Economic conditions)

AKLAVIK. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 68° 13'N. 135°W.)
38 (1954)
198 (1961)
260 (1970)

ALBERTA, Northern. (regional section No. 17 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map)
5 (1974)
6 (1975)
7 (1975)
30 (1968)
136 (1977)
153 (1908)
178 (1975)
181 (1976)
185 (1963)
207 (1962)
209 (1974)
222 (1967)
259 (1973)
286 (1977)
312 (1967)
332 (1931)
335 (1971)
340 (1974)
443 (1977)
458 (1976)
464 (1948)
505 (1976)

509 (1976)
523 (1976)
547 (1976)
557 (1973)

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM.
24 (1962) Indians, Loucheux
198 (1961) Indians, Eskimos, Aklavik
220 Eskimos, Rankin Inlet
357 (1973) North, cross-cultural
544 (1966) Indians, B.C.
546 (1966) Indians, B.C.

ARCTIC RED RIVER. (Mackenzie District; 67° 27'N. 133° 45'W.)
38 (1954)

BAFFIN ISLAND. (regional section No. 24 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map, 68° 30'N. 70°W.)
48 (1970)
54 (1885)
263 (1971)
441 (1967)
576 (1967)
577 (1967)

BAKER LAKE. (pop. pl. Keewatin District; 64°N. 96°W.) & region.
68 (1963)
76 (1967)
262 (1971)
603 (1962)
605 (1967)

BANKS ISLAND. (Franklin District; 73° 15'N. 121° 30'W.)
601 (1971)
602 (1971)

BELCHER ISLANDS. (Keewatin District; 56° 15'N. 78° 45'W.)
227 (1955)
228 (1955)
261 (1967)
597 (1971)

BIBLIOGRAPHY.
1 (1974) Indians
6 (1975) Economy, Alberta
21 (1963) Arctic, general
22 (1971) Weather, Arctic
57 (1974) Development, Yukon
81 (1972) Development, Ontario
110 (1973) Economic Opportunities, N.W.T.
111 (1973) Eskimos, New Quebec
121 (1975) Mackenzie Valley Inquiry
123 (1976) Mackenzie Valley Inquiry
147 (1977) Economic, Social studies
149 (1978) Socio-economic systems
182 (1976) Urban, regional
192 (1970) Frontier communities
203 (1968) Quebec-Labrador Peninsula
221 (1974) James Bay people
230 (1975) Human development, Sask.
251 James Bay
266 (1955) Populations, Quebec-Labrador
285 (1973) Indians
286 (1977) Rural Alberta
308 (1970) Eskimos
352 (1969) Mackenzie Delta
359 (1968) Mackenzie Delta
383 (1973) Eskimo population
385 (1976) Communities, N.W.T.
394 (1975) Mackenzie Delta
420 (1964) Occupation, Nouveau Québec
449 (1970) Development
451 (1928) Aboriginal population
455 (1967) James Bay
458 (1976) Athabasca Oil Sands
498 (1955) New Quebec
551 (1967) Western Canada
564 (1971) Work-Arctic Project
569 (1975) Services to natives
571 (1968) Ontario
582 (1952) Indian tribes
583 (1947) Newfoundland-Labrador
598 Saskatchewan
604 (1966) Indians, Eskimos
619 (1973) Aboriginal People
623 (1960) Colonization, settlement

BRITISH COLUMBIA, Northern. (regional section No. 15 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map)
55 (1890)
70 (1969)
136 (1977)
178 (1975)
181 (1976)
209 (1974)
234 (1965)
265 (1974)
430 (1960)
448 (1974)
464 (1948)
505 (1976)
509 (1976)
523 (1976)
546 (1966)
547 (1976)
591 (1971)

CAMBRIDGE BAY. (Canadian Arctic Islands waters; 69° 07'N. 104° 47'W)
115 (1974)

CHESTERFIELD INLET. (Hudson Bay; 63° 40'N. 91° 30'W.)
68 (1963)

CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE. (see also Fertility, Housing, Morbidity, Mortality, Nutrition)
79 (1966) Indians, James Bay
133 (1977) Indians, Eskimos
272 (1947) Eskimo infanticide
292 (1967) Indian prenatal care
293 (1967) Indians
312 (1967) Indian, Eskimo, pneumonia
322 (1947) Eskimo infanticide
459 (1971) Eskimos
461 (1967) Indians, Eskimos
529 (1970) Eskimos, adoption
576 (1967) Medical care
610 (1967) Eskimos, Quebec

COMMUNITIES. (see Housing, Settlement, relocation of population)

COPPERMINE. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 67° 49'N. 115° 05'W.)
2 (1964)
115 (1974)
318 (1974)
320 (1975)
372 (1973)
600 (1965)

CORAL HARBOUR. (Hudson Bay; 64° 09'N. 83° 05'W.) & region
609 (1960)

CORONATION GULF. (Canadian Arctic Islands waters; 68° 25'N. 110°W.) & region
344 (1918)

COTE NORD. (pop. pl. Northern Quebec)
83 (1964)
485 (1972)

DAWSON CITY. (pop. pl. Yukon Territory; 64° 04'N. 139° 25'W.) & region
296 (1953)
403 (1962)
404 (1965)

DISEASE. (see Public Health)

EASTMAIN (river & basin, Northern Quebec; 52° 15'N. 78° 34'W.)
205 (1930)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. (see also Environmental impact studies; Planning).
2 (1964) Eskimos, copper
3 (1958) Quebec-Labrador
4 (1963) American north
11 (1965) Foxe Basin
12 (1968) Eskimo community
23 (1964) Saskatchewan, fur trade
24 (1962) Indians, Loucheux
25 (1972) Saskatchewan
34 (1968) Hudson's Bay
35 (1977) Mackenzie Valley pipeline
36 (1977) Mackenzie Valley
38 (1954) Mackenzie Valley
40 (1934) Eastern Arctic
45 (1961) Labrador
48 (1970) Baffin Island
49 (1956) Labrador
50 (1962) North, general
58 (1962) Circumpolar north
59 (1972) North, general
60 (1973) Circumpolar north
61 (1973) Saskatchewan
68 (1963) Keewatin
69 (1968) North, general
70 (1969) British Columbia
77 (1968) Grise Fiord, N.W.T.
78 (1949) Labrador-Quebec
80 (1963) Saskatchewan
81 (1972) Ontario
83 (1964) Côte-Nord, Quebec
86 (1967) North, general
88 (1977) North, general
90 (1951) North, general
92 (1962) Ontario
96 (1966) N.W.T.
97 (1966) Eskimos
100 (1968) Yukon
105 (1970) Indians
106 (1972) Yukon
107 (1972) Yukon
110 (1973) N.W.T.
113 (1974) N.W.T., Yukon
117 (1974) Pipeline, N.W.T., Yukon
118 (1974) Pipeline, employment
119 (1974) Statistics, Y.T. & N.W.T.
139 (1977) Yukon, statistics
140 (1977) N.W.T. statistics
141 (1977) Mackenzie Valley

145 (1977) Yukon, pipeline
146 (1977) Yukon, communities
147 (1977) North, general
149 (1978) Yukon, statistics
153 (1908) Canadian northwest
154 (1916) Yukon
160 (1977) Northern pipelines
168 (1957) Y.T. & N.W.T. Annual report
171 (1965) N.W.T.
172 (1946) N.W.T.
175 (1951) Eskimos
181 (1976) Mid-north
187 (1968) Yukon
188 (1968) Yukon, statistics
189 (1968) Yukon
191 (1975) Fort Chimo, Quebec
194 (1968) Cree indians, Quebec
199 (1962) Indians, Mackenzie Slave Lake
200 (1966) Mackenzie Valley
201 (1955) Yukon
219 (1967) Indians, Metis
225 (1971) Indians, Fort Resolution
234 (1965) B.C.
238 (1959) Northern Ojibwa
247 (1971) Coastal Labrador
250 (1958) Ungava Bay
254 (1955) Ungava Bay
256 (1976) Yukon, Alberta, B.C.
258 (1977) Yukon communities
262 (1971) Eastern Arctic
266 (1955) Eskimos & Indians, Quebec-Lab.
271 (1960) North, general
273 Impact, gas pipeline
274 (1975) Manpower
280 (1968) Yukon, statistics
289 (1963) Lake Harbour, N.W.T.
296 (1953) Dawson City, Y.T.
303 (1966) Mackenzie Eskimos
311 (1961) Fort McPherson
314 (1974) Saskatchewan, statistics
315 (1968) Quebec-Labrador, mining
319 (1975) Eskimos
326 (1969) Eskimos, Inuvik
328 (1970) Inuvik
336 (1968) Indians, Eskimos, Metis
344 (1918) Eskimos, copper
345 (1932) Indians
351 (1963) Labrador
362 (1968) La Ronge, Saskatchewan
367 (1972) Incomes, Mackenzie
368 Education and earnings
369 (1974) Income distribution-Keewatin
371 (1975) Yukon, incomes
378 (1959) Indians, Manitoba
388 (1962) Circumpolar region
390 (1971) Indians
397 (1967) Indians, Eskimos, Metis
401 (1965) Northern New Brunswick
404 (1965) Dawson, Y.T.
406 (1966) Yukon Territory
408 (1970) North, general
414 (1977) Pipeline, Y.T.
419 (1962) Igloolik, N.W.T.
424 (1963) Manitoba
426 (1972) Manitoba
429 (1969) Manitoba
430 (1960) Indians, British Columbia
432 (1967) North, general
437 (1973) Indians, Eskimos, N.W.T.
439 (1978) Saskatchewan
454 (1972) Indians, Great Bear Lake,NWT
460 (1971) North, general
464 (1948) Mackenzie District
474 (1966) Ontario
475 (1977) Ontario, statistics
476 (1969) Ontario
477 (1976) Ontario, statistics
482 (1974) Economic accounts
483 (1970) Northern resource strategies
484 (1971) South Mackenzie
496 (1967) Indians, Manitoba
499 (1976) James Bay
502 (1971) North, development impact
508 (1968) North, general
509 (1976) North, general
510 (1968) Manitoba
517 (1974) Whitehorse, Y.T.
518 (1955) N.W.T.
526 (1973) Mid-north
535 (1972) James Bay
547 (1976) Yukon gas pipeline
548 (1971) Keewatin
549 (1977) North, general
552 (1973) Pointed Mountain: gas field
553 (1972) Indians, Manitoba
555 (1967) Saskatchewan
568 (1975) Mackenzie Delta
583 (1947) Newfoundland-Labrador
593 (1975) Yukon, statistics
599 (1977) Gas pipeline impact
600 (1965) Coppermine-Holman Island
604 (1966) Indians, Eskimos
605 (1967) Eskimos, Keewatin
607 (1959) Southampton Island
612 (1969) Central arctic
613 (1968) North, general
627 (1961) Eskimos, Port Harrison,Quebec
630 (1967) Mackenzie Delta
632 (1961) Saskatchewan
637 (1975) Yukon
638 (1975) Yukon, statistics

EDUCATION, TRAINING, ETC. (see also Social conditions, Population policy)
32 (1977) Language use
37 (1971) Psychological research
48 (1970) Baffin Island
64 (1974) Indians, employment
69 (1968) Income, employment
75 (1972) High school, Yukon
88 (1977) Government activities
90 (1951) Indians, history
92 (1962) Indians, Ontario
93 (1964) Indians
95 (1962) Eskimos
97 (1966) Eskimos
99 (1968) Indians
105 (1970) Indians
107 (1972) Indians, Metis - Yukon
108 (1972) Labour pools
112 (1974) Eskimos
116 (1974) Pipeline impact
118 (1974) Pipeline impact
120 (1975) Northern business
140 (1977) N.W.T. statistics
143 (1977) Indian, statistics
144 (1977) Statistics
145 (1977) Yukon gas pipeline impact
146 (1977) Yukon
150 (1978) N.W.T. statistics
152 (1972) Scientific guidelines
168 (1957) Annual report
173 (1970) Labrador
175 (1951) Eskimos
180 (1973) Gas pipeline impact
189 (1968) Yukon
204 (1967) N.W.T., Yukon
218 (1974) N.W.T.
227 (1955) Belcher Islands
230 (1975) Saskatchewan
241 (1963) Indians
245 (1967) Indians, Schefferville, Quebec
246 (1968) Labrador
247 (1971) Labrador
254 (1955) Eskimos, Ungava Bay
273 (1974) Gas pipeline impacts
281 (1968) Yukon
326 (1969) Inuvik
336 (1968) Indians, Eskimos
355 (1971) Indians, Eskimos
368 Effects on earnings
378 (1959) Indians, Manitoba
395 (1960) Indians
397 (1967) Community development
414 (1977) Pipeline impact - Yukon
444 (1975) Employment information
445 (1975) Statistics, N.W.T.
446 (1967) Indians, Eskimos
474 (1966) Ontario
475 (1977) Ontario, statistics
476 (1969) Ontario
477 (1976) Statistics
478 (1967) Indians, Ontario
495 (1969) Keewatin
499 (1976) James Bay Agreement
501 (1974) Quebec
521 (1970) Indians, Eskimos, Quebec
542 (1975) Indians, Saskatchewan
550 (1972) Demographic factors
565 (1966) Metis, Mackenzie Region
566 (1968) Natives, Mackenzie Delta
567 (1972) Occupational preferences
572 (1974) Old Crow
577 (1967) Health services
581 Public policy
588 (1973) Yukon
592 (1963) North, general
593 (1975) Yukon
603 (1962) Keewatin
604 (1966) Overview
612 (1969) Central Arctic
628 (1953) Eskimos, statistics
637 (1975) Statistics

EMPLOYMENT. (see Labour)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS. (see also Land claims, Land use, Laws, Regulations, Planning)
35 (1977) Mackenzie Valley Inquiry
36 (1977) Mackenzie Valley Inquiry
109 (1973) Northern gas pipeline
115 (1974) Native male labour force
117 (1974) Mackenzie Valley Inquiry
118 (1974) Territorial population
121 (1975) Lists of reports and studies
123 (1976) Lists of reports and studies
127 (1976) Employment, population
128 (1976) Eskimo land use
141 (1977) Proceedings summary
142 (1977) Alaska Highway gas pipeline
145 (1977) Alaska Highway gas pipeline
146 (1977) Alaska Highway gas pipeline
160 (1977) Northern pipelines
180 (1973) Arctic gas pipeline
256 (1976) Alaska Highway pipeline
273 (1974) Arctic gas pipeline
339 (1977) Alaska Highway pipeline
353 (1973) Northern gas pipelines
384 (1976) Social aspects, Burger
414 (1977) Alaska Highway pipeline
421 (1973) Mackenzie Valley pipeline
453 (1977) Alaska Highway pipeline

471 Mackenzie Delta contingency
499 (1976) James Bay Agreement
500 (1977) James Bay Agreement
511 (1972) Social implications
535 (1972) James Bay Development
547 (1976) Alaska Highway pipeline
549 (1977) North, general
552 (1973) Pointed Mountain, gas field
572 (1974) Old Crow
587 (1973) Dempster Highway
588 (1973) Yukon sociological studies
589 (1975) Yukon, economic
599 (1977) U.S. Federal Power Commission
606 (1975) Mackenzie communities

ESKIMO POINT. (pop. pl. Keewatin District; 61° 07'N. 94° 03'W.)
68 (1963)
608 (1959)

ESKIMOS, INDIANS, METIS.
4 (1963) Population and resources
8 (1966) Health
11 (1965) Foxe Basin
12 (1968) Social economic change
16 Origin, migration
17 (1966) Fort George, Quebec
18 (1953) Census - 1951
19 (1953) Identification disks
20 (1966) Census - 1961
27 (1976) Population dynamics
28 (1963) Socio-economic groups
29 (1964) Labrador
33 (1972) Saglouc, Quebec
35 (1977) Mackenzie Valley
37 (1971) Psychological research
39 (1968) Census - 1961
45 (1961) Labrador
48 (1970) Baffin Island
49 (1956) Labrador
54 (1885) Baffin Island
56 (1965) Quebec, demography
59 (1972) Population
60 (1973) Population
65 (1974) Training
67 (1975) Vital statistics
69 (1968) Income, employment
71 (1962) Northern Quebec
73 (1967) Northern Quebec
76 (1967) Barren Lands
77 (1968) Grise Fiord
78 (1949) Labrador
79 (1966) Health problems
82 (1949) Quebec
86 (1967) Vital statistics
95 (1962) History
97 (1966) Social, economic conditions
111 (1973) Quebec
112 (1974) General information
114 (1974) Pipeline impact, labour force
115 (1974) Labour force
125 (1976) Census - Quebec
128 (1976) Land use
130 (1976) Census - 1971
131 (1977) Inmate population
143 (1977) Statistics
144 (1977) Statistics
152 (1972) Scientific guidelines
157 (1944) Annual report
159 (1976) Settlements
160 (1977) Northern pipelines
161 (1960) Hospital care
165 (1975) Health
168 (1957) Annual report
169 (1961) Mortality
170 (1962) N.W.T., Y,T., population
171 (1965) Economic development
175 Statistics
184 (1962) Increased population
186 (1952) Future
190 (1964) James Bay
191 (1975) Fort Chimo
193 (1966) Population distribution
197 (1955) History
204 (1967) Education
205 (1930) Eastmain, Quebec
206 (1974) Community planning
209 (1974) History
213 (1961) Rankin Inlet
214 (1969) History
215 (1971) Family problems
220 Eastern Arctic
227 (1955) Belcher Islands
228 (1955) Belcher Islands
233 (1961) History
236 (1977) Demographic & cultural change
239 (1962) Adoption
244 (1966) Labrador
246 (1968) Labrador
248 (1957) Housing
251 James Bay
252 (1961) Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.
253 (1955) Eastern Arctic
254 (1955) Ungava Bay, Quebec
261 (1967) Belcher Islands
262 (1971) Eastern Arctic
263 (1971) Eastern Arctic
264 (1973) Demographic Research
266 (1955) Quebec, Labrador
270 (1941) Barren Lands
272 (1947) Infanticide
274 (1975) Manpower survey

298 (1968) Inuvik
303 (1966) Settlement patterns
304 (1950) Port Harrison, Quebec
308 (1970) Research
312 (1967) Health
319 (1975) Mortality, morbidity
322 (1947) Infanticide
323 (1960) Great Whale River, Quebec
326 (1969) Inuvik
327 (1970) Modernization
331 (1936) Fecundity
334 (1925) Health
336 (1968) Health, population
344 (1918) Coppermine
346 (1936) Pond Inlet
348 (1964) Administration, N.W.T.
349 (1965) Administration, Labrador
350 (1966) Administration
355 (1971) Demography
368 Education, incomes
369 (1974) Income distribution
372 (1973) Employment
373 (1975) Work adjustment
374 (1977) Quebec
376 (1958) Acculturation
385 (1976) Bibliography
387 (1957) Cultural adaptation
389 (1966) Administration
391 (1970) Research
392 (1955) Quebec
393 (1975) Mortality, Quebec
396 (1968) Quebec
397 (1967) Community development
399 (1959) Distribution
407 (1967) Human rights
412 (1973) Population projections
420 (1964) Quebec
434 (1969) N.W.T. demography
437 (1973) Participation in industry
438 (1976) Fertility
446 (1967) Education
459 (1971) Infant mortality
460 (1971) Effects of industry
461 (1967) Morbidity
462 (1977) Demography research
464 (1948) Mackenzie District
468 (1977) Employment
473 (1975) Demographic data sources
479 (1973) Quebec
485 (1972) Quebec, Côte Nord
486 (1962) History, migration
487 (1974) Employment
495 (1969) Keewatin
498 (1955) Quebec
499 (1976) James Bay Agreement
500 (1977) James Bay Enrollment
509 (1976) Development
512 (1977) Demographic projections
515 (1973) Ungava Bay, Quebec
518 (1955) N.W.T. economic prospects
519 (1944) Eastern Arctic
520 (1968) Ungava Bay, Quebec
521 (1970) Quebec
523 (1976) Alaska-Canada perspectives
530 (1957) Baffin Island
532 (1959) Migration
533 (1958) Language, history
534 (1967) Quebec
535 (1972) Implications of James Bay
536 (1969) Psychiatric patients
537 Equality, special status
543 (1977) Demographic perceptions
544 (1966) Accidental deaths
545 (1971) Nutrition
548 (1971) Keewatin
549 (1977) Development
566 (1968) Mackenzie Delta
569 (1975) Social Indicators
575 (1913) Distribution
578 (1973) North, general
579 (1968) Relocation, employment
581 Public policy
582 (1952) Historical
583 (1947) Labrador
592 (1963) North, general
596 (1975) Settlement development
601 (1971) Historical
603 (1962) Keewatin
604 (1966) Overview
605 (1967) Keewatin
607 (1959) Southampton Island
608 (1959) Caribou, Eskimo Point
609 (1960) Southampton Island
611 (1973) Igloolik
616 (1947) Health conditions
619 (1973) Bibliography
624 (1975) Relocation
625 (1962) Public health
626 (1963) Public health
627 (1961) Port Harrison, Quebec
628 (1953) Statistics
633 (1970) Housing
634 (1958) Frobisher Bay

ESKIMOS, CARIBOU.
270 (1941)
608 (1959)

ESKIMOS, COPPER.
2 (1964)
344 (1918)

ETHICS. (see also Population policy, Research)
87 (1976) Guidelines, scientific
94 (1977) Conduct of research
236 (1977) Cultural change stress
330 (1977) Right to privacy
407 (1967) Human rights, Eskimo, Indian
620 (1977) Demographic research

FERTILITY. (see also Child health and welfare, Population, Public health)
7 (1975) Alberta
20 (1966) Census - 1961
27 (1976) Eskimos
56 (1965) Quebec Indians, Eskimos
67 (1975) N.W.T. Eskimos
99 (1968) Indians
116 (1974) Mackenzie Valley, Yukon
127 (1976) Mackenzie Valley
139 (1977) Yukon Territory
143 (1977) Indians, Eskimos
144 (1977) Indians, Eskimos
150 (1978) N.W.T. statistics
163 (1967) N.W.T. health conditions
165 (1975) Native population
167 (1957) Saskatchewan, Indians
180 (1973) Pipeline impact
213 (1961) Rankin Inlet
218 (1974) N.W.T. family planning
225 (1971) Fort Resolution
227 (1955) Belcher Islands
245 (1967) Indians, Schefferville
246 (1968) Labrador
263 (1971) Eastern Arctic
265 Indians
269 (1972) Indians, family planning
273 (1974) Pipeline impact
289 (1963) Lake Harbour, N.W.T.
290 (1966) Indians
291 (1966) Indians
294 (1968) Indians
309 (1974) Manitoba
317 (1965) Indians, Hare
331 (1936) Eskimos
355 (1971) Indians, Eskimos
411 (1972) N.W.T.
438 (1976) Eskimos, Igloolik
442 (1970) Eskimos, Igloolik
462 (1977) Eskimos, Quebec
471 Mackenzie Valley
477 (1976) Ontario
483 (1970) Great Slave Lake
489 (1971) Indians
491 (1973) Indians
492 (1973) Indians
504 (1977) Yukon, N.W.T.
509 (1976) North, general
512 (1977) N.W.T. projections
519 (1944) Eastern Arctic
527 (1972) Indians
553 (1972) Saskatchewan
578 (1973) Eskimos
581 Population trends
518 (1961) Labrador

FORT CHIMO. (pop. pl. Northern Quebec; 58° 06'N. 68° 25'W.) & region
191 (1975)

FORT FRANKLIN. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 65° 11'N. 123° 28'W.)
454 (1972)

FORT GEORGE. (river and basin Northern Quebec; 53° 50'N. 79°W.)
229 (1968)

FORT GOOD HOPE. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 66° 15'N. 128° 38'W.) & region
199 (1962)
200 (1966)
317 (1965)
333 (1962)

FORT LIARD. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 60° 15'N. 123° 28'W.)
552 (1973)

FORT MCKENZIE. (abandoned Hudson's Bay post, Northern Quebec; 56° 53'N. 68° 59'W.)
325 (1968)

FORT MCMURRAY. (pop. pl. Alberta, Northern)
443 (1977)
458 (1976)

FORT MCPHERSON. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 67° 27'N. 134° 53'W.) & region
24 (1962)
199 (1962)
200
311 (1961)

FORT NORMAN. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 64° 54'N. 125° 04'W.)
199 (1962)

FORT PROVIDENCE. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 61° 21'N. 117° 39'W.) & region
199 (1962)
484 (1971)

FORT RESOLUTION. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 61° 10'N. 113° 40'W.) & region
225 (1971)
226 (1975)
484 (1971)

FORT SIMPSON. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 61° 52'N. 121° 21'W.)
199 (1962)
552 (1973)

FORT SMITH. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 60° N. 111° 53'W.) & region
484 (1971)

FOXE BASIN. (Canadian Arctic Islands waters; 68° 25'N. 77°W.)
11 (1965)

FRANKLIN DISTRICT. (regional section No. 19 in ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map)
40 (1934)
441 (1967)
536 (1969)
596 (1975)
617 (1969)

FROBISHER BAY. (pop. pl. Baffin Island; 63° 44'N. 68° 28'W.) & region
634 (1958)

GAGNON. (pop. pl. Quebec Northern)
315 (1968)

GEORGE RIVER. (pop. pl. Northern Quebec; 58° 32'N. 65° 53'W.)
17 (1966)
610 (1967)

GJOA HAVEN. (pop. pl. Keewatin District)
115 (1974)
612 (1969)

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (see Economic conditions)

GREAT SLAVE LAKE. (Mackenzie District; 61° 23'N. 115° 35'W.) & region
297 (1966)
483 (1970)
484 (1971)

GREAT WHALE RIVER. (Poste de la Baleine) (pop. pl. Northern Quebec; 55° 16'N. 77° 48'W.)
323 (1960)

GRISE FIORD. (pop. pl. Queen Elizabeth Islands; 76° 25'N. 83° 01'W.)
77 (1968)

HALL BEACH (pop. pl. Franklin District)
208 (1969)
438 (1976)
442 (1970)

HAY RIVER. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 60° 51'N. 115° 43'W.) & region
267 (1963)
484 (1971)

HERSCHEL ISLAND. (Yukon Territory; 69° 35'N. 139° 05'W.)
601 (1971)

HISTORY. (see also Acculturation, Economic conditions, Social conditions)
34 (1968) Hudson Bay
40 (1934) Eastern Arctic
54 (1885) Baffin Island
81 (1972) Ontario
83 (1964) Côte Nord, Quebec
90 (1951) Indians
92 (1962) Indians, Ontario
95 (1962) Eskimos
96 (1966) N.W.T. settlements
98 (1967) Indians, Quebec
100 (1968) Yukon
112 (1974) Eskimos
128 (1976) Eskimos, Land use
153 (1908) Great Mackenzie Basin
154 (1916) Yukon
157 (1944) N.W.T.
175 (1951) Eskimos
193 (1966) Indians, Eskimos
197 (1955) Eskimos
208 (1969) Foxe Basin, N.W.T.
209 (1974) Canada, Original peoples
210 (1974) Yukon
212 (1963) Indians, Mistassini

232 (1969) Quebec, Labrador
233 (1961) Indians
235 (1971) Yukon, settlements
236 (1977) Eastern Arctic
238 (1959) Northern Ojibwa
240 (1964) Indian reserves
252 (1961) Tuktoyaktuk
265 (1974) Indians
268 (1973) Cree, Saskatchewan
289 (1963) Lake Harbour, N.W.T.
296 (1953) Dawson City, Y.T.
305 (1895) Eskimo migrations
324 (1962) Cree, James Bay
340 (1974) Frontier settlement
348 (1964) Eskimo administration
349 (1965) Eskimo, Labrador
350 (1966) Northern peoples
355 (1971) Indians, Eskimos
387 (1957) Arctic populations
402 (1961) Whitehorse, Y.T.
403 (1962) Dawson City, Y.T.
404 (1965) Dawson Area, Y.T.
408 (1970) Northern development
414 (1977) Yukon
420 (1964) Quebec
453 (1977) Yukon
456 (1968) Yukon
483 (1970) Great Slave Lake, N.W.T.
498 (1955) Quebec
507 (1900) Yukon
509 (1976) Northern development
547 (1976) Yukon
600 (1965) Coppermine, Holman Island
602 (1971) Banks Island
603 (1962) Central Keewatin
605 (1967) Central Keewatin
607 (1959) Southampton Island
612 (1969) Central Arctic

HOLMAN ISLAND. (pop. pl. Keewatin District)
115 (1974)

HOUSING. (see also Settlement, relocation of population, Planning.)
16 Eskimos
24 (1962) N.W. Mackenzie District
48 (1970) Baffin Island
89 (1972) Government activities
93 (1964) Ontario
139 (1977) Yukon
140 (1977) N.W.T. statistics
145 (1977) Yukon
146 (1977) Yukon
159 (1976) Frontier
163 (1967) N.W.T.
169 (1961) Mortality and housing
177 (1965) North, general
189 (1968) Yukon
206 (1974) New towns
231 (1973) Manitoba
241 (1963) Indians
247 (1971) Labrador
248 (1957) North, general
262 (1971) Eastern Arctic
269 (1972) Indians
273 (1974) Mackenzie Valley
282 (1968) Yukon
336 (1968) Indian-Eskimo
355 (1971) Indians, Eskimos
361 (1977) Saskatchewan
362 (1968) La Ronge, Saskatchewan
404 (1965) Dawson Area, Y.T.
414 (1977) Yukon
415 (1975) Manitoba
443 (1977) Alberta
463 (1977) Saskatchewan
469 (1977) N.W.T.
474 (1966) Ontario
475 (1977) Ontario
476 (1969) Northwestern Ontario
477 (1976) Ontario
481 (1973) Manitoba
505 (1976) Indians
516 (1975) Resource Towns
542 (1975) Indians, Saskatchewan
577 (1967) Frobisher
581 Trends
590 (1972) Cultural changes
599 (1977) Pipeline impacts
633 (1970) Eskimos
637 (1975) Yukon

HUDSON BAY. (regional section No. 27 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map; 59°N. 86°W.) & region
34 (1968)

HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING. (see also Environmental impact studies, Land claims, etc. Laws, Regulations, etc. Planning)
3 (1958) Quebec, Labrador
36 (1977) Mackenzie Valley
42 (1975) Saskatchewan
61 (1973) Saskatchewan
68 (1963) Keewatin mainland
73 (1967) Eskimo, Indian, Quebec
74 (1977) Self-sufficiency, Quebec
76 (1967) Eskimo, Barren lands
128 (1976) Eskimo land use
142 (1977) Indian employment, Yukon
144 (1977) Statistics

150 N.W.T. statistics
152 (1972) Science in North
189 (1968) Yukon economy
214 (1969) History
216 (1907) Montagnais, Labrador
227 (1955) Eskimos, Belcher Islands
244 (1966) Labrador coast
252 (1961) Tuktoyaktuk
258 (1977) Yukon communities
345 (1932) Indians
353 (1973) Impact, pipeline N.W.T.
396 (1968) Eskimo, Quebec
414 (1977) Yukon, pipeline
417 (1965) Northwest River, Quebec
440 (1950) Southern Yukon
442 I.B.P. research, N.W.T.
474 (1966) Northeastern Ontario
477 (1976) Ontario, statistics
482 (1974) Measurement of value
483 (1970) Management strategies
502 (1971) Impact of development
508 (1968) Northern development
518 (1955) Northern economic prospects
535 (1972) James Bay development
549 (1977) Development strategy
568 (1975) Mackenzie Valley
575 (1913) Distribution
601 (1971) Western Arctic
618 (1961) Labrador
629 (1971) Mackenzie Delta

IGLOOLIK. (pop. pl. Franklin District; 69° 24'N. 81° 49'W.) & region
208 (1969)
262 (1971)
419 (1962)
438 (1976)
442 (1970)
486 (1962)
530 (1957)
611 (1973)

INCOME, personal. (see Economic conditions)

INDIANS. (see also Eskimos, Metis)
1 (1974) Bibliography
3 (1958) Labrador - Quebec
4 (1963) North, general
8 (1966) Health
14 (1960) Old Crow
15 (1863) Mackenzie District
18 (1953) Census, N.W.T.
20 (1966) Census, N.W.T., Yukon
35 (1977) Mackenzie Valley pipeline
38 (1954) Mackenzie, general
39 (1968) Statistics
44 (1970) Research projects
47 (1918) Geographic study
49 (1956) Labrador coast
51 (1975) Health, Manitoba
52 (1975) Target populations
55 (1890) British Columbia
56 (1965) Demography, Quebec
59 (1972) Population, North
61 (1973) Traditional livelihood
64 (1974) Employment policies
65 (1974) Training, public service
69 (1968) Economic policies
73 (1967) Quebec
78 (1949) Labrador, Quebec
79 (1966) Health, James Bay
80 (1963) Development, Saskatchewan
81 (1972) Development, Ontario
86 (1967) Government policies
89 (1972) Housing
90 (1951) History, etc. N.W.T., Y.T.
91 (1961) Census
92 (1962) History, Ontario
93 (1964) Statistics
97 (1966) General, North
98 (1967) Quebec, history
99 (1968) Statistics
102 (1969) Keewatin, manpower
103 (1969) Registered, life tables
105 (1970) Statistics
114 (1974) Labour force, Mackenzie Valley
118 (1974) Pipeline impact, N.W.T.
122 (1975) Registered population
124 (1976) Registered population
129 (1976) Registered population
131 Inmate population
132 (1977) Mortality
133 (1977) Infant deaths
134 (1977) Growth rates
135 (1977) Treaty population
136 (1977) Treaty population
137 (1977) Registered population
138 (1977) Registered population
142 (1977) Employment, Yukon pipeline
143 (1977) Statistics catalogue
144 (1977) Statistics
148 (1977) Registered population
151 (1978) Statistics
152 (1972) Science, research
157 (1944) General, NW.T.
159 (1976) Settlements
160 (1977) Pipelines
161 (1960) Hospital care
165 (1975) Health, statistics
170 (1962) N.W.T., Y.T. population

171 (1965) N.W.T. general
174 (1971) Communities
185 (1963) Alberta
190 (1964) James Bay
193 (1966) Historical Atlas
194 (1968) Cree, developmental change
204 (1967) Education, N.W.T.
209 (1974) History
210 (1974) Land use, Yukon
211 Traditions, Yukon
212 (1963) Mistassini, ethnographic
216 (1907) Labrador, Montagnais
219 (1967) Socio-economic
221 (1974) Bibliography
222 (1967) Alberta
223 (1970) Mobility, Manitoba
224 (1970) Economic, Pine Point
225 (1971) Fort Resolution
226 (1975) Fertility, Fort Resolution
229 (1968) Fort George, Quebec
231 (1973) Manitoba, relocation
233 (1961) Comparative study
234 (1965) North Pacific Coast
235 (1971) Settlement, Yukon
237 (1971) Migration, Ontario
240 (1964) Reserve communities
241 (1963) General
244 (1966) Labrador coast
245 (1967) Labrador - Quebec
246 (1968) Labrador
251 James Bay
264 (1973) Demographic research
265 (1974) Contemporary conflicts
266 (1955) Survey, Quebec, Labrador
268 (1973) Cree, Saskatchewan
269 (1972) Fertility
274 (1975) Participation, pipeline
278 (1976) Community out-migration
285 (1973) Bibliography
287 (1973) Manitoba
290 (1966) Vital statistics
291 (1966) Vital statistics
292 (1967) Infant health
293 (1967) Child care
294 (1968) Population growth
297 (1966) Colonization, Great Slave
298 (1968) Inuvik community
306 (1966) Survey
307 (1967) Survey
312 (1967) Child morbidity
317 (1965) Pre-school children
321 (1976) Saskatchewan
324 (1962) James Bay, nutrition
326 (1969) Inuvik, integration
327 (1970) Modernization
328 (1970) Mackenzie Delta
333 (1962) Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.
335 (1971) Migration, Alberta
336 (1968) Population problems
337 (1970) Reserves
339 (1977) Pipeline impacts, Yukon
345 (1932) Basic reference
347 (1937) N.W.T., Y.T.
354 (1974) Mortality
355 (1971) Demographic basis
357 (1973) Alcohol
363 (1974) Statistical profile
367 (1972) Income, Mackenzie
368 Education, earnings
378 (1959) Manitoba
380 (1970) Relocation, Manitoba
382 (1974) Perceptions, work
384 (1976) Social aspects, pipeline
386 (1970) Manitoba, relocation
389 (1966) Administration
390 (1971) Mortality
392 (1955) Quebec
395 (1960) Distribution
397 (1967) Community development
407 (1967) Human rights
412 (1973) Population projections
415 (1975) Housing, Manitoba
416 (1965) Inuvik, demographic structure
420 (1964) Quebec
422 (1887) Manitoba, census
423 (1968) Manitoba, populated areas
428 (1959) Manitoba
430 (1960) Mortality, B.C.
434 (1969) Population projections
437 (1973) N.W.T. labour participation
439 (1978) Saskatchewan, development
440 (1950) Yukon, ethnological
446 (1967) Rights
447 (1978) N.W.T. survey
448 (1974) Oral health
450 (1975) Youth migration plans
454 (1972) Historical demography
460 (1971) Industrial impact
461 (1967) Infant pneumonia
464 (1948) N.W.T. development plan
468 (1977) Employment, N.W.T.
473 (1975) Demographic sources
478 (1967) Research, Ontario
485 (1972) Côte Nord, Quebec
487 (1974) Employment policies
489 (1971) Fertility
490 (1972) James Bay, socio-demographic
491 (1973) Vital rates
492 (1973) Vital statistics
493 (1973) Demography
496 (1967) Manitoba, economics
498 (1955) Quebec, survey
499 (1976) James Bay agreement
500 (1977) James Bay enrollment

503 (1972) Health problems
505 (1976) Housing
509 (1976) Northern development
512 (1977) N.W.T. demographic projection
518 (1955) N.W.T. economic prospects
521 (1970) Quebec, survey
523 (1976) B.C., Y.T.
527 (1972) Fertility
535 (1972) James Bay implications
537 (1977) Demographic policy
538 (1977) Health, Labrador
542 (1975) Saskatchewan, social profile
543 (1977) Population perceptions
546 (1966) Morbidity, B.C.
547 (1976) Pipeline impact, Y.T.
549 (1977) Northern development
550 (1972) Demographic factors
553 (1972) Saskatchewan, population
554 (1973) Saskatchewan
557 (1973) Demographic inventory
559 (1975) Population projection
560 (1977) Demographic research
561 (1977) Migration
562 (1977) Census characteristics
564 (1971) Bibliography
565 (1966) Mackenzie District
566 (1968) Mackenzie Delta
568 (1975) Mackenzie Delta
569 (1975) Social Indicators
581 Population policy
582 (1952) Basic reference
583 (1947) Labrador, life, customs
591 (1971) B.C. maternal mortality
592 (1963) Education, N.W.T.
599 (1977) Pipeline impact, Y.T. Alta.
604 (1966) Overview
616 (1947) Health
619 (1973) Bibliography
625 (1962) Morbidity, mortality
626 (1963) Mortality, morbidity, N.W.T.
630 (1967) Mackenzie Delta
636 (1974) Land claims, Yukon

INDIANS, ALGONQUIN.
47 (1918) Geographic history

INDIANS, ATHAPASKAN.
347 (1937) N.W.T., Y.T.

INDIANS, CHIPEWYAN.
61 (1973) Hunting
380 (1970) Relocation

INDIANS, CREE.
194 (1968) Developmental change
221 (1974) Bibliography
268 (1973) Saskatchewan, Overview
535 (1972) James Bay impact
564 Bibliography

INDIANS, HARE.
317 (1965) Pre-school
333 (1962) Age and social organization

INDIANS, LOUCHEUX.
24 (1962) Observations on livelihood

INDIANS, MONTAGNAIS.
216 (1907) Labrador
538 (1977) Health, Labrador

INDIANS, NASKAPI.
538 (1977) Health, Labrador

INDIANS, OJIBWA.
238 (1959) Social, economic change

IN MIGRATION. (see Labour, Migration)

INOUCDJOUAC.(pop. pl. Northern Quebec)
396 (1968)

INUVIK.(pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 68° 21'N. 133° 42'W.) & region
260 (1970)
267 (1963)
298 (1968)
326 (1969)
327 (1970)
328 (1970)
416 (1965)

JAMES BAY. (regional section No. 30 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map; 53° N 80° 30'W.) & region
46 (1929)
229 (1968)
251
375 (1977)
455 (1967)
490 (1972)
499 (1976)
535 (1972)

KANGIRSUJUAAQ.(pop. pl. Northern Quebec)
534 (1967)

KEEWATIN DISTRICT. (regional section No. 17 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map)
46 (1929)
68 (1963)
76 (1967)
101 (1969)

220
270 (1941)
369 (1974)
495 (1969)
548 (1971)
596 (1975)
603 (1962)
612 (1969)

LABOUR. (see also Economic conditions, Education, Environmental impact statements, Planning)
13 (1972) N.W.T. development
24 (1962) Mackenzie, Indians
29 (1964) Eskimos, Labrador
32 (1977) Mackenzie District
35 (1977) Pipeline impact, N.W.T., Y.T.
36 (1977) Pipeline impact, N.W.T., Y.T.
42 (1975) Saskatchewan, planning
48 (1970) Baffin Island iron mine
53 (1961) General
59 (1972) North, economics
64 (1974) Mackenzie Delta
65 (1974) Public service, native
69 (1968) Economic policies
75 (1972) Yukon, students
86 (1967) Activities, 1966
88 (1977) Activities, 1976-77
95 (1962) History, eskimos
97 (1966) N.W.T. history
101 (1969) Keewatin, manpower survey
107 (1972) Yukon, manpower survey
108 (1972) N.W.T. labour pools
109 (1973) N.W.T. pipeline impact
110 (1973) N.W.T. economic opportunities
112 (1974) N.W.T. survey
114 (1974) Pipeline, labour survey
115 (1974) Pipeline, labour survey
116 (1974) Pipelines, impacts
118 (1974) Pipelines, impacts
119 (1974) Statistical catalogue
120 (1975) N.W.T. Business briefs
126 (1976) Y.T. labour survey
127 (1976) N.W.T. employment projections
139 (1977) Y.T. Baseline data
140 (1977) N.W.T. statistics
141 (1977) Pipeline impacts
142 (1977) Pipeline, native employment
143 (1977) Indian, Eskimo statistics
150 (1978) N.W.T. statistics
155 (1972) Manitoba, supply, demand
156 (1977) N.W.T. employment conditions
160 (1977) Pipeline impact
168 (1957) N.W.T., Y.T. annual reports
172 (1946) N.W.T., Y.T.
180 (1973) Pipeline impact, Mackenzie
189 (1968) Yukon
195 (1975) Natives affirmative action
200 (1966) N.W.T. development
204 (1967) N.W.T. natives, education
206 (1974) Community development
213 (1961) Rankin Inlet
224 (1970) Pine Point
243 (1972) Population dynamics
252 (1961) Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.
256 (1976) Pipeline impact, Y.T.
258 (1977) Yukon, community profiles
259 (1973) Alberta, forecasts
265 (1974) Indians, conflicts
274 (1975) Participation in pipeline
280 (1968) Statistics, Yukon
289 (1963) Lake Harbour, N.W.T.
296 (1953) Dawson City, Y.T.
316 (1969) Schefferville, Quebec
318 (1974) Oil, employee adjustment
320 (1975) Oil, employee adjustment
325 (1968) Fort Mackenzie, N.W.T.
339 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
342 (1971) Migration, mining
348 (1964) Eskimos
353 (1973) Pipeline impacts
355 (1971) Indians, eskimos, trends
367 (1972) Mackenzie, income levels
368 Mackenzie, income, education
369 (1974) Keewatin, income levels
370 (1970) Mackenzie, migration
371 (1975) Yukon, incomes
372 (1973) Eskimo, oil employment
373 (1975) Inuit, work adjustment
378 (1959) Manitoba
382 (1974) Native perceptions
384 (1976) Social aspects pipeline
398 (1974) Relocation program
404 (1965) Dawson, Y.T.
405 (1966) Yukon
414 (1977) Pipeline impact, Yukon
415 (1975) Housing, Manitoba
421 (1973) Pipeline impacts
433 (1971) N.W.T. supply, demand
434 (1969) Indians, eskimos
436 (1973) Y.T., N.W.T., estimates
437 (1973) N.W.T. industrial
439 (1978) Saskatchewan
442 (1970) Human adaptability
444 (1975) Information system
445 (1975) Manpower survey, N.W.T., Y.T.
468 (1977) N.W.T. Information system
471 N.W.T. contingency plan
474 (1966) Ontario, survey
475 (1977) Ontario, statistical files
477 (1976) Ontario, statistics
483 (1970) Great Slave Lake

484 (1971) N.W.T. settlement patterns
487 (1974) Employment policies
488 (1975) Petroleum employment
495 (1969) Keewatin analysis
508 (1968) North, economy
521 (1970) Quebec
523 (1976) Alaska, Canadian relationships
524 (1969) Manitoba
525 (1973) Manitoba
535 (1972) James Bay
547 (1976) Yukon, pipeline impact
552 (1973) Economic impacts
563 (1972) Work projects
566 (1968) Mackenzie Delta economy
567 (1972) Student preferences
568 (1975) Mackenzie Valley
572 (1974) Old Crow, pipeline
579 (1968) Relocation problems
587 (1973) Dempster Highway, Yukon
589 (1975) Yukon, overview
599 (1977) Pipeline impacts
606 (1975) Pipeline impacts
607 (1959) Southampton Island
608 (1959) Caribou Eskimos
612 (1969) Central Arctic, survey
615 (1960) Ontario
624 (1975) Relocation problems
629 (1971) Mackenzie Delta
630 (1967) Mackenzie Delta
637 (1975) Yukon

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION. (see Labour)

LABRADOR. (regional section No. 33 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map)
3 (1958)
15 (1863)
18 (1953)
29 (1964)
45 (1961)
47 (1918)
49 (1956)
78 (1949)
173 (1970)
178 (1975)
181 (1976)
190 (1964)
203 (1968)
216 (1907)
232 (1969)
244 (1966)
246 (1968)
247 (1971)
255 (1975)
266 (1955)
315 (1968)
334 (1925)
349 (1965)
351 (1963)
392 (1955)
417 (1965)
509 (1976)
522 (1955)
538 (1977)
574 (1974)
583 (1947)
618 (1961)

LABRADOR CITY. (pop. pl. Labrador; 52° 50'N. 66° 50'W.)
315 (1968)

LAC LA BICHE. (pop. pl. Northern Alberta & Saskatchewan)
30 (1968)

LAKE HARBOUR. (pop. pl. Baffin Island; 62° 51'N. 69° 53'W.) & region
289 (1963)

LAND CLAIMS, GRANTS, RIGHTS, ETC. (see also Environmental impact statements, Laws, Regulations, etc. Land use, Planning)
35 (1977) Berger Inquiry, N.W.T.
36 Berger Inquiry, N.W.T.
375 (1977) James Bay
414 (1977) Lysyk Inquiry, Yukon
636 (1974) Yukon

LAND USE. (see also Environmental impact statements, Hunting, fishing, trapping, Land claims, Planning)
74 (1977) Quebec, self-sufficiency
128 (1976) Inuit
141 (1977) N.W.T.
414 (1977) Yukon
460 (1971) Northern, general
514 (1973) Saskatchewan
549 (1977) North, general
602 (1971) Banks Island

LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS.
32 (1977) Mackenzie District

LA RONGE. (pop. pl. Northern Saskatchewan)
362 (1968)

LAWS, REGULATIONS, ETC. (see also Environmental impact statements, Land claims, Grants, Rights, etc. Land use, Planning)
92 (1962) Ontario, historical review
97 (1966) N.W.T. review
99 (1968) Indians
131 (1977) Indians
189 (1968) Yukon, social services
195 (1975) Affirmative action
196 (1972) Quebec, administration
283 (1968) Yukon
395 (1960) Indians
475 (1977) Ontario
477 (1976) Ontario
537 (1977) Equality, special status, NWT
635 Yukon
637 (1975) Yukon

LESSER SLAVE LAKE. (Northwest Territories)
557 (1975)

MACKENZIE DELTA. (Mackenzie District; approx. 69° N. 135° W.) & region
566 (1968)
601 (1971)
35 (1977)
298
352 (1969)
471
629 (1971)
630 (1967)

MACKENZIE DISTRICT. (regional section No. 16 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map.) (see also Northwest Territories)
32 (1977)
35 (1977)
36 (1977)
64 (1974)
108 (1972)
114 (1974)
115 (1974)
116 (1974)
118 (1974)
121 (1975)
127 (1976)
134 (1977)
135 (1977)
136 (1977)
141 (1977)
153 (1908)
180 (1973)
252 (1961)
273 (1974)
303 (1966)
353 (1973)
359 (1968)
367
368
370 (1970)
384 (1976)
394 (1975)
416 (1965)
421 (1973)
444 (1975)
452 (1923)
454 (1972)
484 (1971)
519 (1944)
552 (1973)
565 (1966)
566 (1968)
567 (1972)
568 (1975)
573 (1966)
601 (1971)
606 (1975)
616 (1947)
631 (1960)

MANITOBA, NORTHERN. (regional section No. 28 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map)
47 (1918)
51 (1975)
52 (1975)
136 (1977)
153 (1908)
155 (1972)
174 (1971)
176 (1953)
178 (1975)
181 (1976)
209 (1974)
217 (1938)
223 (1970)
231 (1973)
243 (1972)
287 (1973)
309 (1974)
310 (1976)
324 (1962)
332 (1931)
341 (1970)
364 (1966)
365 (1966)
378 (1959)
380 (1970)
386 (1970)

415 (1975)
418 (1973)
422 (1887)
423 (1968)
424 (1963)
425 (1966)
426 (1972)
427 (1967)
428 (1959)
429 (1969)
435 (1969)
481 (1973)
496 (1967)
505 (1976)
509 (1976)
510 (1968)
524 (1969)
525 (1973)
526 (1973)
528 (1971)
551 (1967)
556 (1966)
570 (1975)
614 (1964)

METIS. (see also Eskimos, Indians)
35 (1977) Mackenzie, pipeline impact
80 (1963) Saskatchewan, socio-economic
174 (1971) Manitoba
185 (1963) Alberta
219 (1967) Boreal Forest, socio-economic
223 (1970) Manitoba, labour mobility
224 (1970) Pine Point, N.W.T. employment
226 (1975) Fort Resolution, fertility
285 (1973) Bibliography
298 (1968) Inuvik, community structure
336 (1968) Association annual report
378 (1959) Manitoba, survey
397 (1967) Community development survey
447 (1978) N.W.T. 1977 survey
550 (1972) Perceptions, skills, children
565 (1966) Mackenzie District

MIGRATION. (see also Education, Labour, Population, Settlement and relocation of populations, etc.)
16 Eskimos, origins, migrations
19 (1953) Eskimo, identification disks
30 (1968) Alberta, Lebanese
35 (1977) Mackenzie Valley pipeline
36 (1977) Mackenzie Valley pipeline
45 (1961) Labrador, Eskimos
48 (1970) Baffin Island, Eskimo labour
49 (1956) Labrador coast
52 (1975) Manitoba, native
54 (1885) Baffin Island, Eskimos
59 (1972) North, population geography
61 (1973) Saskatchewan, Indians
68 (1963) Keewatin, economic survey
72 (1965) Quebec, maps
78 (1949) Quebec, Labrador, survey
82 (1949) Quebec, Eskimos
141 (1977) Mackenzie pipeline impact
143 (1977) Indians, Eskimos
144 (1977) North, statistics
145 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impacts
179 (1977) North, estimates 1961-1977
180 (1973) Mackenzie, pipeline impacts
200 (1966) Mackenzie, industrial impact
213 (1961) Rankin Inlet
216 (1907) Labrador, Montagnais
219 (1967) Boreal Forest, Indians, Metis
222 (1967) Alberta, Indians
223 (1970) Manitoba, labour mobility
227 (1955) Belcher Islands, Eskimos
228 (1955) Belcher Islands, Eskimos
231 (1973) Manitoba, natives
243 (1972) Significance of turnover
244 (1966) Labrador, transhumance
246 (1968) Labrador
256 (1976) Yukon, pipeline impact
260 (1970) North, settlements
261 (1967) Belcher Islands, Eskimos
270 (1941) Caribou Eskimos
273 (1974) Y.T., N.W.T., pipeline impact
275 (1970) North, 1931-1961
278 (1976) Indians, out-migration
289 (1963) Lake Harbour, Eskimos
294 (1968) Indians
298 Inuvik
305 (1895) Eskimos, historical
309 (1974) Manitoba, projections
315 (1968) Quebec-Labrador, mining
316 (1969) Schefferville, labour force
329 (1974) Resource frontier towns
335 (1971) Alberta, natives
341 (1970) Northern settlements
343 (1971) Mining communities
346 (1936) Pond Inlet
355 (1971) North, Indians, Eskimos
356 (1974) North, origin of population
370 (1970) Mackenzie District, labour
376 (1958) Eskimos, survey
380 (1970) Manitoba, Chipewyan
382 (1974) Yukon, Indians, mining
386 (1970) Manitoba, native
388 (1962) Polar regions
398 (1974) Relocation programs review
404 (1965) Dawson area
414 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
434 (1969) N.W.T. projections, 1983

443 (1977) Alberta, trends and projections
446 (1967) Native people, history
450 (1975) Native youth plans
483 (1970) Great Slave Lake, survey
485 (1972) Côte-Nord, natives
486 (1962) Eastern Arctic, Eskimos
495 (1969) Keewatin, Eskimos
504 (1977) N.W.T., Y.T. available data
507 (1900) Yukon, Klondike region
509 (1976) Northern development
512 (1977) N.W.T. projections to 1987
516 (1975) Resource towns
525 (1973) Enumeration area data
532 (1959) Eskimo, history
545 (1971) Eskimo, towns
553 (1972) Saskatchewan, Indians
561 (1977) Indians, 1966-71
562 (1977) Indians, composition
570 (1975) Manitoba, frontier communities
574 (1974) Labrador
579 (1968) Eskimo, employment
581 Indians, public policy
582 (1952) Indians, historical
601 (1971) Western Arctic, natives
602 (1971) Banks Island, Eskimos
607 (1959) Southampton Island, Eskimos
611 (1973) Igloolik, Eskimos
614 (1964) Manitoba, Indians
624 (1975) Eskimo relocation

MINES AND MINING. (see Economic conditions, Education, Labour, Migration)

MORBIDITY, (incidence of disease, illness, etc.) (see also Child health and welfare, Mortality, Population)
8 (1966) Arctic, subarctic, health
9 (1968) Circumpolar health
51 (1975) Manitoba, natives
52 (1975) Manitoba, migration
132 (1977) Indians
144 (1977) North, statistics
161 (1960) North Eskimos, Indians
163 N.W.T. health conditions
165 (1975) Native, health 1960-75
167 (1957) Saskatchewan, Indians
177 (1965) North, report on health
312 (1967) Indians, Eskimos, pneumonia
319 (1975) Socio-economic correlates
411 (1972) N.W.T. health study
461 Indian, Eskimo, pneumonia
477 (1976) Ontario, statistics
576 (1967) Eskimo, children
577 (1967) Frobisher Bay, pediatric

MORTALITY. (see also Child health and welfare, Fertility, Morbidity, Population)
7 (1975) Alberta, projections
20 (1966) North, 1961 census
27 (1976) Eskimos, population growth
56 Quebec, Eskimos, Indians
67 (1975) Eskimos, vital rates
79 (1966) James Bay, health
95 (1962) Eskimos, history
99 (1968) Indians, statistics
102 (1969) Indians, female life tables
103 (1969) North, general
116 (1974) Yukon, pipelines
127 (1976) Mackenzie, projections 1985
132 Indians
133 (1977) Infant deaths
139 (1977) Yukon, statistics
143 (1977) Indian, Eskimos, data
144 (1977) North, catalogue of stats.
150 (1978) N.W.T. statistical abstract
163 (1967) N.W.T. conditions 1963-66
165 (1975) Native, health 1960-75
167 (1957) Saskatchewan, vital rates
169 (1961) Eskimo, housing
177 (1965) North, health problems
180 (1973) N.W.T. pipeline impacts
191 (1975) Fort Chimo, Eskimos
227 (1955) Belcher Islands
245 (1967) Schefferville
246 (1968) Labrador
265 (1974) Indians, contemporary conflict
272 (1947) Eskimo infanticide
273 (1974) N.W.T., Y.T. pipeline impact
290 (1966) Indians, vital statistics
291 (1966) Indians, vital statistics
292 (1967) Indians, prenatal care
293 (1967) Indian, infant care
294 (1968) Indians, growth 1964-68
309 (1974) Manitoba, projections
317 (1965) Indians, children
319 (1975) Eskimo, socio-economic
354 (1974) Indians, social conditions
355 (1971) Native, basic information
390 (1971) Indians, estimates 1900-68
393 (1975) Eskimos, child mortality
411 (1972) N.W.T. health
430 (1960) B.C. Indian
442 (1970) Igloolik, Eskimos
443 (1977) Alberta, trends
459 (1971) Eskimos, infant mortality
462 (1977) Quebec, Eskimos
471 Mackenzie Delta, trends
477 (1976) Ontario, statistics
483 (1970) Great Slave Lake, survey
489 (1971) Indians, estimates 1900-68

491 (1973) Indians, vital rates 1960-70
492 (1973) Indians, rates 1960-70
502 (1971) North, development impacts
504 (1977) Y.T. N.W.T. data sources
509 (1976) North, development
512 (1977) N.W.T. projections to 1987
519 (1944) Eastern Arctic, Eskimos
530 (1957) Eskimos, longevity
544 (1966) B.C. Indians, accidents
553 (1972) Saskatchewan, Indians
576 (1967) Eskimo, children
578 Eskimos
581 Trends through 1980's
591 (1971) B.C. Indians
616 (1947) N.W.T. health conditions
618 (1961) Labrador, history

NAIN. (pop. pl. Labrador; 56° 33'N. 64° 41'W.)
45 (1961)

NEW BRUNSWICK, Northern.
401 (1965)

NORTHERN CANADA, Middle North, General.
4 (1963)
8 (1966)
9 (1968)
10
21 (1963)
22 (1971)
47 (1918)
53 (1961)
60 (1973)
62 (1976)
63 (1976)
66 (1937)
84 (1976)
94 (1977)
97 (1966)
192 (1970)
219 (1967)
233 (1961)
238 (1959)
240 (1964)
255 (1975)
268 (1973)
271 (1960)
278 (1976)
294 (1968)
299 (1968)
301 (1975)
354 (1974)
363 (1974)
377 (1976)
388
400 (1976)
405 (1966)
409 (1971)
446 (1967)
449 (1970)
450 (1975)
451 (1928)
473 (1975)
481 (1973)
509
516 (1975)
533 (1958)
549 (1977)
558 (1973)
562 (1977)
564 (1971)
580 (1955)
585 (1946)
613 (1968)
621 (1963)
623 (1960)
625 (1962)
626 (1963)
628 (1953)

NORTHWEST RIVER. (pop. pl. Northern Quebec)
417 (1965)

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. (regional section No. 25 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map)
2 (1964)
4
13 (1972)
18 (1953)
19 (1953)
20 (1966)
21 (1963)
24 (1962)
26 (1976)
27 (1976)
28 (1963)
31 (1977)
35 (1977)
36 (1977)
40 (1934)
54 (1885)
57 (1974)
58 (1962)
59 (1972)
62 (1976)
63 (1976)
67 (1975)
69 (1968)
85 (1962)
86 (1967)

87 (1976)
88 (1977)
90 (1951)
91 (1961)
93 (1964)
96 (1966)
101 (1969)
104 (1970)
105 (1970)
109 (1973)
110 (1973)
112 (1974)
113 (1974)
115 (1974)
117 (1974)
119 (1974)
120 (1975)
123 (1976)
124 (1976)
128 (1976)
129 (1976)
130 (1976)
137 (1977)
141 (1977)
143 (1977)
144 (1977)
145 (1977)
150 (1978)
151 (1978)
153 (1908)
156 (1977)
157 (1944)
160 (1977)
161 (1960)
162 (1963)
163 (1967)
169 (1961)
170 (1962)
171 (1965)
172 (1946)
175 (1951)
176 (1953)
177 (1965)
178 (1975)
179 (1977)
182 (1976)
184 (1962)
195 (1975)
198 (1961)
204 (1967)
209 (1974)
213 (1961)
215 (1971)
218 (1974)
224 (1970)
225 (1971)
226 (1975)
236 (1977)
239 (1962)
248 (1957)
255 (1975)
257 (1976)
260 (1970)
262 (1971)
263 (1971)
265 (1974)
267 (1963)
269 (1972)
270 (1941)
273 (1974)
274 (1975)
275 (1970)
276 (1976)
277 (1975)
290 (1966)
300 (1969)
301 (1975)
302 (1976)
303 (1966)
311 (1961)
317 (1965)
318 (1974)
319 (1975)
320 (1975)
325 (1968)
326 (1969)
327 (1970)
333 (1962)
346 (1936)
347 (1937)
348 (1964)
352 (1969)
353 (1973)
355 (1971)
356 (1974)
357 (1973)
360 (1976)
366 (1968)
369 (1974)
370 (1970)
371 (1975)
373 (1975)
385 (1976)
387 (1957)
393 (1975)
394 (1975)
398 (1974)
399 (1959)
410 (1966)
411 (1972)
412 (1973)
421 (1973)
431 (1972)
433 (1971)

434 (1969)
436 (1973)
437 (1973)
438 (1976)
442 (1970)
445 (1975)
447 (1978)
451 (1928)
452 (1923)
459 (1971)
400 (1971)
464 (1948)
466 (1974)
467 (1976)
468 (1977)
469 (1977)
470 (1976)
472 (1976)
473 (1975)
482 (1974)
486 (1962)
487 (1974)
488 (1975)
495 (1969)
502 (1971)
504 (1977)
508 (1968)
509 (1976)
511 (1972)
513 (1977)
518 (1955)
519 (1944)
523 (1976)
526 (1973)
529 (1970)
532 (1959)
537
544 (1966)
549 (1977)
552 (1973)
560 (1977)
563 (1972)
567 (1972)
568 (1975)
573 (1966)
575 (1913)
580 (1955)
582 (1952)
587 (1973)
592 (1963)
596 (1975)
600 (1965)
603
607 (1959)
609 (1960)
611 (1973)
616 (1947)
624 (1975)
629 (1971)
630 (1967)

NUTRITION AND DIET, ETC. (see also Child health and welfare, Fertility, Mortality, Population)
9 (1968) Circumpolar health
73 (1967) Quebec, Eskimos, Indians
184 (1962) North, Indians, Eskimos
228 (1955) Belcher Islands, culture
249 (1962) North, general
293 (1967) Indians, infant care
313 (1959) Old Crow, Indians
324 (1962) James Bay, Cree foodways
461 (1967) Indians, Eskimos, children
545 (1971) Eskimos
577 (1967) Frobisher Bay, pediatric
601 (1971) Western Arctic, history

OLD CROW. (pop. pl. Yukon Territory; 67° 35'N. 139° 50'W.) & region
14 (1960)
141 (1977)
313 (1959)
572 (1974)

ONTARIO, Northern. (regional section No. 29 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map)
44 (1970)
79 (1966)
81 (1972)
92 (1962)
136 (1977)
178 (1975)
181 (1976)
237 (1971)
243 (1972)
343 (1971)
474 (1966)
475 (1977)
476 (1969)
477 (1976)
478 (1967)
505 (1976)
526 (1973)
571 (1968)
615 (1960)

OUT MIGRATION(see Labour, Migration)

PEACE. (river and basin, Northern Alberta; 59°N. 111° 25'W.)
340 (1974)
443 (1977)

PELLY BAY. (pop. pl. Yukon Territory)
115 (1974)
612 (1969)

PETROLEUM. (see Economic conditions, Education, Labour, Migration)

PINE POINT. (Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie District; 61° 01'N. 114° 15'W.) & region
224 (1970)
484 (1971)

PLANNING. (see also Economic conditions, Environmental impact statements; Land claims, Grants, etc. Land use, Population policy, Social conditions)
27 (1976) Eskimos, growth implications
35 (1977) N.W.T., Y.T. pipeline impacts
36 (1977) N.W.T., Y.T. pipeline impacts
42 (1975) Saskatchewan, information
43 (1977) Saskatchewan, use of data
69 (1968) Regional policies
100 (1968) Yukon, reference paper
113 (1974) North, overview
120 (1975) North, business preference
141 (1977) Pipeline impacts
159 (1976) Human settlement
187 (1968) Yukon
256 (1976) Yukon, pipeline impacts
280 (1968) Yukon, statistical needs
281 (1968) Yukon, education
282 (1968) Yukon, housing
283 (1968) Yukon, justice and corrections
284 (1968) Yukon, welfare services
310 (1976) Manitoba, demographic research
405 (1966) Yukon, manpower
408 (1970) Northern development
414 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
421 (1973) Mackenzie, pipeline impacts
439 (1978) Saskatchewan
444 (1975) N.W.T. employment system
445 (1975) Y.T., N.W.T. manpower survey
464 (1948) Mackenzie District
502 (1971) North, industrial development
509 (1976) Northern development
512 (1977) N.W.T. projections
543 (1977) Population workshop perceptions
549 (1977) Northern development
555 (1967) Saskatchewan
558 (1973) Single enterprise towns
569 (1975) Social indicators
586 (1976) Saskatchewan, elderly people
624 (1975) Eskimo relocation

POND INLET. (pop. pl. Baffin Island; 72° 37'N . 78° 15'W.)
346 (1936)
529 (1970)
530 (1957)

POPULATION. (see also Fertility, Morbidity, Mortality, Population policy, Population projections)
2 (1964) Eskimos, economic survey
3 (1958) Quebec-Labrador, development
4 (1963) North, settlement
5 (1974) Alberta, trends, character.
7 (1975) Alberta, projections
9 (1976) Circumpolar, health problems
11 (1965) Foxe Basin, economic survey
13 (1972) N.W.T. basic data
15 (1863) Mackenzie River, census
16 Eskimos, origins, migrations
18 (1953) N.W.T. Census - 1951
19 (1953) Eskimo, identification disks
20 (1966) N.W.T., Y.T. Census - 1961
21 (1963) North, survey
23 (1964) Saskatchewan characteristics
24 (1962) N.W. Mackenzie Dist. Indians
26 (1976) North, changing age structure
27 (1976) Eskimo, population dynamics
31 (1977) N.W.T. community profiles
33 (1972) Saglouc, community study
34 (1968) Hudson's Bay, science, history
35 (1977) Mackenzie Pipeline Inquiry
36 (1977) Mackenzie Pipeline Inquiry
38 Mackenzie Valley, description
39 (1968) North, ethnic composition
40 (1934) Eastern Arctic, history. res.
41 (1974) Saskatchewan, information sys.
42 (1975) Sask. information system
43 (1977) Saskatchewan, use of data
44 (1970) Ontario, research projects
45 (1961) Labrador, migrations
46 (1929) Hudson's Bay, Indians, Eskimos
47 (1918) Algonkian, geographic study
49 (1956) Labrador, distribution
50 (1962) North, colonization
51 (1975) Manitoba, health status
52 (1975) Manitoba, demographic
53 (1961) North, sociological perspect.
55 (1890) B.C. general report
56 (1965) Quebec, Indians, Eskimos
58 (1962) North, comparative development
59 (1972) North, population geography
60 (1973) Eskimos, hist. distribution
61 (1973) Chipewyan, characteristics
62 (1976) North, data quality, avail.
64 (1974) Mackenzie employment

66 (1937) North, settlement
67 (1975) Eskimos, estimates vital roles
68 (1963) Keewatin, economic survey
69 North, labour force
70 (1969) B.C. economic survey
71 (1962) Quebec, settlement survey
72 (1965) Quebec, survey,maps
74 (1977) Quebec, self-sufficiency
77 (1968) Grise Fiord, Eskimos
78 (1949) Labrador, Quebec, survey
80 (1963) Saskatchewan, Indians, Metis
83 (1964) Côte-Nord, Quebec, history
84 (1976) Research priorities
85 (1962) Growth causes, consequences
89 (1972) Native housing
90 (1951) Indians, 1944
91 (1961) Indians, Census - 1959
92 (1962) Ontario, Indians, history
93 (1964) Indians, statistics
95 (1962) Eskimos, history
96 (1966) N.W.T. settlement survey
97 (1966) North, survey
99 (1968) Indians, statistics 1968
100 (1968) Yukon, reference paper
105 (1970) Indians, facts, figures
106 (1972) Yukon, background
107 (1972) Yukon, manpower survey
108 (1972) N.W.T. labour pools
109 (1973) Pipeline impact, labour
112 (1974) Eskimos, description
113 (1974) North, development objectives
116 (1974) Mackenzie, pipeline impact
117 (1974) Mackenzie, pipeline impact
118 (1974) Pipeline impact, labour
119 (1974) North, data catalogue
122 (1975) Indians, statistics
124 (1976) Indians, data
125 (1976) Eskimos, Quebec settlement data
127 Mackenzie employment projection
128 (1976) Eskimos, land use, occupancy
129 (1976) Indians, data 1924-76
130 (1976) Eskimos
131 Inmate population
132 (1977) Indians, mortality rates
134 (1977) Indians, growth 1949-75
135 (1977) Indians, 1973-75
136 (1977) Indians, 1973-75 distribution
137 (1977) Indians, type of residence '76
138 (1977) Indians, sex & residence,'76
139 Yukon, baseline inventory
140 (1977) N.W.T. statistical abstract
142 (1977) Yukon pipeline; native labour
143 (1977) Indians, Eskimos, data cat.
144 (1977) North, data catalogue
145 (1977) Yukon pipeline inquiry
146 (1977) Yukon, community survey
148 (1977) Indians, projections 1975-85
149 (1978) Yukon, index to data
150 (1978) N.W.T. statistical abstract
151 (1978) Indians, distribution 1971
153 (1908) Mackenzie Basin, history
154 (1916) Yukon, history
155 (1972) Manitoba, labour
157 (1944) N.W.T. survey
159 (1976) North, human settlement
160 Pipelines, impacts
162 (1963) North, health services
163 (1967) N.W.T. health conditions
164 (1974) Yukon, health conditions
166 Yukon, health data
167 (1957) Saskatchewan, vital data
168 (1957) North, annual report
170 (1962) N.W.T. Yukon, 1951-61
171 (1965) N.W.T. reference paper
172 (1946) N.W.T. survey
174 (1971) Manitoba, native communities
175 (1951) Eskimos, 1951 survey
178 (1975) North, sources of data
180 (1973) Gas pipeline, regional impact
181 (1976) Mid-North, development strat.
183 (1971) Yukon, community survey
184 North, health, growth
185 (1963) Alberta, Metis
187 (1968) Yukon, economic growth
188 (1968) Yukon, statistical needs
190 (1964) Quebec, historical
191 (1975) Fort Chimo, Quebec
193 (1966) North, historical atlas
195 (1975) North, affirmative action
197 (1955) Eskimos, description
198 (1961) Aklavik, Eskimos
199 (1962) Mackenzie, anthropological
201 Yukon, economic prospects
207 (1962) Alberta, change,distribution
208 (1969) Foxe Basin, cultural geog.
209 (1974) Original peoples, history
212 (1963) Quebec, Mistassini Indians
213 (1961) Rankin Inlet, Eskimo
215 (1971) Eskimo, family
216 (1907) Labrador, Montagnais
217 (1938) Manitoba
219 (1967) North, Indians, Metis
220 Rankin Inlet, administration
222 (1967) Alberta, Indians, history
226 (1975) Fort Resolution, Indians,Metis
227 (1955) Belcher Islands, vital data
228 (1955) Belcher Islands, culture
229 (1968) Fort George, Indians
230 (1975) Saskatchewan, human develop.
232 (1969) Labrador-Quebec, frontier
233 (1961) North, Indians, history
234 (1965) B.C. Indian culture
235 (1971) Yukon, settlement patterns
236 (1977) E.Arctic, demographic change

238 (1959) Ontario, Ojibwa
239 (1962) Eskimo, adoption
240 (1964) Indians, reserves
241 (1963) Indians, survey
242 (1968) Quebec, economic planning
243 (1972) Mid-North, migration
244 (1966) Labrador, transhumance
245 (1967) Schefferville, Indians
246 (1968) Labrador, migration
247 (1971) Labrador, community survey
248 (1957) North, housing
249 (1962) North, definitions
252 (1961) Tuktoyaktuk
253 (1955) Eskimo, survey
254 (1955) Ungava Bay, Eskimos
255 (1975) North, settlements
256 (1976) Yukon, pipeline impact
257 (1976) N.W.T. data
258 (1977) Yukon, community survey
259 (1973) Alberta, labour forecasts
261 Belcher Islands, survey
262 (1971) E. Arctic, demographic changes
263 (1971) E. Arctic, family planning
264 (1973) North, research
265 (1974) Indians, conflicts
266 (1955) Quebec-Labrador, aborigines
268 (1973) Saskatchewan, Cree
270 (1941) Indians, fertility
273 (1974) N.W.T., Y.T. pipeline impacts
276 (1976) North, settlement
277 (1975) North, survey
280 (1968) Yukon, statistical needs
287 (1973) Manitoba, Indians, Metis
288 (1959) Sugluk, Eskimos
289 (1963) Lake Harbour, survey
290 (1966) Indians, vital data
291 (1966) Indians, 1966, vital data
294 (1968) Indians, growth 1964-68
296 (1953) Dawson City
298 Inuvik
299 (1968) North, distribution
300 (1969) North, distribution
301 (1975) North, definition
302 (1976) North, settlement problems
303 Mackenzie, Eskimos, settlement
306 (1966) Indians, survey
307 (1967) Indians, survey
309 (1974) Manitoba, projections
310 (1976) Manitoba, research needs
311 (1961) Fort McPherson, survey
313 (1959) Old Crow
314 (1974) Saskatchewan, data base
315 (1968) Quebec-Labrador, mining towns
316 (1969) Schefferville, labour
317 (1965) Indians, Hare, children
321 Saskatchewan, data files
324 (1962) James Bay, Indians
325 (1968) Alcohol problems
326 (1969) Inuvik, integration
327 (1970) Arctic townsmen
328 (1970) Inuvik, frontier culture
332 (1931) Mid-North, prairie survey
333 (1962) Fort Good Hope
336 (1968) North, native people, survey
337 (1970) Indians, reserves
338 (1976) Saskatchewan, settlements
339 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
340 (1974) North, frontier settlement
343 (1971) Ontario, migration
344 (1918) Copper Eskimos
347 (1937) N.W.T. Indians
348 (1964) Eskimo, survey
349 (1965) Labrador, Eskimo
351 (1963) Labrador, survey
354 (1974) Indians, mortality
355 (1971) North, Indians, Eskimos
358 (1975) Yukon, suicides
360 (1976) North, projections
361 (1977) Saskatchewan, housing
362 (1968) La Ronge, survey
363 (1974) Native peoples, statistics
364 (1966) Manitoba, settlements
365 (1966) Manitoba, changes 1951-1966
366 (1968) North, age structure
371 (1975) Y.T., N.W.T., incomes
374 (1977) Quebec, Eskimos
375 (1977) Quebec, James Bay Agreement
377 (1976) Research needs
378 (1959) Manitoba, Indians
380 (1970) Manitoba, relocations
381 (1970) Quebec, Indians, Eskimos
387 (1957) North, native peoples
388 (1962) North, demographic factors
389 (1966) North, administration
391 (1970) Eskimo, population systems
392 (1955) Quebec, native populations
395 (1960) Indians, distribution
396 (1968) Inoucdjouac
399 (1959) Eskimos, distribution
400 (1976) North, urbanization
401 (1965) New Brunswick, development
402 (1961) Whitehorse, description
403 (1962) Dawson City, survey
404 (1965) Dawson Area, Y.T. survey
405 (1966) Yukon, economic development
408 (1970) North, development
410 (1966) Mid-North, survey
411 (1972) N.W.T. health conditions
412 (1973) N.W.T. projections
413 (1975) Yukon, projections
414 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
416 (1965) Inuvik, survey

417 (1965) N.W. River, ethnography
418 (1973) Manitoba, projection
419 (1962) Igloolik
420 (1964) Quebec, description
422 (1887) Manitoba, census 1885-86
423 (1968) Manitoba, Indians, Metis
424 (1963) Manitoba, manpower
425 (1966) Manitoba, settlements
426 (1972) Manitoba, planning
427 (1967) Manitoba, settlement survey
428 (1959) Manitoba, Indians
429 (1969) Manitoba, development
432 (1967) North, description
433 (1971) Y.T., N.W.T. labour
434 (1969) N.W.T. projections to 1983
435 (1969) Manitoba, economic development
437 N.W.T. natives, employment
439 (1978) Saskatchewan, development
440 (1950) Southern Y.T. ethnological
442 (1970) Igloolik, human adoptability
443 (1977) Alberta, historical future
445 (1975) Y.T., N.W.T. 1969-71 manpower
447 (1978) N.W.T. 1977 Metis survey
451 (1928) North, native estimates
452 (1923) Mackenzie District, survey
453 (1977) Yukon, background
454 (1972) Great Bear Lake, Indians
456 (1968) Yukon, political development
457 (1977) Saskatchewan, electoral lists
462 (1977) Quebec, Eskimos
463 (1977) Saskatchewan, housing
464 (1948) B.C., N.W.T., Y.T. Alta. dev.
465 (1972) N.W.T. community data
466 (1974) N.W.T. health conditions
467 (1976) N.W.T. estimates, 1976
468 (1977) N.W.T. employment information
469 (1977) N.W.T. housing
471 Mackenzie Delta, proj. 1976-85
473 (1975) Native, sources of data
474 (1966) Northeastern Ontario, survey
475 (1977) Ontario, data file index
476 (1969) Northwestern Ontario, devel.
477 (1976) Ontario, statistics
478 (1967) Ontario, Indian research
480 (1976) Yellowknife, quality of life
481 (1973) Boreal Zone, habitability
483 (1970) Great Slave Lake, res.strategy
484 (1971) S.Mackenzie, settlement pattern
490 (1972) Quebec, Indians
491 (1973) Indians, vital roles 1960-70
492 (1973) Indians, vital roles 1960-70
493 (1973) Indians, evaluation of sources
494 Yukon, settlements
495 (1969) Keewatin, economic survey
496 (1967) Manitoba, Indians
497 (1966) Quebec, survey
498 (1955) Quebec, bibliography
499 (1976) Quebec, James Bay agreement
500 (1977) Quebec, native enrollment
502 (1971) North, development
504 (1977) Y.T. N.W.T. data available
505 (1976) Indians, housing survey
506 (1976) Saskatchewan, data assessment
507 (1900) Yukon, history gold fields
508 (1968) North, political economy
509 (1976) North, development
510 (1968) Manitoba, socio-economic
512 (1977) N.W.T. projections to 1987
513 (1977) North, almanac
514 (1973) Saskatchewan, land use
517 (1974) Whitehorse
518 (1955) N.W.T. economic prospects
519 (1944) Arctic, Eskimos
523 (1976) N.W. Alaska, comparisons
524 (1969) Manitoba, labour force
525 (1973) Manitoba, labour turnover
526 (1973) Subarctic, development
528 (1971) Manitoba, voluntary organ.
529 (1970) Eskimo, adoption
532 (1959) Eskimo, migration
533 (1958) Eskimo, description
534 (1967) Quebec, Eskimo
535 (1972) James Bay, development
539 (1962) Saskatchewan, trends
540 (1972) Saskatchewan, settlements
541 Saskatchewan, statistics
542 (1975) Saskatchewan, Indian reserves
543 (1977) Native, perceptions
547 (1976) Yukon, pipeline impact
548 (1971) Keewatin, development
549 (1977) North, development policies
550 (1972) Metis, perception skills
552 (1973) Petroleum project impacts
553 (1972) Saskatchewan, Indians, Metis
554 (1973) Saskatchewan, distribution
555 (1967) Saskatchewan, dist. growth
556 (1966) Manitoba, data 1951-61
557 (1973) Lesser Slave Lake, Indians
559 (1975) Single enterprise communities
560 (1977) North, research
562 (1977) Indians, migration
565 (1966) Mackenzie District, Metis
568 (1975) Mackenzie Delta, pluralism
569 (1975) Native, social indicators
572 (1974) Old Crow, pipeline impact
573 (1966) Yellowknife
574 (1974) Labrador, mobility
575 (1913) W. Arctic, distribution
578 (1973) Eskimo
580 (1955) North, human geography
581 Policy, trends, growth
582 (1952) Indians, reference
583 (1947) Labrador, reference
586 (1976) Saskatchewan, elderly

589 (1975) Yukon, pipeline impact
590 (1972) Housing, cultural change
592 (1963) North, education
593 (1975) Yukon, statistics
594 Quebec, statistics
595 (1977) Ungava, demographic experience
597 (1971) Belcher Islands
599 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
600 (1965) Coppermine-Holman region
601 (1971) W. Arctic, population history
602 (1971) Banks Island
603 (1962) Keewatin, survey
604 (1966) North, Indians, Eskimos
606 (1975) Mackenzie, pipeline impact
607 (1959) Southampton Island, Eskimos
608 (1959) Eskimo Point, survey
609 (1960) Southampton Island, Eskimos
612 (1969) Central Arctic, survey
613 (1968) North, interpretation
614 (1964) Manitoba, migration
618 (1961) Labrador, history
621 (1963) North, health
624 (1975) Eskimo, relocation
625 (1962) North, disease, death
626 (1963) North, morbidity
627 (1961) Port Harrison, Eskimo
628 (1953) North, Eskimos
629 (1971) Mackenzie Delta, changes
630 (1967) Mackenzie Delta, survey
631 (1960) Mackenzie Valley, settlement
632 (1961) Saskatchewan, survey
634 (1958) Frobisher Bay, Eskimo
636 (1974) Yukon, land claims
637 (1975) Yukon, statistics 1970-74
638 (1975) Yukon, data

POPULATION POLICY. (see also Fertility, Planning, Population, Population projections)
26 (1976) Implications, age structure
27 (1976) Eskimo, rapid pop. growth
50 (1962) Northern colonization
52 (1975) Manitoba, native mobility
85 (1962) Population growth consequences
103 (1970) North, 1970-80
104 (1970) North, 1970-80
152 (1972) Science and the North
202 (1973) People and the environment
218 (1974) Family planning
236 (1977) E. Arctic, cultural change
262 (1971) E. Arctic, significance change
263 (1971) E. Arctic, family planning
264 (1973) North, demographic research
269 (1972) Indians, family planning
295 (1971) Population issues
302 (1976) North, settlement problems
330 (1977) Need for data, privacy
336 (1968) Native problems
363 (1974) Native, statistics
377 (1976) Research needs
431 (1972) North, general
537 (1977) N.W.T. native policy
569 (1975) Native, social indicators
581 Trends, policy thru 1980's
584 (1978) Role of interest groups
590 (1972) Housing as culture change

POPULATION PROJECTIONS, ESTIMATES, ETC. (see also Population, Population policy)
7 (1975) Alberta, 1972-85
52 (1975) Manitoba
56 (1965) Quebec, native people, 1980
74 (1977) Quebec, self-sufficiency
109 (1973) Pipeline impact, labour
127 (1976) Mackenzie, 1975-85
148 (1977) Indian, age & sex, 1975-85
180 (1973) Pipeline impact, 1985
259 (1973) Alberta, 1971-81
309 (1974) Manitoba
360 (1976) North, general
412 (1973) N.W.T. 1981
413 (1973) Yukon, 1972-81
433 (1971) Y.T. N.W.T. labour 1986
434 (1969) N.W.T. native, 1983
443 (1977) Alberta
471 Mackenzie Delta, 1976-85
502 (1971) North, general
512 (1977) N.W.T. to 1987
514 (1973) Saskatchewan, 1991
523 (1976) Northwest Canada
559 (1975) Indians, 1973-85
585 (1946) North, techniques

PORT HARRISON. (pop. pl. Northern Quebec) (58° 27'N. 78° 09'W.)
304 (1950)
627 (1961)

PUBLIC HEALTH. (see also Child health and welfare, Housing, Fertility, Morbidity, Mortality, Planning, Population, Population policy, Population projections)
8 (1966) Arctic and subarctic
9 (1968) Circumpolar problems
10 Arctic, sanitation
14 (1960) Old Crow, physiological tests
21 (1963) Circumpolar survey
35 Mackenzie pipeline impact
36 (1977) Mackenzie pipeline impact
42 (1975) Saskatchewan, information
50 (1962) North, acclimatization

51 Manitoba, native people
52 (1975) Manitoba
79 (1966) James Bay
81 (1972) Ontario, bibliography
88 (1977) North, government activities
93 (1962) Eskimos, historical
96 (1966) N.W.T. settlements
97 (1966) North, general
99 (1968) Indian, services
112 (1974) Eskimos, general
140 (1977) N.W.T. statistics
141 (1977) Mackenzie, pipeline impact
144 (1977) North, statistics catalogue
145 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
146 (1977) Yukon, communities
150 (1978) N.W.T. statistics
152 (1972) North, science policy
161 (1960) North, hospital care
162 (1963) North, health services
163 (1967) N.W.T. health conditions
164 (1974) Yukon, health conditions
165 (1975) Indians, Eskimos, statistics
166 Yukon, statistics
167 (1957) Saskatchewan, Indian
168 (1957) North, annual reports
173 (1970) Labrador, isolated criteria
177 (1965) N.W.T. settlements
180 (1973) Mackenzie pipeline impact
184 (1962) North, general
189 (1968) Yukon, services
198 (1961) Aklavik, deviance
227 (1955) Belcher Islands
230 (1975) Saskatchewan, bibliography
249 (1962) North, definitions
252 (1961) Tuktoyaktuk
262 (1971) Eastern Arctic
273 Mackenzie, pipeline impact
292 (1967) Indians, child care
313 (1959) Old Crow Indians
324 (1962) James Bay, Cree
325 (1968) Fort Mackenzie, Frobisher
329 (1974) Resource frontier towns
334 (1925) Labrador, Eskimos
339 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
355 (1971) North, basic information
358 (1975) Yukon, suicide
388 (1962) Polar regions, general
395 (1960) Indians, historical
411 (1972) N.W.T. general
414 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
430 (1960) B.C. Indians, children
448 (1974) B.C.Yukon, Indians
451 (1928) North, native, historical
459 (1971) N.W.T. Eskimos, infants
461 (1967) Indian, Eskimo, infants
466 (1974) N.W.T. general
470 (1976) N.W.T. general
474 (1966) Northeastern Ontario
475 (1977) Ontario, statistics
476 (1969) Northwestern Ontario
477 (1976) Ontario, statistics
497 (1966) Quebec, general
499 (1976) James Bay agreement
502 (1971) North, general
503 (1972) North, Indians
509 (1976) North, general
536 (1969) Eastern Arctic, Eskimos
538 (1977) Labrador, facilities
542 (1975) Saskatchewan, Indians
544 (1966) B.C. Indians, accidents
545 (1971) Eskimo, towns
576 (1967) Eskimos, pediatric
577 (1967) Arctic, pediatric
586 (1976) Saskatchewan, elderly
588 (1973) Yukon, pipeline impact
591 (1971) B.C. Indians, mortality
594 Quebec, statistics
616 (1947) N.W.T. survey facilities
617 (1969) E. Arctic, tuberculosis
621 (1963) Polar Regions, general
625 (1962) North, disease, death
626 (1963) North, general
628 (1953) Eskimos, general
635 Yukon, corrections

QUEBEC, Northern. (regional section No. 31 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map)

3 (1958)
17 (1966)
18 (1953)
33 (1972)
46 (1929)
56 (1965)
71 (1962)
72 (1965)
73 (1967)
74 (1977)
78 (1949)
82 (1949)
83 (1964)
98 (1967)
111 (1973)
125 (1976)
143 (1977)
144 (1977)
176 (1953)
178 (1975)
181 (1976)
190 (1964)
191 (1975)
194 (1968)

196 (1972)
203 (1968)
205 (1930)
209 (1974)
212 (1963)
216 (1907)
221 (1974)
229 (1968)
232 (1969)
242 (1968)
245 (1967)
250 (1958)
251
254 (1955)
255 (1975)
266 (1955)
288 (1959)
304 (1950)
315 (1968)
316 (1969)
323 (1960)
324 (1962)
374 (1977)
375 (1977)
381 (1970)
383 (1973)
392 (1955)
393 (1975)
396 (1968)
419 (1962)
420 (1964)
455 (1967)
462 (1977)
479 (1973)
485 (1972)
490 (1972)
497 (1966)
498 (1955)
499 (1976)
500 (1977)
501 (1974)
505 (1976)
509 (1976)
515 (1973)
520 (1968)
521 (1970)
534 (1967)
535
592 (1963)
594
595 (1977)
610 (1967)
627 (1961)

RANKIN INLET. (pop. pl. Keewatin District; 62° 40'N. 91° 20'W.) & region
68 (1963)
213 (1961)
220

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT. (see Economic conditions, Planning)

RENEWABLE RESOURCES. (see Hunting, fishing trapping, Environmental impact statements, Land claims, Planning)

RESEARCH NEEDS, FACILITIES, PROGRAMS, ETC. (see also Environmental impact statements, Planning, Population policy)
21 (1963) North, general
34 (1968) Hudson Bay, general
36 (1977) Mackenzie, pipeline development
42 (1975) Saskatchewan, information
44 (1970) Ontario, general
84 (1976) Demography, priorities
87 (1976) North, research guidelines
88 (1977) North, government activities
147 (1977) North, social, economic
152 (1972) North, science recommendations
173 (1970) North, isolation criteria
264 (1973) North, demography
267 (1963) North, settlements
277 (1975) North, social, political
310 (1976) Manitoba, demography
377 (1976) Population programs
391 (1970) Eskimo, purpose - studying
405 (1966) Yukon, manpower, development
408 (1970) North, development
410 (1966) Middle north
420 (1964) Quebec, occupants
431 (1972) North, population issues
455 (1967) James Bay, general
478 (1967) Ontario, people and research
497 (1966) Quebec, general
512 (1977) N.W.T. projections
524 (1969) Manitoba, labour force
543 (1977) Native, population workshop
548 (1971) Keewatin, economic modeling
549 (1977) North, science strategy
560 (1977) North, research framework
580 (1955) North, human geography
581 North, trends, problem areas
589 (1975) Yukon, socio-economic
604 (1966) Indians, Eskimos, overview

SACHS HARBOUR. (pop. pl. Canadian Arctic Islands; 71° 58'N. 125° W.)
602 (1971)

SAGLOUC. (pop. pl. Northern Quebec)
33 (1972)

SASKATCHEWAN, Northern. (regional section No. 17 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map)
23 (1964)
25 (1972)
41 (1974)
42 (1975)
43 (1977)
61 (1973)
80 (1963)
136 (1977)
153 (1908)
167 (1957)
178 (1975)
181 (1976)
209 (1974)
219 (1967)
230 (1975)
243 (1972)
268 (1973)
314 (1974)
321 (1976)
332 (1931)
338 (1976)
340 (1974)
361 (1977)
362 (1968)
439 (1978)
457 (1977)
463 (1977)
505 (1976)
506 (1976)
509 (1976)
514 (1973)
526 (1973)
539 (1962)
540 (1972)
541
542 (1975)
550 (1972)
553 (1972)
554 (1973)
555 (1967)
586 (1976)
598
632 (1961)

SCHEFFERVILLE. (pop. pl. Northern Quebec; 54° 48'N. 66° 50'W.) & region
245 (1967)
315 (1968)
316 (1969)

SETTLEMENT, RELOCATION OF POPULATION, ETC. (see also Housing, Migration)
17 (1966) George River, Quebec
19 (1953) Eskimos, migration
20 (1966) Y.T. N.W.T.
25 (1972) Saskatchewan
31 (1977) N.W.T. statistics
33 (1972) Sugluk, Quebec
34 (1968) Hudson Bay, history
38 (1954) Mackenzie, general
40 (1934) E. Arctic, general
49 (1956) Labrador, distribution
50 (1962) North, colonization
59 (1972) North, geography
61 (1973) Manitoba, Indians
66 (1937) North, limits
68 (1963) Keewatin, survey
71 (1962) Quebec, survey
74 (1977) Quebec
81 (1972) Ontario, bibliography
83 (1964) Côte-Nord, Quebec
91 (1961) Indians, census - 1959
93 (1964) Indians, statistics
95 (1962) Eskimos, history
96 (1966) N.W.T. descriptions
99 Indians, statistics
105 (1970) Indians, statistics
106 (1972) Yukon, background data
108 (1972) N.W.T. labour pools
111 (1973) Quebec, Eskimo
122 (1975) Indians, population 1965-73
125 (1976) Eskimo, population
128 (1976) North, Eskimo land use
136 (1977) Indians, 1973-75
139 (1977) Yukon, baseline data
143 (1977) North, data catalogue
145 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
146 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
150 (1978) N.W.T. statistical abstract
152 (1972) North, science
153 (1908) Northwest, historical
158 (1957) North, general
159 (1976) North, human settlement
162 (1963) North, health services
170 (1962) N.W.T. Y.T. 1951-61
172 (1946) N.W.T. reference
173 (1970) Labrador, isolation criteria
174 (1971) Manitoba, Indians, Metis

176 (1953) N.W.T. Quebec
180 Mackenzie, pipeline impact
183 (1971) Yukon, survey
187 (1968) Yukon, development
190 (1964) Quebec, historical
193 (1966) North, historical atlas
199 (1962) Mackenzie - Slave Lake
200 (1966) Mackenzie, modernism
208 (1969) Foxe Basin, survey
210 (1974) Yukon, land use
229 (1968) Fort George
235 (1971) Yukon, evolution
244 (1966) Labrador, general
246 (1968) Labrador
254 (1955) Ungava Bay, Eskimos
255 (1975) North, gazetteer
258 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
266 (1955) Quebec, Labrador, survey
267 (1963) North, tyres
268 (1973) Saskatchewan, Cree
271 (1950) North, description
273 (1974) Mackenzie, pipeline impact
276 (1976) North, general
278 (1976) Indians, out-migration
279 (1975) Yukon, history
297 (1966) Great Slave Lake
302 (1976) North, properly populated
303 (1966) Mackenzie, Eskimos
309 (1974) Manitoba
311 (1961) Fort McPherson
325 (1968) Fort Mackenzie
328 (1970) Mackenzie Delta, culture
337 (1970) Indian reserve
338 (1976) Saskatchewan, data
340 (1974) Mid-north
341 (1970) North, migration
345 (1932) Indians, survey
347 (1937) N.W.T. Indians
355 (1971) Indians, Eskimos
362 (1968) La Ronge, Sask. analysis
364 (1966) Manitoba
365 (1966) Manitoba
374 (1977) Quebec, Eskimos
385 (1976) N.W.T. bibliography
389 (1966) North, administration
392 (1955) Quebec, natives
397 (1967) Native, community development
398 (1974) North, relocation programs
399 (1959) Eskimos, distribution
400 (1976) North, urbanization
405 (1966) Yukon, socio-economic
406 (1966) Yukon, development
409 (1971) Whitehorse, squatters
410 (1966) Mid-north
414 (1977) Yukon, pipeline development
418 (1973) Manitoba, 1971-1990
422 (1887) Manitoba, 1885-1886
423 (1968) Natives, map
425 (1966) Manitoba, statistics
427 (1967) Manitoba
441 (1967) Eastern Arctic, survey
443 (1977) Alberta, trends
445 (1975) Y.T. N.W.T. statistics
452 (1923) Mackenzie District, survey
463 (1977) Saskatchewan, housing
465 (1972) N.W.T. data
468 (1977) N.W.T. employment record
472 (1976) North, improvements
474 (1966) Northeastern Ontario
481 Boreal Zone, habitability
484 (1971) South Mackenzie, N.W.T.
494 Yukon, gazetteer
498 (1955) Quebec, bibliography
509 (1976) North, political economy
513 (1977) North, almanac
516 (1975) North, quality of life
519 (1944) Eastern Arctic, Eskimos
523 (1976) Northwest Canada
525 (1973) Manitoba, labour turnover
526 (1973) Subarctic, development
528 (1971) Manitoba, voluntary organ.
540 (1972) Saskatchewan, directory
541 Saskatchewan, data
554 (1973) Saskatchewan, distribution
558 (1973) North, resource centers
570 (1975) Manitoba, welfare services
575 (1913) Western Arctic, distribution
578 (1973) Eskimos
580 (1955) North, geographic research
582 (1952) Indians, reference
583 (1947) Labrador, reference
596 (1975) Eastern Central Arctic
600 (1965) Coppermine, Holman Island
601 (1971) Western Arctic, history
606 (1975) Mackenzie, petroleum impacts
614 (1964) Manitoba, population change
623 (1960) North, bibliography
624 (1975) Eskimo relocation
629 (1971) Mackenzie Delta, evolution
631 (1960) Mackenzie Valley, trends

SNOWDRIFT. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District)
200 (1966)

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. (see also Acculturation, Economic conditions, Education, History, Housing, Public health)
2 (1964) Coppermine, Eskimos
11 (1965) Northern Foxe Basin
12 (1968) Eskimo, socio-economic changes
13 (1972) N.W.T. general
24 (1962) Mackenzie District

27 (1976) Eskimo, pop. dynamics
34 (1968) Hudson Bay, history
35 (1977) Mackenzie, pipeline impact
36 (1977) Mackenzie, pipeline impact
40 (1934) E. Arctic, general
42 (1975) Saskatchewan, information
45 (1961) Labrador, Eskimos
47 (1918) Algonquian, history
49 (1956) Labrador, history
53 (1961) North, perspectives
55 (1890) B.C. Indians
60 (1973) Eskimos, historical
68 (1963) Keewatin, survey
73 (1967) Quebec, Indians, Eskimos
77 (1968) Crise Fiord, Eskimos
78 (1949) Labrador, Quebec, survey
80 (1963) Saskatchewan, Indians, Metis
81 (1972) Ontario, bibliography
83 (1964) Côte Nord, Quebec
90 (1951) Indians, general
92 (1962) Ontario, Indians, history
93 (1964) Indians, statistics
97 (1966) Eskimos, general
105 (1970) Indians, statistics
108 (1972) N.W.T. labour pools
112 (1974) Eskimos, general
113 (1974) North, general overview
117 (1974) Mackenzie, pipeline impact
119 (1974) North, data catalogue
131 (1977) Inmate population, 1976
139 Yukon, baseline data
141 (1977) Mackenzie pipeline impact
145 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
146 (1972) Yukon, pipeline impact
147 (1977) North, studies
149 (1978) Yukon, index to data
154 (1916) Yukon, history
160 (1977) North, pipelines, general
168 (1957) North, annual report 1954-56
171 (1965) N.W.T. reference
172 (1946) N.W.T. reference
175 (1951) Eskimos, census - 1951
177 (1965) North, health
187 (1968) Yukon, economy
189 (1968) Yukon
194 (1968) Quebec, Cree
197 (1955) Eskimos, historical
199 (1962) Mackenzie - Slave Lake
206 (1974) North, town planning
213 (1961) Rankin Inlet, Eskimos
215 (1971) Eskimo, family
216 Labrador, Montagnais
219 (1967) Boreal Forest, natives
220 Rankin Inlet
225 (1971) Fort Resolution, fertility
227 (1955) Belcher Islands, Eskimos
228 (1955) Belcher Islands
231 (1973) Manitoba, development
234 (1965) B.C. Yukon, Indians
236 (1977) North, population policy
238 (1959) Ojibwa
254 (1955) Ungava Bay, Eskimos
256 (1976) Yukon, pipeline impact
258 (1977) Yukon, pipeline impact
265 (1974) Indians, conflicts
266 (1955) Quebec, Labrador, survey
273 (1974) Mackenzie, pipeline impact
284 (1968) Yukon, welfare
289 (1963) Lake Harbour, N.W.T.
303 (1966) Mackenzie, Eskimos
314 (1974) Saskatchewan, data base
318 (1974) Eskimos, work adjustment
319 (1975) Inuit, infant mortality
324 (1962) James Bay, Cree
327 (1970) Inuvik, native
337 (1970) Indian reserve
342 (1971) Migration, mining
344 (1918) Copper Eskimos
345 (1932) Indians, reference
347 (1937) N.W.T. Indians
348 (1964) Eskimo, administration
349 (1965) Labrador, Eskimo administ.
350 (1966) North, Eskimo
351 (1963) Labrador
359 (1968) Mackenzie Delta
362 (1968) La Ronge, Sask
376 (1958) Eskimo, evolution
378 (1959) Manitoba, Indians
386 (1970) Manitoba, native
388 (1962) Polar regions
389 (1966) Administration
390 (1971) Indians, mortality,1900-68
395 (1960) Indians, distribution
397 (1967) Native community development
404 (1965) Dawson Area
408 (1970) North, development
414 (1977) Yukon, pipeline development
416 (1965) Inuvik, analysis
417 (1965) Northwest River, survey
419 (1962) Igloolik, survey
430 (1960) B.C. survey
440 (1950) South Yukon, survey
446 (1967) North, native peoples
453 (1977) Yukon, history
454 (1972) Great Bear Lake
474 (1966) Northeastern Ontario
476 (1969) Northwestern Ontario
480 (1976) Yellowknife, quality of life
484 (1971) South Mackenzie, N.W.T.
497 (1966) Quebec, general
499 (1976) James Bay, claims agreement
502 (1971) North, industrial devel.

509 (1976) North, development
510 (1968) Manitoba, analysis
511 (1972) Pipeline impacts
514 (1973) Saskatchewan, land use
515 (1973) Ungava Bay, Eskimos
516 (1975) North, quality of life
518 (1955) N.W.T. economic prospects
522 (1955) Labrador, welfare
526 (1973) Subarctic, development
535 (1972) James Bay, development
547 (1976) Yukon, pipeline impact
548 (1971) Keewatin, survey
553 (1972) Saskatchewan, Indian migration
565 (1966) Mackenzie District, Metis
566 (1968) Mackenzie Delta
568 (1975) Mackenzie Delta
570 (1975) Manitoba, welfare services
579 (1968) Eskimo relocation
583 (1947) Labrador, reference
588 (1973) Yukon, overview
589 (1975) Yukon, overview
590 (1972) Eskimo, housing
599 (1977) Pipeline impacts
602 (1971) Banks Island, history
603 (1962) Keewatin, Eskimo
605 (1967) Keewatin, Eskimo
607 (1959) Southampton Island, survey
608 (1959) Caribou Eskimos
617 (1969) Eastern Arctic, health
618 (1961) Labrador
627 (1961) Port Harrison, Quebec
635 Yukon, corrections
636 (1974) Yukon, land claims
637 (1975) Yukon, statistics
638 (1975) Yukon, data sheet

SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND. (Keewatin District; 64° 20'N. 84° 40'W.)
239 (1962)
607 (1959)
609 (1960)

SPENCE BAY. (pop. pl. Keewatin District; 69° 25'N. 94° W.)
115 (1974)
612 (1969)

SPOTTED ISLAND. (pop. pl. Northern Labrador)
351 (1963)

SUGLUK. (pop. pl. Northern Quebec; 62° 14'N. 75° 38'W.) & region
288 (1959)

TOURIST INDUSTRY. (see Economic conditions)

TUKTOYAKTUK. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 69° 27'N. 133° 02'W.) & region
252 (1961)
267 (1963)

UNEMPLOYMENT. (see labour)

UNGAVA BAY. (regional section No. 32 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map)
254 (1955)
515 (1973)
520 (1968)

WABUSH LAKE. (pop. pl. Labrador; 53° 02'N. 66° 52'W.)
315 (1968)

WHITEHORSE. (pop. pl. Yukon Territory; 60° 43'N. 135° 03'W.) & region
402 (1961)
409 (1971)
517 (1974)

WORKING CONDITIONS. (see Labour)

YELLOWKNIFE. (pop. pl. Mackenzie District; 62° 27'N. 114° 21'W.)& region
480 (1976)
573 (1966)
579 (1968)

YUKON TERRITORY. (regional section No. 13 on ARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY index map)
4 (1963)
14 (1960)
18 (1953)
20 (1966)
21 (1963)
26 (1976)
35 (1977)
57 (1974)
58 (1962)
59 (1972)
62 (1976)
63 (1976)
69 (1968)
75 (1972)
85 (1962)
86 (1967)
88 (1977)
90 (1951)
91 (1961)
93 (1964)

100 (1968)
104 (1970)
105 (1970)
106 (1972)
107 (1972)
113 (1974)
116 (1974)
117 (1974)
119 (1974)
121 (1975)
123 (1976)
124 (1976)
126 (1976)
129 (1976)
130 (1976)
134 (1977)
137 (1977)
139 (1977)
141 (1977)
142 (1977)
143 (1977)
144 (1977)
145 (1977)
146 (1977)
149 (1978)
151 (1978)
154 (1916)
160 (1977)
161 (1960)
162 (1963)
164 (1974)
166
170 (1962)
172 (1946)
177 (1965)
178 (1975)
179 (1977)
182 (1976)
183 (1971)
188 (1968)
189 (1968)
195 (1975)
201 (1955)
204 (1967)
209 (1974)
210 (1974)
211 (1975)
235 (1971)
255 (1975)
256 (1976)
265 (1974)
273 (1974)
274 (1975)
275 (1970)
277 (1975)
279 (1975)
280 (1968)
281 (1968)
282 (1968)
283 (1968)
284 (1968)
290 (1966)
296 (1953)
300 (1969)
301 (1975)
302 (1976)
313 (1959)
339 (1977)
347 (1937)
355 .
356 (1974)
357 (1973)
358 (1975)
360 (1976)
366 (1968)
371 (1975)
398 (1974)
402 (1961)
403 (1962)
404 (1965)
405 (1966)
406 (1966)
408 (1970)
409 (1971)
410 (1966)
413 (1975)
414 (1977)
431 (1972)
433 (1971)
436 (1973)
437 (1973)
440 (1950)
448 (1974)
452 (1923)
453 (1977)
456 (1968)
460 (1971)
464 (1948)
473 (1975)
487 (1974)
488 (1975)
494
502 (1971)
504 (1977)
505 (1976)
507 (1900)
508 (1968)
509 (1976)
511 (1972)
513 (1977)
517 (1974)
523 (1976)

526 (1973)
544 (1966)
547 (1976)
549 (1977)
560 (1977)
572 (1974)
579 (1968)
580 (1955)
582 (1952)
587 (1973)
588 (1973)
589 (1975)
593 (1975)
599 (1977)
635
636 (1974)
637 (1975)
638 (1975)

Other Man in the North Reports available from:

The Arctic Institute of North America
University Library Tower
2920-24th Avenue N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4

Summary Report-Northern Population Workshop I : 1976
34 Pages, iii Report edited by Paula Weston.
per copy ... $2.50

Proceedings of Northern Population Workshop I
1977, 219 pages, Editor Paula Weston - Wells.
per copy ... $7.50

Conference on Building in Northern Communities: 1973
A report on a conference/workshop held at the Université de Montréal May 7-11, 1973. This conference was organized by l'Ecole d'Architecture de l'Université de Montréal, le Centre d'Ingenieurie Nordique de l'Ecole Polytechnique, and the Arctic Institute of North America.

138 pages, xvii, figures. Report edited by Michael Glover.
per copy ... $7.50

Conference on Building in Northern Communities: 1974
A report on a conference/workshop held in Inuvil, N.W.T. February 10-15, 1974

161 pages, xviii, figures. Report edited by Michael Glover.
per copy ... $6.50

A History of the Original Peoples of Northern Canada
by Keith J. Crowe, published jointly by the Arctic Institute of North America and McGill-Queen's University Press in Montreal, 1974

226 pages xiii, maps, figures, appendices.
per copy ... $4.00

Saglouc
Étude d'un projet, Janvier 1970-Mars 1971
Edited by Eric Gourdeau and Helen T. Murphy.
per copy ... $3.00

Saglouc
Community Center Study - Architectural Plans
By Robert Langlais - Available in English, French and Eskimo.
per copy ... $4.00

PLEASE INCLUDE $1.00 TO COVER
HANDLING COSTS ON EACH ORDER

The Arctic Institute of North America

The purposes of the Arctic Institute are to assist and cooperate towards the orderly development of the Arctic and Middle North and towards a steady improvement of man's knowledge of the North and his ability to apply that knowledge. AINA, founded in 1945, is a non-profit tax-exempt research and educational organization. Its activities embrace all the scientific disciplines - both natural and social. Although mainly concerned with the North, AINA's interests also extend to Antarctica and to alpine regions.

Offices of the Institute

University Library Tower, 2920-24th Ave., N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4 (Headquarters)

3426 N. Washington Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22201, U.S.A.